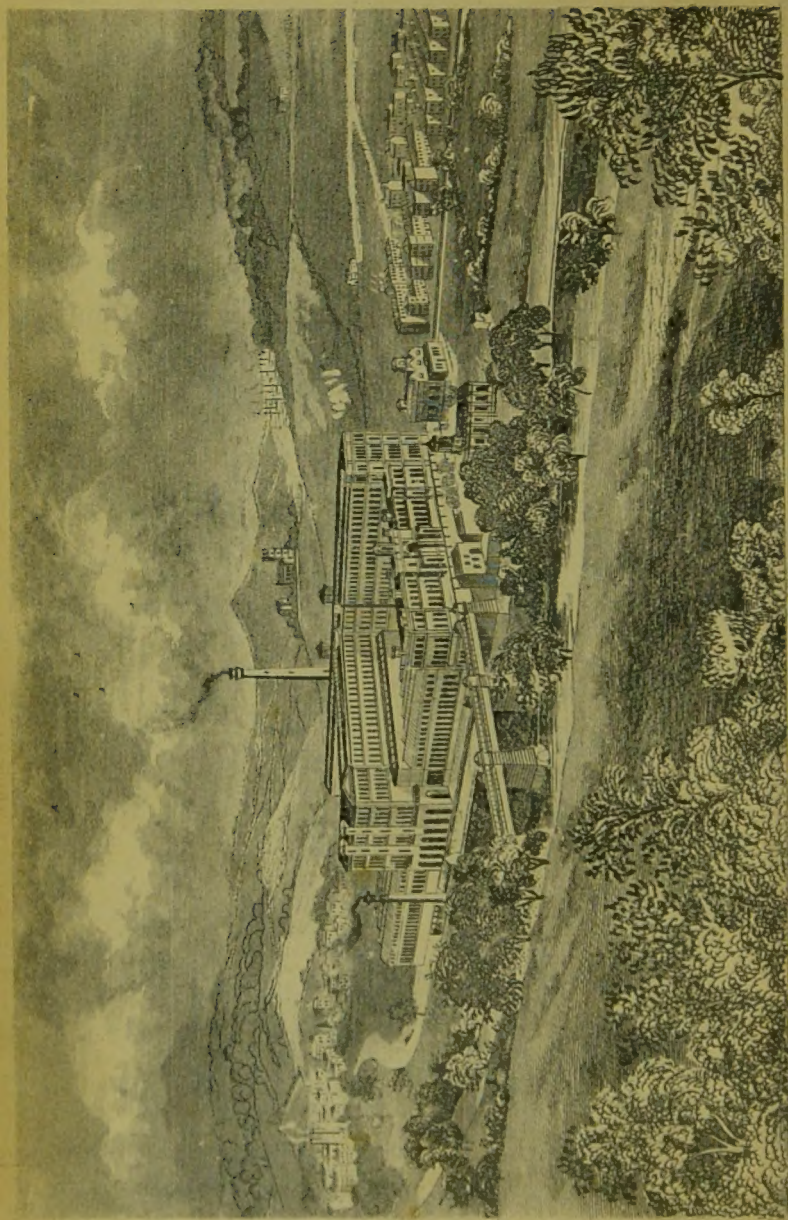




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THE
ANNALS OF YORKSHIRE,
FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

COMPILED BY
JOHN MAYHALL.

Still on it creeps,
Each little moment at another's heels
Till Hours, Days, Years, and Ages are made up
Of such small parts as these, and men look back,
Worn and bewildered, wond'ring how it is.
Thou trav'lest like a Ship in the wide ocean,
Which hath no bounding shore to mark its progress.
JOANNA BAILLIE.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL II.

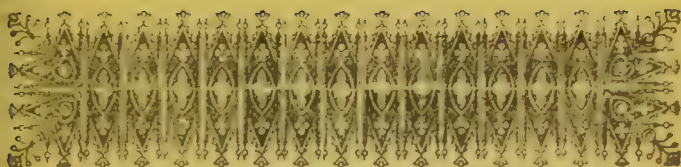
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ANNALS OF YORKSHIRE,

CONTAINING IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER ALL THE MOST
INTERESTING EVENTS THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN, OR
RELATE TO THIS IMPORTANT PART OF THE KINGDOM;
FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE PRESENT TIME;
COLLECTED FROM THE WORKS OF NUMEROUS AUTHORS,
NEWSPAPERS, &c., &c.

1859. Dec. 29th. By the sudden foundering of a boat in the river Mersey, twenty men were drowned, leaving no fewer than one hundred and fifty orphans.

1860. Jan. 3rd. The Victoria Bell was fixed in the tower of the Leeds Town Hall. It weighs 4 tons, 1 cwt. and 1 lb. Its diameter is 6 ft. 2 inches, height 5 ft, thickness of sound bow 6 inches, and weight of clapper (which is of wrought iron) 1 cwt. The cost of the bell was £662 12s.

7th. Statistics of the borough of Sheffield furnished to government for the promised Reform Bill. Area, 22,370 acres; electors, 7381; population, 183,095; assessment to income tax, £1,220,411. Constituency at £10 rental and upwards, 8615; £9, 9780; £8, 10,950; £7, 13,066; £6, 20,668; £5, 27,058. At £10 and upwards rateable value, 6052; £9, 6890; £8, 7748; £7, 9110; £6, 11,200; £5, 15,200.

9th. The remains of Lord Macaulay, historian, states-

1860.—JAN.

man, poet, and essayist, were deposited in Westminster Abbey.

In the early part of this month, Mr. Joseph Gott, a Yorkshire sculptor of eminence, who had long resided at Rome, died in that city.

12th. The Rev. Harry Lloyd Bickerstaffe, late of Headingley, near Leeds, was apprehended at Abergyle, in Wales, on a charge of bigamy, and was committed on the 23rd, by the Leeds borough Magistrates for trial at the assizes at York; he was subsequently convicted and sentenced to three years penal servitude.

15th. Nearly £400 was stolen from the warehouse of Mr. Henry Ellens, bacon factor, Central Market, Leeds.

Lord Londesborough died, aged 55.

17th. An attempt was made to blow up Russell Works, Kelham Island, Sheffield, belonging to Messrs. Wheatman and Smith, saw manufacturers.

A silver snuff box was presented to Dr. G. C. Holland, of Sheffield, for writing a biography and editing the works of the late Mr. Richard Furness, of Dore.

18th. Annual meeting of the Yorkshire Catholic Reformatory held in the Council Hall, Sheffield, presided over by Lord Herries. Buildings enlarged, at a cost of £4300, to accommodate 230 children.

21st. Died, Captain Harrison, the first commander of the Great Eastern Steamship. The "big ship" was moored off Southampton for the winter, and as her gallant commander was crossing the Solent, from Hythe to Southampton, he was upset in the boat, and was drowned; and Mark Lay, aged 13, the son of Captain Lay, the purser, and the coxswain, a man named Ogden, perished at the same time.

23rd. The Right Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines, formerly M.P. for Leeds, died at his house in Queen's Square, Westminster, in his 61st year. He was born on the 17th of Feb. 1799, and was the eldest son of the late Edward Baines, Esq., who represented Leeds in three parliaments, from 1834 to 1841. After an ordinary grammar school education under the Rev. John Foster, of Leeds, and at the Protestant Dissenter's Grammar School, Leaf Square, Manchester, he was placed under the tuition of the late Rev. James Tate, of Richmond, and afterwards he passed through a full course of mathematical and classical study at Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1820 he stood second senior optime, and by two able essays he obtained the prizes for Dr. Hooper's and King William's declamation,

1860.—JAN.

He afterwards entered the Inner Temple, and was called to the bar in the year 1825, and went the northern circuit, where he gained an extensive business, and rose steadily to be one of the leaders of that circuit. In 1837 he was appointed recorder of Hull, which office he held for ten years. At the dissolution of parliament in 1847, he was returned at the head of the poll as the representative of Hull. In the House of Commons he brought in, and carried some very useful measures of law reform, especially for the administration of the poor law. In 1849 he was appointed by Lord John Russell, president of the poor law board. On the accession of the conservatives to power, in February, 1852, he resigned, but took the office again when the whigs returned to power in December of that year. He held it till Aug. 1855, when he spontaneously resigned it. In the meantime he had the honour of being placed by her majesty in her privy council, and at the general election he was returned to parliament for Leeds, his native town. At the close of the year 1855, he was given a seat in the cabinet as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. His constituents re-elected him without opposition. He held the chancellorship till the resignation of Palmerston's ministry in Feb. 1858. At the general election of 1857 he was again returned for Leeds at the head of the poll; and he held his seat till the dissolution in 1859, when his failing health compelled him to retire from parliamentary life. He married in 1833 the only child of L. Thelfall, Esq., of Lancaster, who survived him, and by whom he left a son and a daughter. His character was thus ably sketched by the *Leeds Mercury*. "To his own talents and virtues he owed the honours to which he successively attained. He was quick of conception, ready in wit, fertile in speech, consummate in judgment and taste. He was one of the wisest of counsellors, one of the best of judges, and in private life one of the most amiable of men. In the domestic circle he was beloved and venerated for his noble nature, his affectionate and gentle spirit, his combination of intellectual greatness with the goodness of the heart. His fine moral nature was elevated by true christian principle; his bible was his most prized treasure, and his daily study; and on his death-bed he exhibited the humblest sense of his own merits, and declared emphatically that all his hopes were founded on the merits and atonement of his Saviour."

26th. A Temperance Demonstration was held in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, in honour of Dr. F. R. Lees, who was

1860.—JAN.

presented with a testimonial of a thousand guineas, subscribed for by his friends in all parts of the kingdom, as some slight recognition of his services to the temperance cause.

21th. Ann Watts, aged 12, killed at Messrs. W. Guest and Co.'s works, Love-lane, Sheffield, from her crinoline catching a revolving shaft.

31st. Mr. H. C. E. Childers, (liberal) and Mr. S. Waterhouse (conservative) were the candidates at the election for Pontefract, occasioned by the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds by Mr. Overend (conservative). Mr. Childers won by 320 to 257.

Feb. 4th. A boy named Garnett, and another named Booth, were drowned by the breaking of the ice on the river Foss, at York.

14th. George Barker, of Sheffield, ordered to find sureties to keep the peace for brawling in Gleadless Church.

15th. A serious explosion occurred at one of Messrs. Charlesworth's collieries, known as the old Silkstone colliery, situate at Higham, about three miles from Barnsley, by which twelve persons were killed, and two others seriously injured.

By the payment of a certain sum by the town council of Leeds, the passenger toll on the suspension bridge, at Hunslet, ceased.

21st. A fire occurred at Bell's Circus, Boar Lane, Leeds, but was not attended by any fatal result.

29th. Died, Jas. Linley, saw grinder, Sheffield, from the effects of a pistol shot, in August, 1859. Verdict, "Wilful Murder against some person unknown."

March 2nd. A fearful explosion took place at the Burradon coal pit, near Newcastle, the property of Mr. Joshua Bower, of Leeds, by which 76 lives were lost.

8th. Charles Spencer, a respectable cattle dealer, was murdered by being shot, at Wakeringham, near Gainsborough. His cousin, John Fenton, a blacksmith and publican, was subsequently hanged for the murder.

12th. Baron Watson, whilst presiding at the assizes at Welshpool, was suddenly seized with illness, and died in a few minutes. The following day was the anniversary of the death of Mr. Justice Talford, who expired while addressing the grand jury at Stafford, March 13th, 1854.

The Rev. Edward Monro, M.A., of Harrow Weald, Middlesex, was appointed vicar of St. John's, Leeds.

20th. Herbert Wilcockson, pointsman, acquitted at the

1860.—MARCH.

Assizes of manslaughter, for causing the death of Ald. Maw, of Doncaster, by neglecting his points near the Wicker Station, Sheffield, on the 13th of October.

22nd. Died, John Batty, of Grimsthorpe, near Sheffield, from improper treatment for a sore on the leg, by George Swinson, of Pitsmoor. A verdict of manslaughter was found against Swinson by the Coroner's jury, but he was acquitted at the Assizes.

April 6th. A fatal boat accident occurred in the river Ouse, at York. Clara Hampson, a young lady from Manchester was drowned.

A grand performance of sacred music was held at the Crystal Palace, London, attended by 37,045 persons.

9th and 10th. Easter Musical Festival was held at Leeds, by the Yorkshire musical union.

10th. The corner stone of the Wicker Congregational Schools, Sheffield, was laid by John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax; estimated cost £1500.

12th. Inquest on the body of Charles Meggitt, of Sheffield, killed in the fire at Mosbro' Moor Pit, on the 8th of September, 1859. Verdict: Accidental death, with a strong censure of the steward, John Sissons.

16th. Lieutenant Colonel Brandling, R.A., C.B., died at Woodsley House, Leeds, the residence of Sir Peter Fairbairn.

The foundation stone of St. Stephen's Schools, Sheffield, was laid by Henry Wilson, Esq. Estimated cost £2220.

17th. A great fight between Jack Heenan, from America, and Tom Sayers, for the champion's belt, took place near London. The fight was strongly contested, and terminated in confusion. Subsequently after much controversy it was decided to have been a drawn battle. For the undoubtable pluck shown by Sayers, who was a much smaller man than Heenan, a large sum of money was subscribed, and a considerable portion of it was invested for his benefit for life.

An accident of a very painful character occurred near the suspension bridge, at Hunslet, by which Mr. Joseph Lee, coal agent, Lofthouse, and Mr. Squire Bland, rope maker, Carlton, were drowned in the river Aire. The deceased were in a phaeton, the worse for liquor, and were driven by mistake into the river.

25th. The Leeds Board of Poor Law Guardians being composed of nine liberals and nine conservatives, could not agree about the election of chairman of the board for the ensuing year, 1860-1. Mr. H. B. Legg (liberal), the

1860.—APRIL.

chairman for the preceeding year, claimed the right to be in the chair till the election of chairman was complete. The liberals proposed Mr. Legg; the conservatives proposed Mr. W. Middleton. On a division, when each candidate voted for himself, there were nine votes for each, upon which Mr. Legg gave the casting vote for himself and declared himself duly elected. Mr. Middleton and other conservatives moved the Court of Queen's Bench to issue a *quo warranto* against Mr. Legg, requiring him to show by what authority he exercised the office of chairman. In the month of July a compromise was effected. Mr. Legg resigned on the understanding that some other conservative member of the board than Mr. Middleton should be elected, and that each side should pay its own legal expenses. Mr. W. Clarke was elected chairman for the remainder of the year. Mr. Legg was not a candidate at the election in 1861, but Mr. Middleton was, and he was elected chairman of the board for 1861-2.

26th. George Pullinger, cashier of the union Bank of London, was arrested on a charge of embezzlement and fraud. He had appropriated to his own purposes, chiefly for betting and in speculation on the Stock Exchange, about £263,000. He was afterwards sentenced to penal servitude for life.

May 4th. Died suddenly, aged 72, the Right Hon. and most Rev. Thomas Musgrave, D.D., Archbishop of York. He was a man of mild and conciliating manners, and was held in very high esteem by all parties in the province over which he had presided for thirteen years. He was the son of a woollen draper at Cambridge. Dr. Longley, Bishop of Durham, and formerly Bishop of Ripon, was on the 15th of June appointed his successor.

10th. Died at the advanced age of 88 years, Thomas Wm. Tottie Esq., an ex-mayor and ex-alderman of Leeds. He occupied for a long period a very eminent position in the borough as a professional man, a leader of the whig party; and was a high minded, public spirited, and benevolent citizen.

17th. The foundation stone of Oughtibridge National Schools, Sheffield, laid by Lord Wharnccliffe.

19th. Decease, at Woolwich, of Robert Montgomery, aged 85, brother of the late James Montgomery.

25th. Lord Brougham, and the Bishop of Oxford, (S. Wilberforce) addressed a large meeting at Leeds, in support of the Central African Mission.

Garibaldi made a victorious entry into Palermo, the

1860.—MAY.

capital of Sicily. On the 1st of June following, an armistice was concluded between Garibaldi and the Neapolitan troops in Sicily.

The Sheffield Water Company's Act passed, giving power to raise £150,000 in shares, and £60,000 by borrowing.

28th. A storm of wind, snow, and rain, of great severity visited Leeds and the neighbourhood. The storm was very violent on the north-east and other parts of the coast. At Scarbro', David Parkinson, hair-dresser was killed by a chimney falling upon the house in which he lived, and there was much loss of property on land, as well as life and property at sea. Great damage was done at Liverpool by the storm.

The Clifton estate, Rotherham, offered for sale by auction. £15,000 for the principal lot refused.

June 1st. The Yorkshire Choral Union under the direction of Mr. R. S. Burton, the organist at the Leeds Parish Church, had the honour of performing before her Majesty and the Court at Buckingham Palace.

4th. Catherine Rebecca Marshall killed in her father's paper-mill at Owlerton, in consequence of her crinoline becoming entangled round a shaft.

7th. Mr. Luke Crossley's woollen mill, at Elland, near Halifax, was destroyed by fire; the damage was estimated at £10,000.

12th. Lord Londesborough's stud, at Grimston, near Tadcaster, was sold, realising £21,775 19s.

Robert Hallam and John Creswick, overseers of Bradford, near Sheffield, were ordered by the Magistrates to pay £403, the defalcation of Chas. Guelder, late assistant overseer. On the 15th, Guelder was committed for trial for embezzling that sum; and at the assizes convicted and sentenced to three years penal servitude.

First election of members of the Cutlers' Company, Sheffield, under a new act, extending the privileges to steel and saw manufacturers, &c.

13th. On this and the preceeding day, Mr. Rarey, a famous American horse-tamer, explained his system at an exhibition at Bell's Circus, Leeds.

On the same day, Newstead Abbey was sold by auction for £180,000.

16th. Drinking fountain placed in the vestibule of the Free Library Sheffield, by Ald. Fisher.

18th. The Rev. R. H. Reynolds, resigned his pastorate of East Parade Independent Chapel, Leeds.

1860.—MAY.

22nd. A disastrous fire occurred at the Britannia cotton mill, belonging to Messrs. Mayhall, Mossley and Co., between Huddersfield and Manchester. The loss was nearly £150,000.

24th. The Rev. Thomas Scales, a native of Leeds, born in Dec. 1786, died suddenly this day. He was minister of Queen-street Chapel, Leeds, from 1823 to 1849, when he accepted the post of Chaplain at the Northern Congregational School, Silcoates, near Wakefield. The late Rev. Dr. Hamilton said of him "that he blended more than any man he knew—firmness and amiableness."

25th. A very enthusiastic meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, to express sympathy with the Sicilians, and their glorious leader, Joseph Garibaldi.

26th. The foundation stone of a new synagogue for the Leeds *Hebrew Congregation*, was laid in Belgrave Street.

Mr. William Spark was appointed organist of the Leeds Town Hall, at a salary of £200 a year.

30th. An atrocious and mysterious murder was committed at the house of Mr. S. Savil Kent, a sub-inspector of factories, at Road, near Frome, in Somersetshire. The son of Mr. Kent, by his second wife, a boy four years of age, was missed from his cot in his nurse's room about seven o'clock in the morning, and was shortly after found, with his throat cut from ear to ear, stuffed down a privy on a distant part of the premises. Several judicial inquiries were made into this startling event, and both the nursemaid, Miss Gough, and a daughter of Mr. Kent by his first wife were apprehended, but they were each discharged for want of evidence.

Two men were killed on the North Eastern Railway by a train from Bishop Auckland to Sunderland running off the line about a mile west of Durham.

July 1st. The New Savings Bank, Norfolk-street, Sheffield, was opened. Building cost £4449.

About this time there were several great failures in the leather trade, in London. Messrs. Streatfield and Co. had about £750,000 liabilities, and assets estimated at £216,160.

7th. Died at Battersea, London, aged 63, Mr. Robert Storey, the Craven poet.

Mr. Edward Ross, of the 7th West York (Teesdale) Volunteers, proved the champion shot at the National Rifle Contest at Wimbledon, and carried off the prize of the Queen's gift of £200, and the gold medal of the National Rifle Association.

1860.—JULY.

July 9th. A fearful massacre by the Druses of about 500 Christians, took place at Damascus, including the Dutch Consul: 6000 houses belonging to the Christians were also destroyed.

10th. The Prince of Wales sailed for Canada and the United States.

In the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Baines, M.P. for Leeds, the religious profession clause was omitted from the Census Bill.

17th. Thomas Wilson was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for forging a cheque for £35 10s., on the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank.

The twenty-sixth annual conference of temperance delegates was held at Leeds.

18th. Mr. James Walker, photographic artist, Doncaster, obtained £600 damages from the Midland Railway Company, for injuries received at the accident near Cyclops Works, on the 11th of October, 1859.

19th. Mr. W. H. Leathan, the liberal candidate at the parliamentary election at Wakefield, in 1859, was indicted along with others at the York Assizes, for bribery at that election, and resulted in a verdict of guilty.

24th. The Princess Frederick William of Prussia, gave birth to a daughter. The same day the Prince of Wales landed at Newfoundland.

27th. Festivities at Wentworth on the majority of Lord Milton.

28th. There was a fall of snow between York and Scarborough.

31st. William Godfrey Youngman, aged 25, murdered Elizabeth Youngman, his mother, Mary Streeter, his sweetheart, and his two little brothers, Charles and Thomas, in Walworth, London, and was hanged on the 4th of September for the diabolical deed.

In this month there was a lock-out of about 3000 colliers in the south Yorkshire district.

August 2nd. Decease, at Madras, of Sir H. G. Ward, Governor of that Presidency, M.P. for Sheffield from 1837 to 1849.

4th. A Grand Fête at Norton Hall, near Sheffield, and presentation of a candelabrum worth £500 to Mr. Cammell by his workpeople.

6th. A silver bugle was presented to the Hallamshire Rifles by the Sheffield Mechanics' Institution, at the hands of Lady Wharnccliffe.

14th. This was a great day at Halifax, the event being

1860.—AUGUST.

the inauguration of the statue of Mr. Frank Crossley, M.P. for the West-Riding. Mr. Durham was the sculptor. The figure is of Carrara marble, and cost three hundred guineas. The total cost of the statue was £1100. The pedestal is of sicilian marble, and weighs nearly eight tons. The statue is a sitting figure, the proportions being such, that were it erect, the height would be eight feet. The figure is robed in a morning gown, with slippers on the feet, and in the right hand a scroll, being the act of parliament by which the People's Park (the gift of Mr. Crossley) was finally secured to the people of Halifax. The pedestal bears the following inscription :—

“The statue of Frank Crossley, Esq., M.P. for the West-Riding of the County of York; donor of the People's Park, was erected August 14th, 1860, by the inhabitants of Halifax, his native town, as a tribute of gratitude and respect to one whose public benefactions and private virtues deserved to be remembered.”

On the north side of the pedestal there is the Crossley crest, with the motto :—“OMNE BONUM AB ALTO,” and on the south side the corporation arms.

17th. A fearful fire occurred in the metropolis, near London Bridge, by which more than £200,000 worth of property was destroyed.

2nd. Louis Blanc, one of the provisional members of the French Assembly during the revolution of 1848, delivered a lecture at the Music Hall, Leeds, “On the Mysterious Personages and Agencies in France towards the end of the Eighteenth Century.”

27th. James Thompson Calvert, an attorney's clerk, at Leeds, was committed for trial at the assizes at York, for the manslaughter of his wife by ill-treatment and starvation. He was afterwards acquitted.

September 2nd. Elizabeth Mitchell, aged 14 years, servant to Mr. Spink, farmer, Upton, near Pontefract, was shot. Her fellow-servant, a young man named George Thorpe, was committed for her murder, but when he was tried at the assizes at York, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

4th. There was a collision near the Helmsshore Station, on the East Lancashire Railway, by which ten persons were killed, and nearly 100 injured.

Died in his 51st year, Mr. John Arthur Ikin, town clerk for the borough of Leeds. He had held the office from the 19th of July, 1843, during which period he had discharged his duties so as to receive the entire confidence

1860.—SEPTEMBER.

of the successive councils under which he sat, and his sudden prostration by paralysis, some months before his death, excited the liveliest sympathy throughout the borough, in which he was highly respected. In him the various requisites for his important office were happily combined; quickness of apprehension, soundness of judgment, perfect master of the requisite legal and general knowledge, energy of character, and, above all, a high and delicate sense of honour, which ensured confidence and respect from all parties. On the 24th of the following month Mr. John Edward Smith was appointed to the office of town clerk.

8th. The king of Naples fled to Gaeta, in a Spanish ship, and Garibaldi entered the city and completed the liberties of southern Italy from the Bourbon rule. Victor Emanuel, king of Sardinia, was shortly afterwards proclaimed king of United Italy.

14th. Mrs Martha Watson, Masbro', killed, and Mr. Chadwick, builder, injured by a train at the Holmes Station, Sheffield.

18th. Joseph Locke, M.P. for Honiton, and an eminent civil engineer, died, aged 49. He was born at Attercliffe, near Sheffield, and educated at the Barnsley Grammar School, to which his widow, shortly after her husband's death, presented £3000, with which a "Locke Scholarship" was formed for ten boys. She also gave £1000 to the Roman Catholic School at Barnsley, of which her husband laid the foundation stone. She also purchased 17 acres of land, called the High Field, at the cost of £1830, for a recreation ground for the working-classes of Barnsley, and she subsequently increased her gift to £7000 for the purpose of laying out the ground, and other matters.

20th. A jar of Roman coins of the time of Marc Antony, Otho, Vespasian, Titus, Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, &c., was found in a brick field at Sheffield, between Cricket Road and the Manchester Railway.

The first sod of the Nidd Valley Railway was cut by the Rev. H. J. Ingilby, of Ripley Castle.

28th. On this day, 5000 Yorkshire Volunteers were reviewed at York, by Sir G. Wetherall.

October 1st. The foundation stone of the United Methodist Free Church was laid in Shrewsbury-road Park, Sheffield, by the Mayor.

6th. Sir Cursetjee Jamsetjee, a Parsee baronet, and party, visited the principal manufactories of Sheffield.

1860.—OCTOBER.

A coroner's jury at Agbrigg, on the body of Miss Adamson, of Sandal, near Wakefield, who died it was supposed from poison, on the 15th of August last, found a verdict of wilful murder against her maid-servant, Emma Stringer. At the following assizes at York the prisoner was acquitted.

8th. John Kenworthy, aged 25, attempted to murder Stephen Lupton, shopkeeper, of New Wortley, near Leeds, and was tried at York on the 20th of December, on the charge of cutting and wounding with intent to murder. He was found guilty, and ordered to be kept in penal servitude for fifteen years.

The Rev. H. R. Reynolds, late of Leeds, was inaugurated as president of Chesnut College.

15th. The corner stone of Upperthorpe Unitarian Chapel, Sheffield, was laid by Miss Shore, of Meersbrook.

Six cast steel side drums, the gift of Mr. C. Atkinson, ex-mayor, of Sheffield, were presented to the Hallamshire Rifles, by Lady Fitzwilliam, at Wentworth.

20th. Lord Brougham presided at the annual soir e of the Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute.

21st. Opening of Hanover Chapel and the United Methodist Free Church Communion, Sheffield.

Two children of John George Gowland, attorney's clerk, of Bradford, were murdered by having their throats cut by their mother, a woman of the name of Margaret Sutton, *alias* Gowland, who cohabited with Gowland; she also cut her own throat, and died a few days afterwards.

The Duke of Richmond died, aged 69 years.

Lord Palmerston paid a visit to various parts of the West-Riding of Yorkshire, and met with quite an ovation. On the 24th, his lordship arrived in Leeds, and became the guest of Mr. W. Beckett, at Kirkstall Grange. On the following day he presided at a soir e of the Leeds Mechanics' Institute and Literary Society, in the Town Hall, and on the next day, after being presented with an address from the Town Council, his lordship presided at the annual meeting of the Leeds Ragged School Society, and Shoeblack Brigade. On the 27th his lordship visited Pontefract, where he inaugurated the Market Hall, and was presented with an address from the Town Council. On the 29th his lordship was entertained to dinner by his tenantry of the village of Fairburn, in the parish of Ledsham, near Pontefract. The dinner was given at the village of Ledsham.

November 1st. St. Luke's Church, Sheffield, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York.



1860.—NOVEMBER.

2nd. The officers of the West-Riding Volunteers entertained Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Lieutenant of the Riding, to dinner, at the Victoria Hall, Leeds. On the following day the presentation took place of colours (by Mrs. John Gott) and bugle, to the 7th West-Riding Volunteer Rifles, (Leeds), as well as the prizes won at the recent contest. The ceremony took place in front of the Town Hall, in the presence of the Lord Lieutenant, and a numerous and brilliant company.

6th. Died, Admiral Sir Charles Napier, aged 74.

7th. A youth named David Cockcroft, attacked and attempted to murder, by shooting, Joseph Parkin, an old man upwards of 60 years of age, residing in Chadwick Street, Hunslet Lane, Leeds. He was found guilty at the York Assizes following, of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and was sentenced to six years penal servitude.

9th. The shop of Mr. B. Cohen, jeweller, High Street, Sheffield, was broken open, and property to the value of £600 stolen and recovered the same night. Joseph Hawley and Thomas Hayes were committed to the assizes for the robbery, and found guilty. Hawley was sentenced to four years penal servitude, and Hayes to twelve months imprisonment.

Mr. Alderman James Kitson, was elected mayor of Leeds.

15th. The Prince of Wales returned from his Transatlantic tour.

George Johnson, a man well known in Doncaster, residing in French-gate, died from a violent blow inflicted on him by his wife. She was afterwards found guilty at York of manslaughter.

24th. Died, the Earl of Mexborough, aged 77. On the 2nd of January, in the following year, the mortal remains of the earl were removed from Portman Square, London, and conveyed by special train to Methley Park. He was interred on the following day at Methley Church. The present earl succeeded to a rental of £20,000 per annum.

Methley Hall was for a long time unoccupied in consequence of the pecuniary difficulties of the earl, and was the frequent resort of the curious from Leeds and other places. The following particulars will be interesting.

Methley is mentioned in "Domesday," at which time it possessed a church, with a living valued in the King's book at 125 8s. 6½d. The present estate came into the possession of Sir John Waterton, of Waterton, in Lin-

1860.—NOVEMBER.

colnshire, by virtue of an exchange of certain other property with Norman Lord Ilbert de Lacy, Lord of Pomfret Castle, in the year 1410. It seems very probable that the manor house was originally built by Waterton, who at this time was an esquire of the body of Henry IV., and afterwards controller of the household to Henry V. and Henry VI. He married Eleanor, daughter of John Lord Clifford, and at his death was succeeded by his brother Sir Robert Waterton, who married Cicely, daughter of Robert Fleming, of Woodhall, Methley; he had issue another Sir Robert who succeeded him in his estates, and took to wife Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Claret, of Claret Hall, Tickhill. This Sir Robert had no issue, and in consequence his estates devolved on his sister Wells, who had four co-heiresses—Cicely, married to Robert, Lord Willoughby, of Eresby; Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Dymoke, Knight; Eleanor, married to ——— Lawrence, Esq., and Catharine, married first to Sir Thomas Delaune, Knight, and afterwards to Robert Tempest, Esq. In the distribution of the estates, Sir Thomas Dymoke became possessed of Methley about the year 1500, in whose family it remained for about a century. It then came into the possession of Baron Saville (but whether by marriage or by purchase, it seems difficult to say) in whose descendant it continues. The manor house was entirely rebuilt by Baron Saville, or his son Sir Henry, about A.D. 1597; but for the grandeur of the present noble mansion, which is an ornament to the county, and the admiration of all, we are indebted to the munificence of the late and third Earl of Mexbro', who made very material alterations, although there is a good part of the building which was erected by his ancestors, in excellent preservation. Of the Saville family, Dr. Whitaker, in his "*Loides and Elmete*" says:—"The Savilles have in all ages, and in various manners, produced men of genius." Methley Park is now the residence of Titus Salt, Esq., of Saltaire, (who has it on a lease), a man who, comparatively speaking, was of humble birth, but who has by his own individual efforts and perseverance raised himself to the first rank of English manufacturers. Methley has a church well worthy of notice. The original building, of which mention is made in "*Domesday*," was replaced by the present fabric in the year 1424, by Sir Robert, son and successor to Sir John Waterton, who first became possessed of Methley. Within the walls of this venerable structure are the remains of some of the Water-

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ton and Saville families. To the memory of the former there is an elaborately carved monument of exquisite design and finish. There is also a superb monument representing John Saville, first Earl of Mexbro', by Witton; and opposite to this is another, a perfect work of art. This beautiful and chaste piece of workmanship is from the chisel of the celebrated Flemish sculptor Scheemakers. It is to the memory of, and represents the parents of the latter. No description, however elaborate, can do it justice. The drapery is most beautifully chiselled, and the figures represented are so natural, that one might almost think they were endowed with life. The living of Methley is now held by the Hon. and Rev. Philip York Saville, brother to the present Earl of Mexborough.

29th. The new bronze coinage was issued, but immediately called in on account of an inaccuracy in the inscription.

December 1st. A colliery explosion at Black Vein Colliery, Monmouthshire, caused the death of 143 persons.

In this month the newspapers were filled with news of the Indian mutiny—of the fall of Pekin—flight of the Emperor—barbarous treatment of the English prisoners, &c.

11th. The Leeds Working Men's Parliamentary Reform Association was inaugurated by a public meeting at the Leeds Town Hall. Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. John Bright, M.P., and Mr. E. A. Leatham, M.P., were the chief speakers.

12th. Opening of the new schools at Mount Zion Independent Chapel, Sheffield. £1600 was expended on the schools and improvement of the chapel.

17th. Died, aged 72, Ralph Markland, Esq., corn factor, of Leeds, an old magistrate of the borough, and a member of the corporation previous to the municipal reform act, when he filled the office of mayor in 1828. He was the descendant of an old Yorkshire family, and was very highly respected. He was remarkable for his earnestness, decision of character, and great sincerity. The church lost in him an earnest friend, and the conservatives a faithful, unwavering, and old supporter of their cause.

24th. Mr. Reginald Arthur Vyner, was elected M.P. for Ripon.

25th. An accident of a serious and fatal character occurred in Park Street, near St. George's Church, Leeds, on Christmas-day, by the explosion of a small boiler in the dwelling-house of Mr. W. Longley, builder, &c., and a member of the town council. Mrs. Longley was killed on

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the spot; Miss Longley was severely scalded, and had a leg broken, and Mr. Longley was severely injured. The boiler supplied water to the house, and was heated by the kitchen fire. The pipes had become frozen, so that when the fire was lighted, more steam was generated than the waste pipe could carry off, hence the accident.

On the same day, Daniel Ramsden, Esq., the mayor of Halifax, entertained about 250 aged residents of the borough to tea, in the Halifax Temperance Hall. The youngest of the guests was at least 70 years of age, and the united ages of the venerable party was 18,736 years.

28th. About half-past six o'clock on Sunday night, a fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Briggs and Co., flax spinners, Hunslet, and resulted in the entire destruction of a warehouse and a valuable stock of flax and tow, the damage was estimated at £12,000.

1861. January. This year opened with a very severe frost, and the out-door working classes in various parts of the kingdom suffered great privations in consequence.

1st. Two men were killed in the Brown Moor Colliery, near Seacroft, Leeds, by the breaking of the crank of the engine as they were being lowered into the pit.

4th. Sunday, died, at Woodsley House, Leeds, after two months' illness, Sir Peter Fairbairn, Knight, aged 61. He was the youngest son of Mr. Andrew Fairbairn, of Kelso, in Roxburghshire, a person of very humble circumstances. His parents removed to Berwick-upon-Tweed when he was very young, and thence to Newcastle, where at the early age of eleven years he was apprenticed to the business of a millwright. He received part of his business training in the establishment of his brother William, then a millwright and engineer at Manchester, but who afterwards became a distinguished civil engineer and machine maker, and F.R.S. He was a short time with Messrs. Rennie, of London. In 1822 he worked in Paris. In 1824 he became a partner in the firm of Holdsworth and Co., of the Anderton Foundry, Glasgow. Here in 1827 he married the daughter of Mr. Robert Kennedy, merchant of that city. He removed to Leeds in 1828 and commenced the business of a machine maker. He first constructed woollen machinery, and substituted iron for wood. He began making improved machines for the preparation and spinning of flax, and for several years was employed by Messrs. Marshall and Co. Showing great skill and taste, as well as inventive talent and power of concentration, his machines became well known for their

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simplicity, effectiveness, and admirable neatness of design. He rose rapidly to distinction, and extended his works. As an inventor and improver of machinery applied to the useful arts, his machinery became known and appreciated in every part of the globe where such implements were used. He improved the roving frame, and assisted Mr. Henry Holdsworth in applying the differential motion, so admirably adopted and so usefully employed in that machine. He worked and rendered really valuable the motion known by the name of "screw gill," patented by Mr. Wesley, of Leeds. He further introduced the rotary gill. Of late years he entered largely into the construction of engineering tools of every description, and constructed a large quantity of machinery for preparing and spinning of jute, waste, silk, and rope yarns. At the beginning of the Crimean war his firm was invited by the English government to commence making special tools, and afterwards they constructed a large number of machines for the manufacture of fire-arms, and other warlike implements, at Woolwich and Elswick. In his extensive works called the Wellington Foundry, which were planned and built under his own directions, about a thousand men have for some years been employed. In 1836 he was elected a member of the Leeds town council for the West ward. He was chosen an alderman of the borough in 1854. He carried into public life the same energy, resolution, and business talents which characterized him in the management of his business. He liberally bestowed upon the town a marble statue of Her Majesty the Queen, by Noble, said to have cost one thousand guineas, which forms a chief ornament of the town hall. He was chosen mayor in the year 1858, when the town hall was to be opened by the Queen, and when the British Association was to hold its meeting in Leeds. Her majesty did him the honour to accept the accomodation of Woodsley House during the night she remained in Leeds, and afterwards conferred on him the title of a knight bachelor, in the presence of the corporation and a brilliant assembly in the town hall. He was afterwards elected mayor for the following year. During the whole time that he filled the post of chief magistrate, he adorned it by a munificent hospitality, and by promoting the general improvement of the borough. Sir Peter was a liberal in politics. He was twice married, first in 1827, and again in 1855, to the fourth daughter of R. W. Brandling, Esq., of Low Gosforth, Northumberland, a lady who by her talents and tastes contributed no

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little to the success of Sir Peter in the arduous duties of his mayoralty. The illness of Sir Peter caused a wide spread sympathy throughout the entire borough of Leeds, and his death was felt as a great public loss. He was interred in the family vault at Adel Church, and his funeral was attended by the largest assemblies ever witnessed at a funeral in Leeds.

7th. A fire in Earl Fitzwilliam's Parkgate Colliery, caused the works to be stopped.

11th. A silver salver was presented to Mr. N. Creswick, solicitor, Sheffield, for rescuing Thomas Bardwell from the Hadfield Reservoir, Crookes, on December 29th, 1860. The Royal Humane Society's medal was also presented to the same gentleman.

12th. St. James' New Schools, Bradford, erected by the sole munificence of the patron of St. James' Church, John Wood, Esq., of Theddon Grange, Alton, Hants, were dedicated and formally opened this day.

14th. Eliza James, aged 14 years. and Esther Brookes, aged 9 years, were killed by a fall of rock in a cutting of the South Yorkshire Railway, at Attercliffe.

22nd. The Rev. A. Mursell gave a lecture on "Garibaldi" in the St. George's Hall, Bradford.

The Halifax Town Council decided to place a full length portrait of John Baldwin, Esq., J.P., the first mayor of Halifax, in the new town hall.

31st. Titus Salt, Esq., M.P. for Bradford, resigned his seat in consequence of failing health:—As an engraving of Saltaire prefaces the second volume of the "Annals," we may here very appropriately give a short sketch of that "prince of manufacturers," and of the palace of industry, unrivalled in the annals of manufacture, which he has reared near Shipley. He was the son of Daniel Salt, an old and respectable wool-stapler who for a quarter of a century was one of the most extensive dealers in wool in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was born on the 20th of September, 1803, and was exactly fifty years of age on the day of the great opening of the works at Saltaire, on the 20th of September, 1853, (see "Annals" vol. 1, page 639.) In the early part of his career he was a small farmer in the neighbourhood of Leeds—was a partner in the wool business with his father, but about 1834 he commenced as a spinner on a small scale. About 1837 he made his first purchase of Alpaca wool at Liverpool, a lot of material which nobody else would buy or indeed knew the value of, and which has been

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described as “a huge pile of dirty-looking sacks filled with some fibrous material bearing a strong resemblance to superannuated horse-hair, or frowsy elongated wool.” Alpaca at that time was chiefly known by the living specimens of the animal in the Zoological Gardens. Mr. Salt was one of the first to introduce and bring into general use the wool into the Bradford trade. About the same time was brought into general use in Yorkshire of an article similar in many of its properties—mohair, or goat’s wool, and from the success of the combined manufactures has risen the vast establishment, perhaps the grandest in England, at Saltaire. “Saltaire” is a combination of the name of the owner and the river Aire, close to which it is situate. The estate is about four miles from Bradford; about half a mile to the west of Shipley, and in the beautiful valley of the Aire. The part of the estate devoted to the works is computed at six acres, while the several floors in the mills, warehouses, and sheds, form a superficies of 55,000 yards, or eleven acres and a half. The great building itself is of light-coloured stone, in the Italian style of architecture. The south front of the mill—which is 545 feet in length (exactly that of St. Paul’s, London,) and 72 feet above the level of the rails—has a very commanding and beautiful appearance. It is six stories high. The engine-houses are situated in the centre of the building, on either side of the principal entrance. The four first floors are thus divided; but the top room, which runs the whole length of the building, is one of the largest and longest (if not the very longest) in the world. The floors are based upon arches of hollow brick, supported by long rows of highly ornamented cast-iron columns and massive cast-iron beams. The roof is of iron, and the windows are large and formed of immense squares of plate glass. The warehouses, which run northward from the centre of the great front line, and terminate at the canal, are 300 feet in length. The ground slopes downwards to the canal, so that the end of the warehouse rises ninety feet from the level of the water, or eighteen feet higher than the principal front. On either side of the warehouses the ground is occupied by extensive sheds roofed with sloping skylights. In the western side are also rooms for sorting, washing, and drying wools, and for reeling and packing. Beneath it is an enormous tank or reservoir, and filter, with 500,000 gallons of water; into which, through a number of conduits, the rain is carried, and when filtered applied to the process of the

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manufacture. At these works upwards of 4000 hands are employed. The vast extent of the Saltaire works may be to some measure realised by reflecting upon the capabilities of one department. The weaving shed contains 1200 looms; the length of the shafting is 9870 feet, or nearly two miles, and weighing between 600 and 700 tons; the steam-engines to work these shafts are equal to 1250 horse power, at a pressure of 30lbs. to the square inch; and the looms in this one weaving shed are capable of producing 300,000 yards, or nearly eighteen miles of alpaca cloth per day, and an aggregate length of 5688 miles of cloth annually. The works are beyond all question of a "save time" character. Not a minute is lost in pushing the material from one branch to a higher branch of the manufacture. The erection of the works involved an increase in the population of the immediate vicinity of scarcely less than 10,000 souls. Mr. Salt felt the responsibility which was thus imposed upon him, and proceeded with cheerful alacrity to discharge it. He had houses built for the operatives, and these dwellings are replete with every convenience conducive to the health, comfort, and well-being of the inhabitants. On no account is the air to be polluted by smoke, or the water to be injured or deteriorated by any impurity. Every improvement that modern art and science have brought to light was put in requisition in the erection of the model town of Saltaire. Healthy dwellings and gardens, in wide streets and capacious squares—ample ground for recreation—a large dining-hall and kitchens—baths and washhouses—a covered market—schools—mechanics' institution—a church, are some of the characteristics of the town of Saltaire. Mr. Salt's public career may be briefly sketched. Previous to the incorporation of the borough of Bradford he filled the honourable office of chief constable of the town. He was an earnest promoter of the incorporation of the borough, and when that took place he was elected senior alderman, and served the office of mayor in 1848-9. He was also one of the first of the borough magistrates, and afterwards was placed in the commission of peace for the West-Riding. In 1857 he was president of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce. His name was before the electors of Bradford in 1857, but he withdrew to avoid dividing the liberal party. He was returned to parliament for that borough shortly after, but retired on account of his health, Feb. 11th, 1861. The distinguishing features in Mr. Salt's character are his paternal and anxious care for the well-

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being of his workpeople—his boundless appreciation of mechanical invention as bearing on the arts of production—his mental characteristics are best seen by the material creations he has called into existence. Besides this, a warmer heart or one more anxious to promote the public weal never beat in human bosom. A solitary example of his munificence was in giving a thousand pounds towards the “Peel Park” at Bradford. Age and infirmities will creep on, but it is the earnest wish of every lover of his country that the life of so great a benefactor may long be spared to see the good work continued by his sons, and that the comparative retirement he has sought at Methley Hall will be found “a blest retirement, friend to life’s decline,” a retreat from care, where he may crown “a youth of labour with an age of ease,” and as he moves on to meet his latter end may find—

“Angels around befriending virtue’s friend;
Sinks to the grave with unperceived decay,
While resignation gently slopes the way;
And all his prospects brightening to the last,
His Heaven commences ere the world be past.”

February 8th and 9th. A considerable loss of life and property was occasioned by a storm, especially on the north-east coast. Twelve out of a crew of thirteen, in the Whitby Lifeboat were drowned by the capsizing of the boat within 100 yards of the shore.

11th. W. E. Forster, Esq., was elected M.P. for Bradford without opposition, in the place of Titus Salt, Esq., resigned.

14th. There was an alarming gas explosion at Freedom Hotel, Walkley; the damage done being between £300 and £400.

A fearful fire occurred in Providence Chapel, Manchester Road, Bradford, by which the entire building was destroyed, and considerable other damage was done.

16th. John Durdan defrauded the Commercial Bank of London to the extent of £66,992, and was subsequently sentenced to fourteen years penal servitude.

21st. The executors of Mr. Johnson, late of Cyclops Works, Sheffield, caused £3000 to be distributed amongst the old servants of the firm of Cammell and Johnson, Sheffield.

25th. A railway tunnel at the Spital-hill, Sheffield, fell in and killed six men. The coroner’s jury censured the manner in which the earth had been removed from the sides of the tunnel for the erection of Messrs. Hunt’s stables.

1861.—FEBRUARY.

26th. An expression of attachment was presented to the Rev. H. R. Reynolds, from all classes and sections of the church and congregation of East Parade Chapel, Leeds, in the shape of a valuable timepiece, bearing the following inscription :—

“To the Rev. Henry Robert Reynolds, (with two hundred guineas) in loving remembrance of a twelve years’ pastorate at East Parade Chapel. Leeds, 26th February, 1861.”

Judgment was given in the court of chancery in Re-Harrison’s trust, in connection with the vicarage of St. John’s, Leeds, by which the incumbent’s annual income was fixed at £702 12s. 6d., including the house and curate. The judgment left the incumbent the pew rents amounting to £73 14s.

March 6th. The foundation stone of Ebenezer Chapel, Bradford, was laid this day.

13th. The second reading of Mr. Locke King’s £10 county franchise bill was rejected by 248 to 220.

William Worthington and William Hanson Hanlow, were found guilty at the York Assizes, of conspiring with intent to defraud Charles Ward, Thompson Binns, and others, of 100 yards of woollen cloths at Leeds, on the 1st of August last, and were sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment.

The affairs of Messrs. Benyon and Co., flax spinners, Leeds, were arranged by the acceptance by the creditors of 10s. in the pound. The family gave £10,000 towards the deficiency of £35,248.

16th. Died, at Frogmore, aged 74, Her Royal Highness Louisa Victoria, Duchess of Kent, the mother of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

18th. The Wakefield bribery prosecution at York assizes, against Mr. J. B. Charlesworth, fell through in consequence of the refusal of Mr. J. L. Fernandez to give evidence, who was fined £500 for contempt of court, or six months imprisonment. He remained in prison until the 4th of August, when he was released by the secretary of state. In the case against Mr. Crowther, the jury could not agree upon a verdict, and after being locked up all night the jury were discharged. Mr. Charlesworth was convicted at the summer assizes following.

19th. This day at noon, the agreement of the Sowerby Bridge Local Board of Health to purchase the Sowerby Bridge Gas Works for £18,196 was submitted to a meeting of the ratepayers, and ratified by a large majority.

1861.—MARCH.

22nd. A testimonial, consisting of a purse of £300 was presented to Mr. Harwood, by the citizens of Bradford, especially such as were connected with the Bradford Library, Infirmary, and Town Missions, as a small acknowledgement of the services he had rendered in many good works in the town.

26th. A meeting of the inhabitants of Saltaire was held in the spacious dining-hall at that place, for the purpose of promoting parliamentary reform, and forming a Reform Association.

27th. Messrs. John Brown and Co., Atlas Steel and Iron Works, Sheffield, commenced rolling armour plates for iron-plated frigates of war.

28th. The Leeds new Workhouse and Chapel at Burmantofts, were officially opened this day. The workhouse will accommodate 810 inmates. The cost exceeded £31,000. The architects were Messrs. Perkin and Backhouse. It is in the Elizabethian style of architecture, and has been designed to harmonize with the Industrial School. It ranges in a line with that edifice and the facade is of great extent and beauty. The chapel is very neat and picturesque, in the Byzantine style. It is cruciform in design, and is surmounted by a tower and spire on the south, and a circular tower on the north.

Twenty-four thousand persons were thrown out of employment by a strike in the south Lancashire cotton districts, the result of the commencement of civil war in America.

April. 1st. Mr. J. A. Roebuck, M.P. for Sheffield, attended the Temperance Hall in that town to explain to his constituents his pro-Austrian speech in the House of Commons but could not obtain a hearing. Next day however, he was quietly heard at the Music Hall, and obtained a vote of confidence.

On Easter Tuesday, April 2nd, was laid by Daniel Ramsden, Esq., Mayor, the corner stone of the Victoria Tower of the new Town Hall, Halifax.

2nd. An important action was tried at the Liverpool Assizes before Mr. Justice Keating, in which Mr. Wm. Denton, of Bradford, was plaintiff, and Messrs. Milligan Forbes, and Co., of the same place were the defendants. The action was for the amount of a promissory note for £1200, given by William Whitaker, late partner in the defendant's firm. A verdict was given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, with interest.

The foundation stone of the New National Schools, at

1861.—APRIL

Manningham, Bradford, was laid by the mayor, Isaac Wright, Esq.

5th. Died, aged 66, Thomas Flower Ellis, Esq., recorder of Leeds. He had held the office nearly 22 years. He studied at Cambridge, and was called to the bar on the 6th of February, 1824. He selected the northern circuit, of which he was a member, till his death. The series of Queen's Bench reports, edited by him, conjointly with Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Colin Blackburn, are invaluable to the legal profession. In May, 1839, he was appointed recorder of Leeds, in the place of Mr. Armstrong, and the temper, judgment, and other qualities he had shown in that office earned him universal respect and esteem. His genuine worth, his genial temper, his unaffected modesty—the more admirable because united with unusually large literary attainments—his clear judgment, his ready wit, and the kindness and goodness which shone out in all his private intercourse, made him always a welcome guest, an interesting companion, and a valued friend. He was succeeded by Mr. J. B. Maule.

8th. The decennial census of Great Britain and Ireland was taken. The aggregate result was 14,380,634 males, 14,944,154 females, total 29,334,788. The population of the borough of Leeds was 207,134. The number of houses was 47,265, the number inhabited 45,759.

Sheffield township : males, 43,726 ; females, 43,977 ; inhabited houses, 17,980 ; uninhabited do., 1597. Brightside Bierlow : males, 15,069 ; females, 14,747 ; inhabited houses, 6263 ; uninhabited do., 424. Attercliffe : males, 3825 ; females, 3639 ; inhabited houses, 548 ; uninhabited do., 71. Ecclesall Bierlow : males, 18,639 ; females, 20,132 ; inhabited houses, 7960 ; uninhabited do., 560. Nether Hallam : males, 9946 ; females, 9814 ; inhabited houses, 3994 ; uninhabited do., 569. Upper Hallam : males, 827 ; females, 816 ; inhabited houses, 338 ; uninhabited do., 26. Total population of the borough, 185,157 ; increase since last census, 49,847.

The following comparison will show the difference in the population in 1851 and 1861 :—

	1851.	1861.
Batley	14,916	17,885
Bradford	103,786	106,203
Dewsbury	14,090	18,148
Doncaster	12,052	16,408
Huddersfield	30,876	34,847
Halifax	33,582	37,008

1861.—APRIL.

Keighley	-	-	-	18,258	-	-	-	18,815
Leeds	-	-	-	172,258	-	-	-	207,137
Pudsey	-	-	-	11,603	-	-	-	12,887
Sheffield	-	-	-	135,310	-	-	-	185,157
Wakefield	-	-	-	16,990	-	-	-	17,601
York	-	-	-	35,500	-	-	-	40,151

10th. The £6 Borough Franchise Bill of Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. for Leeds, was lost by a majority of 52 in a house of 438.

18th. James Jowitt, of Sheffield, was committed for trial for burglary at the house of Mr. James Torr, Radford Street, and was convicted at the July Assizes. Sentence of death recorded.

25th. Charles Fletcher, of Sheffield, was committed on the coroner's warrant for the manslaughter of Samuel Salt, on the 23rd inst.

28th. Died, at Eshton Hall, near Skipton, Yorkshire, aged 76, Miss Mary Frances Richardson Currer, celebrated as an enlightened collector of books.

30th. The Bradford Orchestral Society, assisted by Mrs. Sunderland, Mr. Winn, and others, gave a concert under the patronage of the mayor, &c., at which was performed "Isaiah," the composition of Mr. William Jackson, of Bradford, the eminent musical composer.

May. 3rd. Cottingham Castle, near Hull, was destroyed by fire.

A party of the friends of Mr. Frank Richmond, late lead gardener at the Peel Park, Bradford, presented him with a watch and appendages, and £5 13s. 6d., the surplus money collected, as a mark of esteem.

4th. A murderous attack was made on Ralph Barber, of Sheffield, aged 78, by a young man named Samuel Mitchell. Mitchell was committed for attempted murder, and convicted at the July Assizes to eighteen months imprisonment.

6th. The House of Commons passed a resolution, granting to the Princess of Wales an annuity of £6000, and a dower of £30,000.

7th. The foundation stone of the new Corn Exchange, Calls, Leeds, was laid by Mr. Alderman Gill, in the presence of the corporation and a large assembly of corn-factors and the public.

9th. Died, aged 77, Mr. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., a native of Hallamshire, near Sheffield, one of the assistant keepers of the public records.

13th. Presentation of a dress sword to Mr. Wilson

1861.—MAY.

Overend, late Major of the Hallamshire Rifles, by the corps.

20th. Halifax and Huddersfield Volunteer Rifle Corps reviewed on Skircoat Moor, by Major Stansfeld.

Thomas Thorpe killed in a prize fight at Hollins Bush, near Sheffield, by Thomas Holland. Holland was committed for manslaughter.

20th and 21st. Sixty thousand people attended the Galas in Peel Park, Bradford, on Whit Monday and Tuesday. The proceeds were for the joint benefit of the Park and the Infirmary.

In Whitsun week a grand bazaar and fancy fair was held in St. George's Hall, Bradford, in aid of the project for erecting a permanent armoury, drill room, and other offices for the Bradford Rifle Volunteer Corps, on ground between North Parade and Lumb Lane.

21st. The 6th celebration of the Sunday School Jubilee, at Halifax, took place this day, when 87 schools were represented by upwards of 36,000 scholars and teachers.

The foundation stone of the Hunslet Mechanic's Institution, near Leeds, was laid by Mr. Alderman Blackburn.

22nd. At the Leeds Town Hall, Earl de Grey and Ripon was installed provincial Grand Master of West Yorkshire with great pomp and ceremony.

27th. A grand cricket match between eleven All England v. twenty-two of Bradford, at the Cricket Ground, Horton Lane, resulted as follows:—Bradford, first innings 120, second do. 93,—total 213. All England, first innings 86, second do. 110,—total 196. The former winning by 17 runs.

June. 1st. James Windle was committed on a charge of attempting to poison Mrs. Liversidge, of Darnell; was convicted at the York Assizes, and sentenced to penal servitude for life.

2nd. Messrs. T. and R. Raikes' bank, at Hull, failed, with liabilities amounting to £89,025 and only £22,137 assets.

7th. The Rev. Patrick Bronte, died at the parsonage of Haworth, near Keighley, at the advanced age of 83 years. He was the father of Currer, Acton, and Ellis Bell, and the last connecting link of the celebrated Bronte family. He was born in the parish of Ahellerergh, County Down, Ireland, on the 17th of March, 1777. His father was a farmer, and had a large family, remarkable for physical strength and personal beauty. Patrick gave early tokens of extraordinary quickness and intelligence, and knowing

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that his father could afford him no pecuniary aid, and possessing strong sense, forethought, and ambition, he showed a striking example of self-help by opening a public school at the early age of sixteen, and which he continued for five or six years. He then became a tutor in the family of the Rev. Mr. Tighe, rector of Drungooland parish. Thence he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he was entered in July, 1802. After nearly a four years residence he obtained his B.A. degree, and was ordained to a curacy in Essex. From there he afterwards removed to Hartshead-cum-Clifton, near Cleckheaton. Whilst incumbent of this place he married Miss Maria Bramwell, a native of Penzance, who was reputed a woman of an excellent disposition, and cultivated mind. At Hartshead, two of his children, Maria and Elizabeth were born, after which he removed to Thornton, near Bradford, where Charlotte, Patrick Bramwell, Emily Jane, and Anne, were born. On the 25th of February, 1820, he removed to Haworth, where he remained until his death. He was ever on kind and friendly terms with each denominational body. He was faithful in visiting the sick, and diligent in attendance at the schools. In his family circle he invariably displayed the greatest kindness and affability—a most anxious desire to promote the happiness and improvement of his children; and when the children were deprived of their mother at a very tender age, the father watched over his little bereaved flock with paternal solicitude and affection—was their constant guardian and instructor, and took a lively interest in all their amusements. He was universally esteemed by the people among whom he lived, and his demise was deeply lamented. The Rev. Mr. Nicholls, the husband of Charlotte Bronte, better known as Currer Bell, was with the deceased in his last hours. Like his more celebrated children, Mr. Bronte was given to literary pursuits. At least four of his works were published, namely, "Cottage Poems," (1811,) "The Rural Minstrel," (1813,) printed by Mr. Holden, of Halifax. "The Maid of Killarney, or Albion and Flora," (1818,) and "The Cottage in a Wood, or the art of becoming rich and happy," (1818,) printed by Mr. Inkersley, of Bradford. His compositions have some characteristics in common with those of his children, and at times display deep observation, and vigorous powers of expression. It is said that when correcting the proofs of a sermon published in 1824, in the office of Mr. Inkersley, at Bradford, he was assisted in his labours by a little

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daughter about eight years of age, probably Charlotte, who learned thus early to manage proofs. The remains of the venerable man were consigned to the tomb on the 12th of June, and by the authority of the Secretary of State, the grave of Charlotte Bronte was again opened, and the coffin of the father was placed beside that of the daughter.

10th. On the evening of this day, John Holdsworth, the toll collector at Hawcliff Gate, near Keighley, deliberately shot his wife as she was walking on the high road with her brother in law. He was subsequently acquitted on the ground of insanity.

11th. A fearful accident, by which the lives of one hundred and twenty colliers were placed in great danger, and twenty five suffered death, occurred at one of the Clay Cross Companies' collieries, Clay Cross, Derbyshire, by the bursting of water from an old pit into the Black Shale No. 2 pit.

15th. Mr. Samuel Holmes, aged 21, the only child of Mr. Holmes the parish clerk of Bradford, was drowned at Malham Tarn, whilst bathing with some others of a party from the Bradford parish church schools and choir.

18th. A great pugilistic contest for the championship of England took place this day between Sam Hurst the "Staleybridge Infant" holder of the belt, a giant in size and strength, and Jem Mace, of Norwich, a small man but very scientific and active in his fighting. The contest lasted forty minutes, during which eight rounds were fought. Mace was the victor with scarcely a mark, while Hurst was led off the field blind, reeling, mangled fearfully, and almost senseless.

19th. Blondin performed his wonderful tight rope feats in Peel Park, Bradford.

20th. The Rev. J. Robinson, the highly respected pastor of the congregational church at Saltaire, died very suddenly at Marsden, aged 44, having preached on the preceeding Sunday with his accustomed vigour. Mr. Robinson was a native of Saddleworth, and became a student of Airedale College. He received his first call from the Independant congregation at Middlewich, in Cheshire, where he resided about eleven years. He afterwards accepted a call to Burley, near Otley, but in September 1859, commenced his duties at Saltaire, since which he has had a career of great usefulness. In physical appearance he was a good specimen of a healthy manly Englishman: in private life his manners were winning, and his

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good temper and good humour were unfailing and proverbial. No man had more warm friends or fewer enemies. As a scholar he was a fair classic, a well read man, and possessed of a vast fund of valuable information both literary and scientific. In metaphysical learning few surpassed him. His preaching was thoroughly argumentative and practical, speaking ever to the judgment, reason, and consciences of his hearers. His views on religious, political, and social questions, were liberal and comprehensive. Personal party or sectarian rancour found no place in his character, but he was charitable towards all men. He was interred in the family grave at Lydgate church, in Saddleworth.

21st. A boiler explosion attended with great destruction of property, and the death of William Rouse, aged 64, and serious injury to Isaac Brook, took place at the dye works of Messrs. Ripley and Son, at Bowling. Some idea of the force of the explosion may be gathered from the fact that the boiler, torn from its seat, had been blown in two, lengthwise, and the centre portion weighing nearly four tons, was tossed high into the air and carried torn and shattered, and rolled up like sheet lead, a distance of thirty yards. The cause of the rupture was clearly owing to the plate becoming so thin by corrosion that it could not bear the necessary pressure upon it.

22nd. A fire occurred at Cotton's Wharf, Tooley Street, London, attended with a deplorable loss of life and destruction of property, estimated at nearly three millions sterling. Mr. James Braidwood, Superintendent of the London Fire Brigade, was killed by a fall of brickwork.

23rd. Died, aged 81, the Right Hon. John Lord Campbell, lord chancellor of England.

30th. A splendid comet appeared and was visible for nearly a month in all the countries of Western Europe. The tail was curvilinear, passing across the polar star, and sweeping to the constellation Lyra, or 95 degrees. On this day (Sunday) Mr. Hind, the eminent astronomer, calculated that it was not only possible, but even probable, that the earth passed through the tail of the comet. On the night of the 3rd of July the length of the tail was estimated at sixteen millions of miles, and the diameter of the nucleus four hundred miles. It was then distant from the earth 16,500,000 miles.

July. 3rd. The Leeds Working Men's Institute was inaugurated.

6th. Daniel Dickinson, of Sheffield, one of the men

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transported for the Manor Oaks burglary, having been pardoned, returned to his old haunts and was feasted by his "friends," all of them "well known" characters.

Died at the early age of 38 years, William Hector Hudson, Esq., the respected town clerk of Bradford. He was appointed town clerk in 1851, and applied himself with unwearied zeal to his duties, and his suavity of manner, decision of character, and great ability, gained for him the confidence and respect of all classes, and his fellow-townsmen felt his loss as a common calamity.

10th. A Review of 1200 volunteers and regulars in Wardsend Meadows, Sheffield, by Lieutenant Colonel Hood, of the 58th Regiment.

12th. The statue of the late Robert Hall, Esq., formerly M.P. for Leeds, was publicly presented to the Mayor and Council, by G. S. Beecroft Esq., M.P., on behalf of the subscribers, and forms a permanent memorial in the Town Hall. It was executed by Dennis Lee, & Co., of Leeds. It is colossal in size, of the finest white Carrara marble, and one of the finest and largest works executed in the provinces. The deceased member is represented in his official and court costume, his right hand stretched out in the act of speaking, while his left holds a roll of paper. At his feet one of the principal incidents in his life is represented in the Reformatories bill, placed upon a volume of the statutes. The figure is well proportioned, and carefully finished, and the details are artistically executed. The pedestal is of red Aberdeen granite, and bears the simple inscription, "Robert Hall, Esq., M.P. 1857."

13th. Died, aged 83, James Holdforth, Esq., of Burley Hill, one of the oldest and most esteemed magistrates of the borough of Leeds. He was elected town councillor for the East ward on the passing of the municipal act in 1836, and held the office of mayor in 1839. He was the first Roman Catholic Mayor elected in England since the Reformation. He was a large benefactor to the catholic missions of Leeds, and an unflinching friend in times of difficulty. His sympathy for the poor was conspicuous, and for many years he entirely supported a ragged school in the East Ward.

15th. The Royal Agricultural Society held during this, and several days, its show in Leeds, in a field near the Cardigan Arms, Kirkstall Road, and afforded an immense interest to the people both there and from all parts of the kingdom. Horticulturists had also a grand display. Dog

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fanciers had a treat in the show of dogs, in Whitehall road, and chief of all, cattle breeders, lovers of horse flesh, practical farmers, and practical mechanics, had a banquet of extraordinary variety in the display of implements of the society's show. In a pecuniary sense the show was the most successful the society ever had, the aggregate amount of receipts for admission being £9,855 2s. The visitors at the show during five days were 145,329.

17th. Upperthorpe Unitarian Chapel, Sheffield, erected at a cost of £1450, was opened this day.

22nd. The foundation stone of Park Wesleyan Reform Schools, Sheffield, was laid by J. A. Roebuck, Esq., M.P.

24th. Mr. William Randall Mackley, a surgeon at Great Horton, near Bradford, was tried at the York assizes on a charge of wilfully murdering Martha Curtis, at Bradford, on the 26th of June, and also with forging a certificate of burial, but was acquitted.

27th. William Beeson, a bricklayer, was killed by lightning at Doncaster, and Watson Patrick, a farm labourer, and Joseph and Bessy, his son and daughter, were killed by the same means near Beverley.

29th. A bronze statue of James Montgomery, the poet, was publicly inaugurated in the Sheffield Cemetery. The cost of erection was £1194. The amount raised by Sunday School Teachers £764.

30th. Lord John Russell was elevated to the peerage under the title of Earl Russell.

31st. The Association of Mechanical Engineers began a three days meeting at Sheffield, under the presidency of Sir William Armstrong.

August. During this session of parliament, an act was passed enacting that after the dissolution of the present parliament, the West Riding of Yorkshire is to be separated into the northern and southern divisions, each to return two members; the place of election for the southern division being Wakefield, and that for the northern division being Leeds.

13th. Died, aged 62, Mr. Thomas William Atkinson, a traveller of much celebrity in the Eastern dominions of Russia. Mr. Atkinson was born in Yorkshire, of very humble parentage.

19th. The town of Scarborough was thrown into a state of gloom and sorrow, in consequence of the upsetting of a boat returning from Flambro', whereby the lives of ten gentlemen, all visitors, were lost.

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22nd. Died, at Harrogate, aged 72, Mr. Richard Oastler, a native of Leeds, but for many years a steward at Fixby Hall, near Huddersfield. He spent seventeen years of almost incessant labour in advocating a reform of the Factory system, and was familiarly known as the King of the factory children. It was mainly owing to his earnest advocacy of the ten hours bill, that parliament passed that measure in 1847. His remains were interred in Kirkstall church-yard, near Leeds, and his funeral was attended by several magistrates and manufacturers, as well as a number of factory operatives.

25th. A collision between two excursion trains in the Clayton Tunnel, on the Brighton Railway, caused the deaths of twenty-three persons, and injury to about seventy others. The company had afterwards to pay several thousands of pounds compensation to the injured.

29th. The Leeds Parish Church was re-opened for public worship, after being closed several months, during which extensive repairs and re-decorations had been accomplished at a cost of nearly £2000, exclusive of the cost of some beautiful and very expensive memorial windows. The Organ was also remodelled and thoroughly repaired, and water power applied, at a cost of £800. The Hydraulic engines were the gift of Walker Joy, Esq., one of the churchwardens, and cost above £200.

September 2nd. This evening, another fearful collision took place on the Hampstead Junction Line, between an excursion train, and another composed of an engine and tender, and nineteen ballast trucks and a break van, by which fifteen persons were killed and fifty others injured.

9th. The new schools in connection with the Independent Church, in Little Horton Lane, Bradford, were opened, and at the same time the foundation stone of a new chapel for the same denomination was laid,

11th. A fire occurred at Thwaite-gate Mills, Hunslet, near Leeds, occupied by Messrs. Robson and Bucktrout, ware grinders and seed crushers, by which nearly £6000 damage was done.

12th. The Great Eastern steam ship, which had left Liverpool for America two days before, was disabled in a heavy storm, and had to put into Cork. The damage she received was so extensive, that the repairs occupied several months before she was again fit for sea.

16th. Post Office Savings' Banks were first opened in Great Britain.

25th. There was a grand review of 5000 Yorkshire Volunteers at York.

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27th. A lamentable accident, involving the loss of six lives, occurred at York, by the fall of an iron bridge in the course of erection at Lendal Ferry, across the Ouse.

October 1st. The paper duty having been abolished, the *Leeds Mercury*, and the *Sheffield and Rotherham Independent*, were first published as daily papers.

16, 17, 18, and 19. Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to the Duke of Newcastle at Clumber. On the 18th, his Royal Highness laid the first stone of the new church at Shireoaks.

20th. During a service conducted by the Rev. James Caughey, in Hanover Street Chapel, Sheffield, a panic was caused by part of the ceiling falling in.

21st. A Reform Registration Association, for the southern division of the West Riding was formed under the presidency of J. W. Childers, Esq.

Springfield Lodge, Leeds, the new Hospital for Women and Children, was opened by the Earl of Carlisle. After the opening of the hospital, the corporation had the honor of presenting at the Victoria Hall, an address to his lordship, recognizing his public services as a statesman and philanthropist. The Right Hon. Lord Stanley presided the same evening at the annual soiree of the Leeds Mechanic's Institution.

In the latter part of this year, several trade outrages of a serious character occurred at Sheffield and the neighbourhood, arising out of strikes. On the 23rd of November a can of combustibles was thrown into the house of George Wastnidge, fender grinder, Acorn Street, Sheffield; Mrs. Wastnidge and Mrs. O'Rourke, a lodger, were seriously injured; Mrs. O'Rourke died December 2nd.

November 2nd. A violent hurricane prevailed on the north-east coast, especially at Scarborough, where the new life-boat was brought into requisition for the rescue of those in peril. The route from the life-boat station to the Spa Saloon was along the line of shore where the sea broke furiously, in fact at times over the saloon tower. The gallant men who manned the boat pulled through the surf until they arrived opposite the Spa, and within a few yards of a stranded vessel, (the schooner *Coupland*, of Shields,) when the rebound of the water from the sea wall of the Spa, lifted the boat about in an alarming and fatal manner. Two of the brave crew were washed out and drowned, and the rest were more than ever at the mercy of the waves. Ropes were thrown from the Spa, the boat was hauled up, and after getting out of her, a

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fearful roll of the sea washed them from the landing place, and four more of the men perished. Lord Charles Beauchamp, (brother of the Duke of St. Albans,) and Mr. W. Tindall, son of a banker at Scarbro', lost their lives in generously and nobly attempting to save the imperilled lives of the life-boat crew. Every street in the town bore evidence of the violence of the storm. Houses were unroofed, photographic galleries were completely smashed, and some new houses were blown down.

A fire occurred at the Portland Street Mill, Bradford, occupied by Mr. Samuel Rawson, a cotton spinner, who was charged with having wilfully set fire to the same, and committed to the assizes.

4th. The Bank of Deposit and National Assurance Investment Association, failed, and the manager, Peter Morrison, absconded.

5th. Died one of the most venerable and esteemed townsmen of Leeds, John Clapham, Esq., of Hanover Square, in the 83rd year of his age. On the reform of the municipal corporation, he was appointed one of the first aldermen and borough magistrates. In early life he was in business as a woollen merchant in Hunslet Lane. He was a zealous friend of civil and religious liberty, and left a name honoured by all who knew him.

7th, Died in the 75th year of his age, James Richardson, Esq., clerk of the peace of the borough of Leeds; a man of ability and public spirit—of great earnestness of character, and high moral and religious excellence.

9th. The following were elected mayors of their respective towns:—Bradford, Isaac Wright. Doncaster, Wm. Chambers. Halifax, Alderman John Crossley. Leeds, James Kitson. Sheffield, John Brown. Wakefield, Mr. Shaw, (barrister.) York, (lord mayor) W. F. Clark.

10th. Another violent gale did much mischief on the north-east coast, no fewer than thirteen vessels strewed the shore at Bridlington Quay.

15th. Died at Doncaster, aged 89, Hugh Parker, Esq., senior magistrate and deputy lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire.

23rd. The foundation stone of All Saints' Church was laid at Little Horton Green, Bradford. The church is the gift of S. Powell, Esq., of Horton Hall, and is one of the ten churches proposed to be erected in different parts of the borough by the Church Building Committee. Three of the ten churches have already been consecrated and opened, namely, St. Phillip's, at Girdlington; St.

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Stephen's, in Bowling Old Lane, and St. Mary's, Laisterdyke. St. Luke's, in Broomfields, was at this time nearly completed, and St. Thomas's, in Cropper Lane, was begun.

27th. News arrived of the capture of Messrs. Slidell and Mason, Commissioners from the Confederate States, on board the English mail steamer Trent, by the United States war sloop San Jacinto.

30th. The Volunteer Barracks, Manningham Lane, and Lumb Lane, Bradford, were opened by a full dress parade of the corps ; the awarding of prizes to the winners at the annual shooting match, and the presentation of a handsome timepiece to Mr. Delauny, who had given his services as architect gratuitously. The total cost of the barracks was about £2000.

December 1st. An attempt was made to blow up Mr. Henry Holdsworth's manufactory, New George Street, Sheffield Moor, by throwing a large can of gunpowder into the cellar ; considerable damage was done to the building.

7th. A man named Thomas Townend, a scissors maker at Sheffield, having for some time lived criminally with his step-daughter, Eliza Fisher, in Heptonstall Lane, Attercliffe, shot her with a pistol, but she ultimately recovered. He then shot himself with the same weapon, and lived till the 17th, when he died. In his case the coroner's jury returned a verdict of *felo de se* ; he was accordingly buried at midnight, and in the case of his step-daughter a verdict of wilful murder was returned against him.

11th. A silver dinner service was presented to Dr. J. C. Hall, Hon. Sec. of the Public Hospital and Dispensary, Sheffield.

12th. Alfred Hinchliffe, of Treeton, was found dead in Shirland Lane, Attercliffe, Sheffield, robbed and possibly murdered. The coroner's jury returned an open verdict.

14th. An immense sensation was caused throughout England, by the death, this day, at Windsor Castle, at the age of 43, of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, after a short illness ; first of cold, and subsequently of fever. His death which was unexpected, at least by the nation at large, was the cause of sorrow amongst all classes of the people, and in every part of her majesty's dominions. The funeral of the much lamented prince took place at Windsor on the 23rd. The day was observed throughout the length and breadth of the land as one of mourning and lamentation. Special religious services

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were held in most places of worship, and in Leeds there was a public procession of the magistracy, borough members, corporation, the yeomanry, and volunteers, to the parish church.

18th. James Waller, aged 31, of Bingley, was found guilty at the York assizes and sentenced to death for the wilful murder, by shooting, on the 5th of November preceeding, of William Smith, alias Davy, gamekeeper to Mr. Timothy Horsfall, of Hawksworth Hall, near Otley. He was executed on the 4th of January following.

27th. Died Mr. Robert Leader, of Burn Greave, Sheffield, formerly proprietor of the *Sheffield Independent*, aged 82 years.

In this year nearly 1200 persons were either killed or injured by accidents upon railways in the United Kingdom. In England alone, 216 were killed, and 836 injured.

From returns published at this time, it appeared that in Leeds, out of a total population of 207,134, within the parliamentary borough, 5397 died during the year. In the township, with a population of 117,431, the deaths were 3297. The most healthy districts were Potternewton, Chapel-Allerton, and Osmundthorpe, where the deaths for the twelve months amounted to 19½ in 1000 of the population. In the North and North-East Wards the deaths were 31½ in 1000. The average deaths per 1000 inhabitants throughout the whole borough was 26. At this time there were 18 polling places in the southern division of the West Riding, and 17,808 voters; and in the northern division, 21 polling places and 22,440 voters.

1862. January. At this time there were no less than 27,000 persons out of work in the cotton districts, and 161,000 only working half-time. Great distress was caused in consequence.

3rd. The new County Court at Bradford, situate in Manor road, on the site of the house formerly occupied by Dr. Macturk, was used this day for the first time for the trial of plaintiffs.

9th. The recently erected and extensive premises known as the Whitehall Works, belonging to Messrs. Gallon, Lumb, and Bean, engineers, Leeds, situate on the Whitehall road, between the Midland and Great Northern Railways, were destroyed by fire, the loss being about £20,000.

9th to 16th. The venerable and distinguished traveller Dr. Wolff, visited Bradford, where he delivered a lecture, descriptive of his travels and adventures.

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8th. Miss Withers, of Clarkehouse Road, Sheffield, was interred, who left by will £10,000, the interest of which is to be annually divided in pensions of £10 each, to be called "Withers' Pensions," among widows and single women in reduced circumstances, members of the Church of England.

George Gouldthorpe, of Sheffield, was committed for trial for burglary at Darnall Parsonage, on the 30th of December. He was convicted at the March Assizes, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

13th. Edward Lister, aged 65, was brought before the magistrates at Bradford, on a charge of shooting with intent to murder Mr. George Frank, linen-draper, of Barker-end Road, and was committed for trial at the assizes. He was found guilty in March, and sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

15th. Mr. Edward Miall, of London, delivered in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford, an address "On the aspects and prospects of parliamentary reform! under the auspices of the Bradford Political Union."

16th. A terrible catastrophe occurred at Hartley New Colliery, near Newcastle, by which five colliers were killed, and two hundred and ten were buried in the pit. The breaking of the immense beam of the pumping machine, used for the purpose of keeping the pit clear of water stopped up the shaft, and caused the accident. After every effort was made for several days, with the strongest hopes of rescuing the buried men alive, the exertions proved futile, and the whole of the poor creatures perished. It was the 22nd before an opening could be made to the men, when sixty men and boys were found dead from suffocation in the furnace drift. After seven days of incessant labour, the passages of the colliery were explored; but not one of the entombed—man or boy—was rescued alive. The scenes of horror revealed during the search were of a most appalling description. The victims had all died of suffocation, and none of hunger. The groups of dead were in most cases formed of families,—fathers and sons having met death side by side, and with a calmness indicated by the placid countenances, free from the struggles to retain life which it might be supposed would be put forth in such terrible circumstances. Those rendered destitute by the calamity: no less than 407 widows and children, had the sympathy of the entire country, and a relief fund was raised of £75,000.

The opening celebration took place of the New National

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Schools, in connection with St. Paul's Church, Manningham, Bradford.

19th. At a public meeting at Leeds, it was resolved to erect a statue of the late Prince Consort.

February 1st. The opening celebration of the Schiller Verein, a society consisting of the greater part of the Germans resident in Bradford, took place in the premises of the society in Tyrell Street.

6th. Parliament was opened by commission, and the royal speech contained this reference to the death of the Prince Consort. "We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that Her Majesty is persuaded that you will deeply participate in the affliction by which Her Majesty has been overwhelmed by the calamitous, untimely, and irreparable loss of her beloved Consort, who has been her comfort and support. It has been however soothing to Her Majesty, while suffering most acutely under this awful dispensation of Providence, to receive from all classes of her subjects the most cordial assurances of their sympathy with her sorrow, as well as of their appreciation of the noble character of him, the greatness of whose loss to Her Majesty and the nation is so justly and so universally felt and lamented."

7th. A meeting was held at Bradford, for the purpose of considering a proposal for the erection of a new Exchange and Post Office on the site of the Bradford Old Market, and at an adjourned meeting it was decided to carry out the project.

10th. The members of the church and congregation worshipping at Salem Chapel, Bradford, celebrated the 25th anniversary of their reverend pastor, the Rev. J. G. Miall. A handsome gold watch, and purse of two hundred guineas was presented to the reverend gentleman, and a beautiful gold watch and massive chain was presented to Mrs. Miall.

18th. A bullet was fired through the window of the Co-operative Store, Devonshire Street, Sheffield, narrowly missing the secretary.

27th. Sir John Hay, conservative, was elected M.P. for Wakefield, in opposition to Mr. Richard Smethurst, liberal, the numbers polled being 456, against 425.

March. The drawings and paintings, the property of the late Mr. T. E. Plint, of Leeds, were sold by auction, and realised the sum of £18,170.

1st. Viscount Milton was placed on the Commission of the Peace for the West-Riding.

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7th. Sarah Oakes was committed for trial for forging bills of exchange to defraud the Sheffield Banking Company; was convicted at the York Assizes, and sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

8th. A stained glass window, representing the History of Joseph, was placed in the chancel of the Parish Church, Sheffield, by John Brown, Esq., Mayor.

11th. Johnson Metcalfe, aged 65, was tried at the York Assizes for the murder of William Parker, of Northallerton, on the 26th of January last, by firing a gun at the deceased. He was found guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to ten years penal servitude.

13th. A fire occurred in the store and dye colour manufactory of Mr. Edward Keighley, Albion Court, Kirkgate, Bradford, doing damage to the amount of £200.

18th. The foundation stone of the new Zion Independent Chapel, Attercliffe, Sheffield, was laid by S. Morley, Esq., of London.

Joseph Tomlinson, Isaac Emanuel Watson, and James Watson, were convicted at the York Assizes of trade outrage at Thorpe Hesley, Sheffield, and sentenced to 14 years penal servitude. They shortly afterwards received Her Majesty's pardon.

22nd. Mr. Morrill, conservative, was elected M.P. for the North Riding of Yorkshire, in opposition to Mr. Milbank, the votes being 5507, against 5041.

25th. The turn out of colliers at Gildersome, near Leeds, caused by the resistance of the men to a reduction of ten per cent on their wages, gave rise to some violent demonstrations on the part of those on strike, and several of the men were bound over before the West-Riding magistrates, at Leeds, to keep the peace.

31st. The Leeds Town Council decided to accept the offer of the Great Northern Railway to erect warehouses and a custom house in Wellington Street, for the proposed bonding warehouses in the town. At the same meeting, £2500 was voted to the repairs committee for the purpose of making a carriage drive on the west and south sides of Woodhouse Moor.

In this month Mr. Peabody, an American merchant, but residing for the last twenty-five years in London, placed the munificent sum of £150,000 in the hands of trustees, to be devoted to the improvement of the condition of the poor of the metropolis. Mr. Peabody was subsequently presented with the freedom of the city of London.

1862.—APRIL.

April 4th. An explosion of fire damp at Sowhill pit, near Chapeltown, Sheffield, killed six men. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death," with the expression of an opinion that it was unsafe to work with **naked lights near a goaf.**

15th. The explosion of a boiler at the Mill-field Iron Works, near Bilston, caused the loss of twenty-eight lives, and inflicted serious injury on others.

21st. The Sheffield Artillery Volunteers and the Rotherham Rifle Corps had a field-day and sham fight in Treeton Meadows. The Hallamshire Rifles had a field day at Tankersley Park.

A Volunteer sham battle took place in Manningham Park, Bradford.

22nd. A bazaar was opened at the Volunteer Barracks, Bradford, in aid of the Albert National Schools, Manningham, and the Ragged School, Broomfield.

23rd. The 25th annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held at Batley.

28th. The foundation stone of a new Town Hall was laid at Knaresborough, by Sir Charles Slingsby, Bart.

May 1st. The great International Exhibition was opened at Kensington, London, by the Duke of Cambridge, in the name of Her Majesty. In the department of railway plant, including locomotive engines and carriages, only one Leeds firm, Manning, Wardle, and Co., received a medal. In the manufacture of machinery in general, however, nine of the thirteen medals awarded to Yorkshire manufacturers fell to the share of Leeds houses. Bradford and Huddersfield each received more medals for **woollen fabrics than Leeds.**

3rd. John Walker, living with his parents at Holbeck, near Leeds, went to one of the cupboards for some peppermint, and by mistake drank poison, and died.

4th. An immense destruction of property was caused by the bursting of the "Middle Level Outfall," near Lynn, and the flooding of the Fen district, laying under water from fifteen to twenty thousand acres of land, and causing a loss of property of at least a million sterling. A further flooding of about seven thousand acres of the Fens occurred again in June.

A meeting convened by the mayor was held in the large room of the Exchange Buildings, Bradford, to take steps to extinguish the debt on Peel Park.

5th. Some extraordinary outrages occurred in the neighbourhood of Bradford. Mr. Joshua Sharp, farmer,

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of Pudsey, and his wife were shot at near the place where the old toll bar stood on the Leeds road, and within half an hour of this outrage, and about half a mile nearer Bradford, Mr. David Smith, a cloth dealer of Little Horton, was shot at in a similar manner, and was wounded in the right shoulder by a conical rifle ball.

5th. The Foundation stone of the Methodist New Connexion Chapel, Broomhill, Sheffield, was laid by Mark Firth, Esq. Estimated cost £3200.

7th. Leeds and the neighbourhood was visited by an extraordinary hail-storm. At Bramley, one of the out-townships, the damage done to glass was immense. In the town-street alone, thousands of squares of glass were broken, and upon the lamps, garden frames, places of public worship, and hot houses, the hail came with a fearfully destructive effect. Masses of ice measuring five inches in circumference and weighing four ounces each were picked up. At Morley, thousands of panes of glass were also broken by the hail, and a horse was killed by the lightning. At Pudsey, Horsforth, and Farley, also, the damage was considerable.

On Sunday evening, the 10th, at Scarborough, a collision took place between several privates of the East and North Yorkshire Artillery Militia, and the police force.

16th. One of the most deliberate murders since that by Rush, was committed in Manchester, and within about three hundred yards of the Exchange. Mr. E. Mellor, an house agent, on proceeding to his office was met and murdered by a man named William Robert Taylor, and Martha Ann, his wife; the former attacked Mr. Mellor with a large provision knife, inflicting no less than eleven stabs, the woman carrying a six barrelled revolver, which the husband afterwards fired at the deceased. The parties were taken into custody immediately, and on search being made at their house in Britannia Buildings, Strange-way, three of Taylor's children, aged respectively 12, 8, and 5 years, by a former wife, were found dead in the house, laid out in clean white night-gowns, with black ribbons round their waists; and on the breast of each was placed a slip of paper, giving its name and age, and attributing its death to Mr. Mellor, who it appeared had had some difference with the prisoners. There was no doubt that their deaths had been caused by foul means, (probably by suffocation) though by what, science failed to prove. The prisoners were tried at the Liverpool Assizes on the 21st of August following; the male prisoner

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being found guilty and sentenced to death, and the female being acquitted. The trial for the murder of the children was not entered upon. Taylor was executed on the 13th of September, in the presence of 60,000 persons, along with one John Ward, one of the men convicted of the murder of a policeman named Jump, at Ashton-under-Lyne.

16th. His worship the mayor of Halifax, John Crossley, Esq., in commemoration of having attained his 50th birthday, invited the whole of the members of the Halifax Town Council, and their chief officers, together with a few gentlemen, to visit him at his residence at Bellsfield, Lake Windermere. The party consisted of forty-nine gentlemen, who started by special train from Halifax on Thursday morning, May 21st, and were entertained till Saturday, the 23rd.

19th. An attempt was made to blow up the joiners' shops of Messrs. Craven Brothers, Wicker, Sheffield.

21st. At Sheffield, All England, v. twenty of the York Club, with Slinn and Hodgson as bowlers, played a match at cricket. All England, 68—75; York, 46—96.

June 1st. Yorkshire v. Kent, played on the Bramall Lane, Ground, Sheffield. Yorkshire, 82—113, with two wickets to fall; Kent, 60—133.

3rd. An extraordinary riot took place at the Wardsend Cemetery, Sheffield, in consequence of a report that the sexton had been in the habit of disinterring bodies and disposing of them for dissection. The mob forcibly entered the house formerly occupied by the sexton, but recently furnished, in part for the use of the officiating clergyman, where they demolished the furniture, windows, doors, &c. They next proceeded to the house of the sexton, which they set on fire, and thus utterly destroyed the house and its contents. The damage done to the sexton's house was estimated at £500. The Rev. John Livesey, the incumbent was tried at the York Assizes on the 24th of July, for making a false entry of burial, and for giving a false certificate; was found guilty, but without any fraudulent intent, and was merely nominally sentenced to three weeks imprisonment. Isaac Howard, the sexton, was indicted for disinterring bodies, found guilty, and sentenced to three months imprisonment. Howard afterwards obtained £200 from the county, for damage done to his house.

Another Halifax Improvement Act was passed. It had relation to the carrying out of the waterworks, the ceme-

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tery, the street improvements, the maintenance of the Inland Bonding warehouse, the construction of a tramway between the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's railway, that warehouse, and the Gas Works.

6th. A large warehouse, and the flax, tow, &c., therein, in connection with the extensive flax mills of Messrs. Wilkinson, and Co., of Hunslet, near Leeds, was destroyed by fire, the damage being estimated at £9000.

9th and 10th. Grand galas were held in Peel Park, Bradford, in aid of the Infirmary and Park. Besides other attractions there was a ballon ascent by Professor Simmons, and a district brigade review of Volunteers by Earl Fitzwilliam.

10th. The People's Park, at Barnsley, the gift of Mrs. Locke, the widow of the former parliamentary representative of Honiton, was inaugurated with great ceremony, in the presence of from 20,000 to 30,000 inhabitants, including 5000 Sunday school scholars. Mr. Locke spent his youth and received his education in the district of Barnsley.

Considerable excitement was caused at Skipton by the rumoured poisoning of nearly forty members of the Burley Volunteer Corps, after partaking of bread and cheese at the Black Horse. Twenty cases assumed a serious character, the parties being seized with violent pains, and the symptoms of poisoning. No case however proved fatal.

14th. The foundation stone of a new Sunday School, to be erected by the Wesleyan Methodists of the Bradford west circuit, at Girlington, was laid this day by Isaac Holden, Esq.

15th. There was a great fire at Castle Mills, Blouk street, Sheffield, damage £2000.

17th. Presentation of a testimonial by the students of Wesley College to Dr. Waddy, on his retirement from the Governorship.

23rd. Inspection of the Hallamshire Rifle Corps by Lieutenant-Colonel Harman.

26th. The foundation stone of Hallfield Baptist Chapel, Manningham Lane, Bradford, was laid by Sir S. M. Peto, Bart., M.P. On the day following, St. Luke's Church, Broomfields, the fourth of ten churches to be erected by the Bradford Church Building Society, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The style of architecture is decorated Gothic, and cost about £3000.

28th. The Rev. Dr. Gatty, vicar of Ecclesfield, was inducted to the office of sub-dean of York Cathedral.

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30th. The Rev. W. G. Henderson, D.C.L., principal of Victoria College, Jersey, was elected head-master of the Leeds Grammar School, in the place of the Rev. A. Barry, B.A., who had accepted the office of principal of Cheltenham College.

July 1st. The marriage at Osborne, of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, second daughter of Queen Victoria, with the Prince Louis of Hesse Darmstadt, nephew of the reigning Grand Duke, Louis III., took place this day.

Died at the advanced age of 76, Robert Milligan, Esq., of Bradford. He was a man of great local influence—was the first mayor of Bradford after the incorporation in 1847, and subsequently sat in parliament as one of the representatives of the borough. He was born at Dunnance on the 10th of October, 1786. He removed to the neighbourhood of Bradford in 1802, and for some years went through the district as a travelling "Scotchman," finally settling down at Bradford in 1810. He established successively a retail shop, and a wholesale establishment, and from the first became noted for integrity, industry, perseverance, and economy. He came to Bradford when that town was little more than a large village; watched its gradual rise through varying phases of good and evil fortune, and contributed more than most of his contemporaries to its advancement and prosperity. He possessed superior natural endowments; was benevolent in disposition, and skilful both in business and in office, but of very unobtrusive and gentle manners. By the exercise of sound commercial knowledge, unwearied industry, and practical common sense, he became the architect of his own fortune and excellent name, and attained a position amongst his fellow-townsmen it is the lot of few self-made men to reach. On the 5th he was interred at the Undercliffe Cemetery, and his funeral was a public one.

A testimonial, consisting of a silver centre piece of the value of one hundred and twenty guineas, the gift of 3700 non-electors of Wakefield, was presented to Mr. W. H. Leatham, as a mark of their appreciation of his conduct during the recent political struggles which agitated the borough.

By the munificence of Messrs. Fison and Co., spinners and manufacturers, of Bradford, and Burley near Otley, all the workpeople in their employment, numbering about 600 above eighteen years of age, enjoyed a visit to the metropolis.

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2nd. The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon laid the foundation stone of the Leeds Grammar School Chapel, at Woodhouse.

8th. An accident which occasioned considerable alarm, occurred at Templeton's theatrical booth, in the Smithfield Market, Leeds. During the performance of William Tell, one of the galleries suddenly gave way, precipitating the astonished spectators to the ground. Several parties were bruised and stunned, and Mrs. Kennedy, of Edmund Street, Richmond Road, was rather severely injured.

9th. A case of gunpowder was thrown into the Green-oak toll house, Abbeydale Road, Sheffield.

10th, 11th, 12th. A cricket match between the All England Eleven & twenty-two of Morley and district, took place at Morley, the result being—All England first innings 124, second do. 119. Morley and district first innings 156, second do. 87.

12th. A serious epidemic fever made its appearance at Rotherham, near Sheffield.

13th. Property of the estimated value of £150,000 was destroyed by fire in Westminster Road, London.

14th. The first election of town councillors for the newly-incorporated town of Tewsbury took place this day. George Fearnley, Esq., M.D., had the honour of being unanimously elected first mayor of the borough.

15th, 16th, 17th. Conferences in Sheffield of the British Temperance League.

21st. A jubilee gathering of children connected with the Sunday School Union in Norfolk Park, Sheffield. From 16,000 to 17,000 Sunday scholars were present, and about 30,000 spectators.

24th. The cotton mill of Messrs. Edward Navey and Co., at Soyland, near Halifax, was entirely destroyed by fire.

25th. George Emmett, book-keeper at Marsh Lane Railway Station, Leeds, was wounded by a pistol shot, alleged to have been fired by his brother, James Emmett, a medical student, who was however tried at the subsequent assizes at York and acquitted. George was not fatally wounded, and attended the assizes as a witness, and gave in evidence that he and his brother had had no difference. The evidence went to show that the shot had been rather accidental than wilful.

30th. A sword was presented to Lieutenant Dixon, by the Sheffield Squadron of Yeomanry Cavalry.

August 1st. A grand West-Riding Volunteer Review was held at Doncaster, 3700 strong.

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The Royal Mint sent the first supply of new bronze coin to Leeds.

3rd. A pleasure boat containing a party of factory operatives, their wives, and families, left Preston for Lytham, and was upset, eight of the women and children being drowned.

6th. Died at Cape Town, aged 49, Dr. Henry Bickersteth, brother of the Bishop of Ripon.

8th. John Brown, Esq., the Mayor of Sheffield, gave a banquet upon a scale of the greatest magnificence, at the Cutler's Hall, which was honoured by the presence of the venerable Premier, Lord Palmerston.

9th. William Smith Savage committed suicide at Crookhill, near Doncaster, after attempting to murder Charlotte Tyne.

11th, 12th, 13th. A cricket match between the All England Eleven v. Leeds and district, resulted as follows—All England first innings 91, second do. 47. Leeds first innings 57, second do. 94.

13th. Walker Moore, a tailor from Keighley, in this county, was tried at Lancaster Assizes for the wilful murder of his wife on the 5th of April last, by cutting her throat while she was kneeling before the fire cleaning the grate. He was found guilty and sentenced to be hung. He manifested the most callous indifference to his fate, dancing with apparent joy as he left the dock. On Saturday, the 30th, the time appointed for his execution, he defeated the executioner, and disappointed the thousands assembled to see him hung, by drowning himself in a cistern connected with the water closet in the gaol. Several of the London newspapers however had manufactured and actually published a very graphic and detailed account of the execution. The inquest resulted in a verdict to the effect that he had committed suicide whilst in a sound state of mind.

19th. William Roupell, late M.P. for Lambeth, was committed for forgery and perjury in relation to the family estate. On the 24th of the following month he pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to penal servitude for life.

21st. A handsome testimonial, worth 100 guineas, was presented to Dr. Waddy, by the congregation of the Wesley College Chapel, Sheffield.

22nd. Damage to the amount of £15,000 was caused by a fire at Blackridge Mill, Batley, belonging to Messrs. J. and J. Taylor, woollen manufacturers. Several operatives were dreadfully injured before they could make their escape from the building.

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24th. (Sunday.) The commemoration of the ejection of two thousand Nonconforming Ministers from the Church of England in 1662 was celebrated this day, by being referred to in most of the dissenting chapels throughout the kingdom. On the Monday night, a large commemoration meeting was held in the Victoria Hall, Leeds.

25th. A public meeting of the Nonconformists of the district was held in St. George's Hall, Bradford, for the same object.

Colours presented to the Hallamshire Rifles by Lady Mary Thompson.

26th. The members of the old Bradford Choral Society gave a complimentary dinner to Mr. Isaac White, and presented him with two volumes of Kent's anthems in quarto, and two vols. of Weelke's madrigals, with piano-forte parts, &c., in folio, elegantly bound, as a token of respect and esteem for his indefatigable labours in the promotion of music in the town of Bradford for the last thirty years.

28th. A serious and fatal collision occurred between two excursion trains on the Midland railway at Market Harborough.

29th. Garibaldi, and several hundreds of his followers were captured by Italians at Aspromonte, himself and his son Menotti being wounded in an attempt at wresting of Rome from the sway of the Pope.

Annual inspection of the Engineer Volunteers Sheffield, by Lieutenant-Colonel Harman.

31st. An action for slander, brought by Elizabeth Hall, cook at the Sheffield Work-house, against Mr. Henry Crawshaw, one of the guardians, was tried at Liverpool; verdict for plaintiff; £50 damages.

September 1st. The Lords of the Treasury decided finally in the favour of the site offered by the Midland Railway Company, for a bonding warehouse in Leeds.

1st and 2nd. A grand cricket match between All England Eleven and eighteen of Bradford and district, resulted as follows—Bradford first innings 143, second do. 30. All England first innings 131, the All England being ten behind their opponents.

3rd. Mary Ryan, 22 years of age, the wife of James Ryan, a journeyman tailor residing in Lower Ebenezer Court, Vicar Lane, Bradford, drowned herself and her two children, aged respectively 2½ years, and nine months, in a dam attached to the iron foundry of Mr. Onion, in Frederick Street. The deceased previously had a quarrel

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with her husband. The coroner's jury found a verdict that she had drowned herself and her two children whilst in a sound state of mind, but during a fit of violent passion. This in effect was a verdict of *felo de se*. The body was accordingly interred as is usual in such cases, without the rites of burial, (on Saturday night,) and between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock at night. On the following day the children were buried in the same grave.

6th. Died, aged 82, the Right Hon. and most Rev. John Bird Sumner, D.D., Archbishop of Canterbury. He was born at Kenelworth, in 1780, and was the son of the Rev. Robert Sumner, vicar of that parish, and brother of the present Bishop of Winchester. He graduated at Cambridge as B.A., in 1803, and M.A., in 1807. He was appointed canon of Durham in 1820, was consecrated Bishop of Chester in 1828, and translated to the see of Canterbury in 1848. He was a man of blameless life and true christian excellence, and used his high position for the glory of God, as well as for the good of the Church. The Rev. Dr. Longley, Archbishop of York, was appointed his successor, and Dr. Thompson, Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, was appointed Archbishop of York.

At Monkwearmouth Colliery, near Sunderland, five men were killed by the scaffolding connected with the shaft giving way, precipitating them to the bottom of the pit, a distance of 170 fathoms.

At the instance of the British Association, Mr Glaisher and Mr. Coxwell made a remarkable ascent in a balloon from Wolverhampton, to a height of more than six miles, when the cold was so severe that Mr. Glaisher became insensible, and his companion was so benumbed that his hands were almost powerless.

8th. A fire occurred at the Liverpool Workhouse, causing a great loss of property, and the death of fourteen children, and nine of the nurses.

The small pox prevailed to a fearful extent among sheep in the South of England, and spread general dismay.

In the cotton districts 140,165 persons were receiving out-door relief, being 100,000 more than in the corresponding period of the previous year.

8th and 9th. The Baron de Camin having announced a lecture "On Popery," at the Odd Fellows Hall, Bradford, a large and excited crowd congregated round the place, and prevented him. The excitement continued for many days. The Baron afterwards attempted to address a meeting in the open air, but he and others were rather roughly

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used. One side of the rioters vented their rage on the windows of St. Marie's chapel and schools, breaking about 400 squares of glass, and the other side threatened to attack the Parish Church. On the 17th, a slight collision occurred in Portland Street, between some factory hands who took opposite sides on the question.

9th. The Bradford town council held an important meeting to consider the report of a special committee on street improvements, dated the 18th of August, and resolutions were agreed to—proposing to widen Well Street, from Swaine Street to Ship Alley, by setting back the buildings to a new line in continuation of the direct line of street already set out at the end of Swaine Street.—Making a thoroughly good opening into Market Street, by the removal of several of the shops from Mr. Popplewell's premises, into Well Street, as far as Mr. Calvert's shop; the removal of parts of certain buildings on the north west side of Market Street, adjoining Lower Cheapside, in order to complete the improvement of that part of Market Street, and to avoid the sudden and dangerous turn from Lower Cheapside, and to make that part of Market Street opposite the New Exchange sixteen yards in width.—Also to make a continuation of Market Street in a direct line to the bottom of Manchester Road; the formation of a short street or approach from Market Street to the Old Market, in a line with Charles Street; to widen a small portion of the street known as the Old Market, leading from Market Street to Bank Street, on the west side of the proposed Exchange; to construct a new street in continuation of Booth Street, across Market Street, in a line with Lower Cheapside. The cost of these improvements and alterations was estimated at the lowest to be about £100,000.

12th. The Sheffield branch of the West Riding Trade Protection Society formed itself into an independant society, under the name of "The Sheffield and West Riding Trade Protection Society."

18th. Mr. B. Cohen, jeweller, Sheffield, was charged with having twenty-eight gold watches unlawfully in his possession, part of the proceeds of a robbery at Swansea. On the 23rd, Mr. Cohen committed suicide.

24th. An alarming accident occurred to a Leeds and Bradford excursion train, which left Leeds for London this evening, by its running into a goods train, caused by a dense fog. About a dozen passengers were injured, but none of them seriously.

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The trial of Mrs. Mc. Laughlan took place for the murder of Jesse Mc. Pherson, at Glasgow, which had been involved in mystery from the 4th of July, created a great sensation throughout the country, and resulted in a verdict of guilty. She was sentenced to be executed. A statement by the prisoner showing how she became possessed of the property of the deceased, and her motive for keeping the murder a secret, caused this to be one of the most extraordinary murders in the annals of crime. According to her statement, she went to the house in Sandyforth Place on the night of the murder. She was afterwards sent out for some drink by Mr. Fleming, and on returning, she found the deceased suffering from serious injuries inflicted upon her by some one. She dressed the wounds, and the deceased rallied sufficiently to explain that old Mr. Fleming, had a night or two before returned home drunk, and had got into her bed; that they had quarrelled in consequence, and in his passion he had inflicted the injuries from which she was suffering. The deceased was put to bed, but was subsequently brought back to the kitchen and placed before the fire. There she rapidly became worse, and the prisoner determined to go for a doctor. Whilst attempting to get out she heard a noise in the kitchen, and on running down again, she found the old man striking the deceased with a chopper. She then became alarmed, and in the fear of the moment pledged herself to secrecy, and was afterwards induced to take away the clothes and plate. Mr. Fleming was the principal witness against the prisoner, and gave an entirely different story, besides the prisoner had previously made statements as to the murder which she now said were false. The sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.

The official inspection of the 2nd West York Artillery Volunteers took place in Peel Park, Bradford, the inspecting officer being Lieutenant-colonel Brougham, R.A.

22nd. Annual Soiree of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute.

The same day, the mayor presided at a public meeting in the large room of the Exchange Buildings, to further the proposal for bringing the wires of the United Kingdom Telegraph Company to Bradford.

The foundation stone of Working-men's Baths and Club Rooms, Spital Hill, Sheffield, was laid by Alderman Vickers, ex-mayor.

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27th. The friends of the Co-Operative Institution at Great Horton, Bradford, made a grand demonstration on the occasion of laying the corner stone of a handsome block of buildings to be appropriated to a co-operative enterprise.

October 2nd. A monument to the memory of George Stephenson, "the father of railways," was inaugurated at Newcastle-upon Tyne. The statue is by Mr. Lough, colossal, on a pedestal thirty feet high, at the angles of which are figures of a pitman, a blacksmith, a plate layer, and an engine driver. Stephenson is habited in the costume he usually wore—a frock coat, trousers, and a shepherd's plaid.

Several incendiary fires occurred in the neighbourhood of Sheffield about this time, causing much alarm among farmers.

4th. A sham battle of rifle volunteers took place in the Upper Park, at St. Ives, near Bingley, the seat of Captain William Ferrand. The corps engaged were the 3rd West York, (Bradford, with Eccleshill,) 25th, (Guisley,) 25th, (Keighley,) and 39th, (Bingley,) in all nine companies.

13th. Seventeen persons were killed, and a large number injured, by a railway accident on the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, on the Craighton Cutting, near Winchburgh.

15th. St. Thomas's Church, Bradford, the fifth of the ten churches to be built in five years by the Bradford Church Building Society, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The church, the style of which is middle decorated, is situated at the angle of Wigan and Ashton Streets, on ground gratuitously devoted to the purpose by F. S. Powell, Esq.

17th. A violent storm in Sheffield and the neighbourhood did much damage, and blew down the scaffolding for the Crimean Monument.

19th. A destructive and fatal fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. Lee, Smith, and Co., grocers and seed merchants, Hull.

On Sunday night, the 19th of October, a terrific storm occurred at Bradford and the district. The most serious casualty was the destruction of the lofty chimney, eighty yards high, at the dye works of Messrs. S. Smith and Co., at Field Head, Horton.

During this month 182 shipwrecks occurred on the west coast, with the loss of many lives.

27th. A large meeting of working men was held in the

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Temperance Hall, Bradford, to express sympathy with Garibaldi.

28th. The annual conversazione of the Bradford Microscopical Society was held in the St. George's Hall.

31st. Two Circassian chiefs visited Leeds.

Died, aged 55, Mr. Anthony F. Butler St. Leger, of Park Hill, near Doncaster, and Berkley Square, London. The deceased, who was not married, was the heir male of the ancient family of St. Leger, who came from Normandy with William the Conqueror.

November 1st. The Great International Exhibition was closed, and had been visited by 6,116,640 persons. 77,445 were the number of visitors to the exhibition of 1851.

4th. The intended marriage of the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark was announced. On the 9th the prince came of age, and the event was celebrated in London on the following day.

7th. Twenty-nine boys were taken into custody at Bradford, for a savage assault on Mr. Isaac White, of Manningham, who had tried to prevent them from taking fuel from his property to make a great bonfire, on the 5th of November. The ringleader of the boys was fined twenty shillings and sixteen shillings costs, or one month's imprisonment, and several of the others five shillings and costs.

9th. Mr. Alderman March was elected mayor of Leeds, and the following gentlemen were elected aldermen, viz.—Joseph Gill, James Kitson, T. W. George, Enoch Blackburn, Henry Oxley, R. M. Carter, John Botterill, and Edmund Stead.

Mr. Matthew Thompson was elected Mayor of Bradford.

14th. A testimonial was presented to the Rev. J. Livesey, Sheffield, by his parishioners.

15th. Died, aged 84, Mr. Abraham Musgrave, of Bramley, near Leeds, an eccentric character. He was the son of Mr. Simeon Musgrave, corn dealer, farmer, and malster, of Bramley. The family originally came from Foggerthorpe, near Howden, but they have been resident in Bramley for above a century. The subject of this brief sketch was apprenticed to a chemist and druggist in Cross Parish, Leeds, and afterwards went up to London to perfect himself, assisting in a large establishment for some time. His father died just about the time he returned to his home, and left him £4000. Subsequently he was in partnership for a short time with Mr. Thomas Wilson.

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farmer and malster, of Armley Ridge. The partnership was terminated in 1816, by the death of Mr. Wilson. Mr. Musgrave began then to embark his cash in advance, upon mortgage securities, and was so careful and cautious in his investments that he soon became rich. About twenty-five years ago his brother left him £25,000, which enabled him to extend his reputation as a money lender. By the strictest economy and good judgment, he realised a fortune of above £100,000. He left £10,000 each to the following charities, namely, the Leeds General Infirmary, Leeds House of Recovery, Leeds Eye and Ear Infirmary, and the Bradford General Infirmary. Mr. John Sagar, who took the name of Musgrave, was left the bulk of the residue of his property, amounting to about £50,000. He was interred in the burial ground of the new church at Bramley, the service being read over in the school room. By his directions, an oak coffin, covered with crimson velvet, and ornamented with black metal ornaments, received a lead coffin in which his remains were deposited. The plate on the coffin recorded the name of the deceased, with the usual description of his birth and death.

18th. A large flour mill, known as Woodmill, near Todmorden, was destroyed by fire, doing damage to the extent of £20,000.

20th. As many as eight residences were broken into in one night by burglars, at Doncaster.

21st. Mr. Forster, M.P., addressed his constituents in the St. George's Hall, Bradford.

23rd. A daring and cleverly planned robbery of £830, was committed at the offices of the Aire and Calder Navigation Companies' Offices, Dock Street, Leeds. James Kirk, and Robert Pearson were afterwards apprehended as two of the thieves. Pearson was liberated and admitted as evidence against Kirk, who was found guilty, and sentenced to six years penal servitude.

In the comparatively narrow space of South Lancashire and North Cheshire, with small parts of Yorkshire and Derbyshire, more than 45,000 persons were at this time dependent on public and private charity. The poor law commissioner reported that in the cotton districts, for the week ended 15th of November, 248,764 persons had received relief from the poor rates, being an increase on the same week in last year of 381.9 per cent. Subscriptions were made throughout the kingdom, and the Leeds subscription for the relief of the distress exceeded at this time

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£16,000. Lord Feversham presented to the central relief committee his celebrated prize bull "Sky Rocket," which at the Leeds meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society carried off the first prize. The animal was exhibited at the December show in Leeds, and was killed by Mr. Wood, of Woodhouse Lane.

25th. An accident occurred at the Midland Station, Sheffield, from a train being driven through the boundary wall, by which Mrs. Crich, of Derby, was killed.

27th. Box Trees Mill, Wheatley, was burnt down.

December 3rd. Considerable excitement prevailed in Harrogate, in consequence of a dispute between the Victoria Park Company and the North Eastern Railway Company, as to a right way along James' Street to the station of the latter. On Saturday the 29th instant, the former company stopped up the road, thus virtually blockading the station, except to foot passengers, but the railway company removed the obstruction, leaving the former to try the question by an action of trespass.

This morning a shocking calamity occurred by a boiler explosion at the ironworks of Messrs. Beatson, and Co., Masborough, near Rotherham, killing eleven men and seriously injuring about twenty others, and destroying a large amount of property. When the works were in full operation, a large boiler fixed beneath the surface of the ground exploded with terrific force. Several furnaces containing fluid metal were thrown down, and the molten iron scattered in large quantities amongst the workpeople, many of whom were buried in the midst of the shattered materials of the building and the burning debris. Every possible effort was at once resorted to, to rescue the dead and dying. In a short time eight dead bodies were dug out, and several of the injured but still living workmen, were conveyed to the Infirmary at Sheffield—some of them suffering the intensest agony. The injury to the premises was great. The boiler was sent with irresistible force right into the body of the rolling mill, bearing down everything before it, and snapping asunder solid iron columns of twelve or fourteen inches diameter, and breaking two cog and fly wheels of even greater thickness. A Nasymith's steam hammer with its massive proportions and powerful supports was also struck down as if built of mere pasteboard. The men killed were Joseph Adams, James Fitzgerald, William Curvoy, William and Thomas Cawthorne, (father and son) George Copley, and John Ellis. Four others afterwards died an agonizing death from their

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injuries. A verdict of manslaughter was returned against George Radford, the man who had charge of the boiler, but he was afterwards acquitted, though blamed for negligence.

5th. The Bradford Floral and Horticultural Society gave a complimentary dinner at the Bowling Green Hotel, to Mr. Ralph Fawcett, Hon. Sec. of the society for fourteen years, and presented him also with a silver tea service and a skeleton clock, &c., as a testimonial of respect, and as a mark of appreciation of his long and valuable services.

8th. This morning a fearful colliery explosion, involving the loss of fifty-nine lives and injury to sixteen others, occurred at the Edmunds' Main Colliery, Worsbro' Dale, near Barnsley, belonging to Messrs. Mitchell. The coal in the pit was set on fire by the explosion, and the water of the river dam had to be let in before it could be extinguished, and it was the 15th of June in the following year before the bodies were recovered. Again, shortly before four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, the 17th of December, another explosion took place in the same pit, far exceeding in violence the one just referred to, but fortunately with no more sacrifice of lives.

9th. Nine persons lodging in a house in the Old Post Office Yard, Leeds, had a narrow escape from death by poison, having partaken of a quantity of white hellebore, **used for the curing of coughs.**

12th. The Rev. J. Dixon, D.D., of Bradford, was presented by his friends with a purse of £450, on the completion of his 50th year of ministerial labour in the Wesleyan body. The presentation took place in the Kirkgate **morning chapel.**

13th. Died, aged 72, Alderman James Meek, of York, who had been thrice lord mayor of that city.

16th. Professor Owen opened the Leeds Philosophical Hall, by an inaugural address; after being rebuilt and enlarged (see previous description under date, January 7th, 1819.)

17th. Died at Doncaster, aged 79, Mrs. Christina Saunders, a lady who will long be remembered for her benevolence, and as the founder and supporter of several charities in Doncaster.

A destructive incendiary fire destroyed six stacks in a farm yard belonging to Mr. Henry Wood, at Lepton, near Huddersfield.

18th. Edward Johnson Wilde, was charged at the York

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Assizes with shooting his wife Anne, at Leeds, on the 25th of November last, with intent to murder her. He was found guilty of unlawfully wounding, and sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

26th. There was an incendiary fire at Mr. Joseph Hudson's, Holdworth Bank, near Bradfield, Sheffield. Three stacks were destroyed, worth about £200.

1863. January 6th. A serious railway accident occurred this morning at a junction near the Knottingley station. The Great Northern parliamentary trains arrived at the junction about half past eight, from Leeds to York, and from some cause or other they both ran upon the line at the junction at the same moment. The consequence was that two of the carriages were turned over and smashed, and thirteen persons were more or less seriously injured. The driver of the Leeds train whose name was Knapton, jumped off the engine, and broke his leg. Mrs. Robinson, of Hull, was so severely crushed between the timbers of one of the broken carriages, that she gradually sunk under the shock, and died on the 8th instant. The coroner's inquest came to the conclusion that there had been criminal negligence on the part of the pointsman in not exhibiting the proper danger signals, and on the part of the driver of the Leeds train, in running into the station at an excessive speed, they therefore returned a verdict of manslaughter. At the York Assizes in March, a verdict was returned of not guilty.

5th. Died, suddenly, Mr. Isaac Schofield, aged 67, formerly an alderman of the borough of Sheffield.

9th. The Queen directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of baronet of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto Mr. William Brown, formerly M. P. for South Lancashire, whose gift of a free library and other munificent benefactions to Liverpool are well known, and to Mr. Francis Crossley, M. P. for the West Riding, whose gift to the people of Halifax of a costly park, and whose other acts of noble munificence, made these additions to the rank of Baronetage "a giving of honor to whom honor was really due."

Mr. Blanshard, barrister, of Leeds, and Recorder of Doncaster, was appointed by the Lord Chancellor, Judge of the County Courts in Northumberland circuit, No. 1, in the place of Mr. Willes who went to Bristol.

19th. John Henry North, a middle aged man, who for twenty years had been in the service of the Hull Banking

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Company as clerk and cashier, was charged with embezzling, and admitted defalcations to the amount of £3,163 15s. 3d.

Considerable alarm was caused in the village of Spoforth, near Wetherby, by incendiary fires. In one night **three conflagrations occurred.**

20th. There was a fearful storm of wind and rain, doing much damage all over the country.

22nd. Several persons were seriously crushed on Rotherham bridge by the passage of a large casting.

A general insurrection in Poland commenced, and it was carried on with considerable success for some time. It was not finally put down till the summer of 1864, when to all appearance the great bulk of the patriots had been either killed in battle; publicly executed, or banished by the Russians.

26th. Died after a very short illness, in the 79th year of his age, William Beckett, Esq., of Kirkstall Grange, formerly member of parliament for Leeds, and the partner in the eminent banking firm of Beckett and Co., of the Leeds Old Bank; a gentleman who for more than forty years held a leading position in the borough, and stood very high in the estimation of his fellow townsmen. He had filled with ability, prudence, and public spirit, a very eminent position in the banking and mercantile world. His party, the conservatives in Leeds, succeeded in 1841 in giving him a seat in the House of Commons. He afterwards withdrew from the representation of Leeds, and sat for some years for the borough of Ripon, from which he retired in 1857. Mr. Beckett was much attached to his native town, and was a liberal supporter of its institutions. He was the founder of several schools, and contributed largely to the support of churches, educational institutions of all kinds, and all the Leeds charities. To the Philosophical Hall, the new Infirmary, the intended Mechanics' Hall, the projected church at Headingley, and a multitude of other objects, he gave munificent donations. The liberality and prudence of Mr. Beckett and his late brother Christopher, as bankers, at the alarming crisis of 1825, gave to the old bank a strong claim on the confidence and even on the gratitude of the town, and was the means of saving many of their customers from embarrassment. The first Sir John Beckett, Bart., who married Miss Wilson, daughter of the Bishop of Bristol, came to Leeds from Barnsley, and entered the bank of Arthington and Lodge as a partner. His partners died, and he then

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took in partnership Mr. Blaydes, then Mr. Calverley. Sir John's eldest son who succeeded him in the baronetcy, was brought up to the bar, and entering political life; having formed a high connexion by marrying the daughter of the Earl of Lonsdale, he became Judge Advocate, which office he filled for many years. He sat as representative for Leeds from 1835 to 1837. The youngest brother, Edmund Denison, Esq., sat as member for the West Riding in several parliaments. Mr. William Beckett was also a son of the first Sir John. He was born in Leeds in 1784, and would have attained his seventy-ninth year in March. He married some years ago a sister of Mr. Meynell Ingram, of Templenewsam, who survives him, leaving no children. He was interred on the 4th of February, in the beautiful cemetery of Kensal Green, near London. In Leeds, the inhabitants showed their respect to the memory of their lamented fellow-townsmen by closing their places of business during the hour of interment, and the solemn tones of the Parish Church bell, and the Victoria bell, at the Town Hall, announced to the remote portions of the borough that the remains of one of its greatest public benefactors were being committed to their final resting place. The will of Mr. Beckett was proved at Wakefield by the five executors, viz., his brother-in-law, Admiral Meynell; his wife's nephew, Mr. Hugo Francis Meynell Ingram; his nephew, Mr. William Beckett Denison; Mr. John Metcalfe Smith, one of his partners in the bank; and his solicitor, Mr. Thomas Townend Dibb. The personal property was sworn under £700,000. The real estates of the deceased, subject to certain annuities, were settled strictly on his brothers and their male issue, in the order of succession to the baronetcy, commencing with his eldest brother, Sir Thomas Beckett; and the whole of his personality, after payment of legacies, was directed to be laid out in the purchase of estates to be settled in like manner. Annuities were left to Mrs. Beckett, (who had also a legacy,) and to his younger brothers and sister, and after their deaths to their children. Mrs. Beckett was also to have the enjoyment for life of Kirkstall Grange, and his residences at Brighton and in London. The sum of £2000 was directed to be distributed for such charitable objects in Leeds as his executors should select, and in addition they were to continue for one year all his annual charitable subscriptions and contributions. Legacies were given to his servants and to each of his executors. His trustees were also directed to apply at their

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discretion, £1000 per annum for ten years, in promoting the extension of Divine worship according to the rites of the Established Church, and the endowment of the ministers of such churches, within the borough of Leeds.

27th. The worsted mill of Mr. John Ingham, Stump Cross, near Halifax, was totally destroyed by fire. The damage amounting to £6000 or £7000 was covered by insurance.

February 3rd. A large meeting in favour of the anti-slavery policy of the United States, was held in the Music Hall, Leeds, under the presidency of Mr. Baines, M.P., one of the members for the borough.

4th. The new Independent Chapel was opened at Attercliffe, Sheffield, built on the site of the old Zion Chapel, at a cost of £2992.

The national assembly of Greece declared the throne forfeited by Otho and his family, and that H.R.H. Prince Alfred of England had been elected King of the Greeks by 230,000 votes. This honour was declined by the Prince, on his behalf by the English Government. Afterwards William George, of Denmark, was elected King, and was proclaimed as George the first of Greece.

5th. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales took his seat for the first time as a peer, in the House of Lords. On the same evening the Archbishops of Canterbury and York took the oaths, and their seats in the same branch of the legislature.

19th. Parliament voted £40,000 a year for the Prince of Wales, and £10,000 a year for the Princess of Wales, which with the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall would make about £110,000 a year.

An enormous anvil block, weighing 50 tons, was cast by Messrs. J. M. Stanley, and Co., of Sheffield, for Messrs. T. Firth and Sons. On the 8th of May following, one weighing 100 tons was cast by the same firm.

20th. Mail bags were first dispatched through a pneumatic tube in London. In a minute thirty five bags were conveyed a third of mile.

24th. The most Rev. Dr. Thompson, Archbishop of York, was enthroned in the Cathedral.

March 7th. The Princess Alexandra of Denmark, accompanied by her royal parents, and her eldest brother, Prince Frederick, arrived in London, and met with a most enthusiastic reception. The Prince of Wales assisted at their disembarkation. On arriving at the Bricklayers' Arms Station, a procession was formed consisting of six

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royal carriages, in the first of which was the young royal couple. The route through London was densely crowded, and gaily decorated. Never was there known more enthusiasm. At the Mansion House, the pressure of the multitude was so great that some delay occurred, and no less than eight persons were crushed to death, and upwards of a hundred more or less seriously injured. The royal party travelled to Windsor the same evening, the whole journey being performed amid unceasing demonstrations of loyalty and affection.

10th. The marriage of the Prince of Wales, (heir to the throne of the British Empire,) to the Princess Alexandra, took place in the chapel royal, at Windsor Castle. The Queen was present in the royal closet, but arrayed in widow's weeds, and took no part in the brilliant ceremonial. The royal bride wore a profusion of jewels, amongst which were a diamond necklace and ear-rings valued at £10,000, presented by the corporation of London, and a diamond bracelet given by the ladies of Leeds, valued at 500 guineas. The wedding-day was observed throughout the United Kingdom as a day of rejoicing, and general holiday. Processions, banquets, balls, fireworks, and illuminations, formed the leading features in the larger towns; but everywhere the poor were remembered and generously treated. In Leeds there was a procession of the mayor, corporation, and magistrates, the volunteers, &c., through the public streets to Woodhouse Moor, followed in the evening by a dinner and ball, in the Victoria Hall; the rejoicings being wound up with an illumination of the Town Hall, and other places. The principal facade of the Town Hall was lit up in a truly gorgeous manner. There was also a display of fireworks on Woodhouse Moor. A profuse display of flags, banners, and designs of every description, and decorations in every style of elaboration were prepared in all the principal thoroughfares, producing a gay and brilliant effect. In fact since the visit of her majesty to Leeds, the town had never so spontaneously given itself up to festivity as it did so universally this day, and the same may be said of every large town in the kingdom. The only drawback in this point arose from the unpropitious state of the weather.

13th. Samuel Fox, and Eliza Walker, were tried at the York Assizes for the alleged crime of poisoning the husband of the latter at Batley, and were acquitted by the jury.

16th to 23rd. The Rotherham Water Works Bill was

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before the House of Commons for six days, and was passed with some modifications.

18th. Elizabeth Allen was convicted at York of stealing crinoline materials belonging to Messrs. Gray and Co., Pond Hill, Sheffield, and was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour.

20th. John William Oldfield, a bankrupt stuff merchant, was committed to prison six months by the Leeds Bankruptcy Court for reckless trading. Debts £5000, assets about £400, liabilities caused by selling goods under cost price.

A riot broke out at Staley-bridge, by the recipients of relief, when the relief stores were forcibly entered, and a vast amount of property was destroyed. An attempt was made to set one of the stores on fire. Many of the shopkeepers were also sufferers to a large amount from broken windows and other malicious injury. By the aid of the military and police, the disturbance was quelled, and 22 men and women were apprehended. A party of the rioters afterwards transferred their operations to Ashton-under-Lyne, where they did some mischief. Forty-five of the Staley-bridge rioters were tried before Mr. Justice Mellor, at Chester, on the 3rd of April, found guilty, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

David Kay, Esq., M.D., of Bradford, died in the 47th year of his age, this day. The inhabitants of that town lost in him a favourite medical practitioner, and a large section of the inhabitants a beloved friend. He was born at Kilmarnock and educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he passed his examination in a highly honourable manner. He graduated and took his degree of M.D. in 1839. In 1855, he took the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.S.A., in England. Upwards of twenty years ago he came to Bradford as assistant to Mr. Douglas, with whom he afterwards entered into partnership. In natural science he took a lively interest, and was a very active and useful member of the microscopical society.

21st. Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart, of Sledmere Castle, a Yorkshire landowner and sportsman, died in the 91st year of his age.

April 4th. A pensioner, and old clothes dealer, named John Gair, aged 53 years, residing in Hope Street, Leeds, murdered a woman named Alice English, alias Gair, with whom he cohabited. The man afterwards attempted to destroy himself and was taken to the Leeds Infirmary. He was convicted on the 13th of July following, at the

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Yorkshire Assizes, at York, before Mr. Justice Mellor, and sentenced to death; but subsequently the sentence was reduced to transportation for life.

5th. First accouchment of the Princess Louis of Hesse. (Princess Alice).

Died, Mr. Thomas Bent Hodgson, of Snydall Hall, Registrar of Deeds for the West Riding. The Hon. George Edwin Lascelles, was elected on the 4th of May as his successor, Major Fawkes relinquishing his candidature. The place is worth a clear £1600 a year.

6th. The foundation stone of Blenheim Chapel, Leeds, was laid by the Mayor, J. O. March, Esq. This chapel is to replace the one occupied by the Baptists, in Great George's Street, sold and transferred to the trustees of the Leeds Infirmary.

The Second West York (Leeds) Engineer Volunteers had a sham fight and other interesting manoeuvres at Parlington Park.

7th. Isaac Holden, Esq., laid the foundation stone of a new school, in connection with the Wesleyan Chapel, Dudley hill, Bradford.

8th. The members of the congregation and other friends of Holy Trinity Church, at Low Moor, presented the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, M.A., the incumbent, with a testimonial of esteem and affection, in commemoration of the thirty years labour in connection with the church, consisting of a tea service in embossed silver, a case of silver knives and forks, and a magnificent timepiece with enamelled face.

9th. The Lords of the Admiralty and a number of Noblemen and Gentlemen visited Sheffield, on the invitation of the Mayor, John Brown, Esq., to be present at the opening of the new armour plate rolling mill, at the Atlas Works. The parish church spire was illuminated by the Mayor, in honour of the event.

Died at Newhouse, Huddersfield, Thomas Mallinson, Esq., J.P., who was universally honoured and esteemed by his fellow-townsmen. For a many years he took a very active part in public business. He was elected on the Board of Improvement Commissioners in 1848, and retained his seat for six years, when he declined to be re-elected. He was placed upon the Commission of Peace in 1852. As a magistrate he was clear sighted, generous, and strictly impartial. During 1859 and 1860, he occupied the position of president of the Huddersfield Chamber of Commerce.

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Mr. Roebuck, M.P., attended a meeting of the committee collecting subscriptions in aid of Poland, at Sheffield.

10th. Mr. S. Lawson, who for a many years had taken a prominent part in the administration of the poor-law in the Leeds township, was presented with his portrait by his friends, as a recognition of his services. The presentation was made by G. S. Beecroft, Esq., M.P., at the White Horse Hotel. Mr. Lawson in reply to the question "what should he do with it?" (the portrait) he observed that Mrs. Lawson said she had had 62 years of so much anxious care with the original, that she would not have the copy, he therefore begged to hand it over to the Guardians, who might dispose of it as they thought proper. It was placed in the Board Room, South Parade.

A grand ball was given by the officers of the 1st Battalion of the 8th Regiment, in the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield.

13th. Died, aged 81, Thomas Wilkinson, Esq., one of the past Masters of the Cutlers' Company.

Edwin Hides, and Henry Light, engravers, Sheffield, were charged with forging American notes, known as "Greenbacks." After several hearings they were committed for trial, and at York Assizes were found guilty and sentenced—Hides to fifteen months imprisonment, and Light to four years penal servitude.

20th. A crowded meeting was held in the Civil Court at the Leeds Town Hall, the Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Poles in their present struggle for freedom. Amongst the speakers was Count Zamolski, the Polish patriot.

22nd. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P. for Halifax, accepted the Junior Lordship of the Admiralty, resigned by the Marquis of Hartington, who became under Secretary at War. Mr. Stansfeld was re-elected for Halifax on the 28th inst. The Earl de Grey and Ripon was appointed Secretary for War, in consequence of the death of Sir George C. Lewis, which took place on the 13th instant.

25th. A fire which caused an enormous destruction of property occurred at York. The conflagration broke out at an early hour, in the extensive premises of Messrs. Clarke, Bleasdale, and Bell, wholesale druggists, Colliergate. The combustible nature of the materials caused the fire to spread with appalling rapidity and fierceness, and it speedily communicated with some of the surrounding property. For several hours the flames burnt with an intensity that defied all efforts to bring them under

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control, and before the conflagration was finally checked, it had, it is stated, effected an aggregate damage estimated at from £25,000 to £30,000. A school room built by the Wesleyans, was amongst the property destroyed, and the adjoining chapel had a narrow escape from sharing a similar fate.

The foundation stone of a new Mechanics' Institution, at Bingley, was laid by Mr. Alfred Harris, jun., president of the Institution, in the presence of a large concourse of people.

Died in the 55th year of his age, John Steel, Esq., of Bradford, a medical gentleman of local celebrity. He was born at Moringside, Edinburgh, in January, 1809. He studied at the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained his diploma, and afterwards became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. In his youth he had the advantage of being a pupil of the celebrated Liston, to whose instruction he was accustomed to ascribe any degree of skill which he himself possessed in practical surgery. Mr. Steel served his apprenticeship with his uncle, Mr. Spence, of Otley. The remains of the deceased were interred at Undercliffe Cemetery, on the 29th, attended by a large number of all classes of the community, including many of his professional brethren.

27th. The Steam Ship Anglo Saxon, was wrecked off Cape Race; the captain and about 250 passengers were drowned.

28th. A thousand emigrants consisting of 400 families, left Manchester for New Zealand.

May 1st. The Rev. A. Martineau, vicar of Whitkirk, near Leeds, having been collated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to the vicarage of Alkhan-with-Capel-le-Fern, Kent, his parishioners presented to him a handsome testimonial as an expression of their appreciation of the services he had rendered to the parish, and an earnest of their desire for his future welfare and happiness, consisting of an address, beautifully engrossed and elaborately illuminated, and silver plate of the value of about £130.

2nd. The new Armoury and Drill House and Ground of the Leeds Rifle Corps, near the Town Hall, was formally opened this afternoon. About £5000 had been expended in the structure, and more than half this sum had been realised principally by a bazaar held in January 1862, in the Victoria Hall. The Corps was also inspected by Lieutenant Colonel Harman.

7th. Died, aged 48, William Watson Hewitson, Esq.,

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of the firm of Messrs. Kitson and Hewitson, locomotive engine builders and general engineers, of Leeds. Mr. Hewitson came to Leeds about 27 years before, an unknown young man. He was employed for a while as draughtsman in the house of Todd, Kitson, and Laird, and on the dissolution of that firm he joined Mr. Kitson in establishing the works now so widely known as the Airedale Foundry. Along with engineering ability of a very high order, he possessed uncommon talent for organizing and conducting complicated business on a large scale. The eminent success of his firm has contributed to gain for Leeds its high position in what is now one of its important industrial departments. Apart from his rare scientific and business capacity, he was a man of sterling worth, of singularly kind and amiable disposition, and possessed a refined and cultivated taste. His benevolence found scope in a sedulous attention to the interest of the public schools of the society of friends, to which religious body he belonged. He was one of the founders of the Adel Reformatory, he himself designing the plans for the building. The funeral took place on the 13th instant, at the Friends burial ground, Camp Lane Court, and was numerously attended by his fellow townsmen and the workmen of the Airedale Foundry.

9th. Death of General "Stonewall" Jackson of the Confederate American Army.

11th. The first drinking fountain at Batley Carr, the gift of Mr. Henry Harrop, plumber and glazier, was inaugurated and called after the Prince of Wales in honour of his marriage.

12th. The members of the church and congregation worshipping in Sion Chapel, Bradford, presented the Rev. J. P. Chown, with a full length portrait of himself, executed by Mr. J. F. Bird, artist, of Leeds, as a token of their affection and esteem. Mrs. Chown was also presented with a silver dessert service of knives and forks and a silver cake basket.

20th. The Epsom Derby Race was won by Mr. Naylor's Macaroni.

21st. Sir Culling Eardley, who was defeated at the West Riding election in 1833, died at his seat in Hertfordshire, in the 58th year of his age.

22nd. The subscribers to the new building for the Infirmary at Leeds, decided upon the site between St. George's Church and lower Fenton Street. Mr. G. G. Scott, R.A. was appointed architect.

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Several persons had a narrow escape from death at Bradford, by taking arsenic mixed with cream of tartar. The poison was purchased at the shop of Mr. Potter, druggist, where, by some means it had been mixed with a quantity of cream of tartar which was kept in a drawer for sale by retail.

25th and 26th. On Whit Monday and Tuesday, about 81,000 people attended the Galas at Peel Park, Bradford. The drinking fountain erected in memory of the late Alderman Beaumont, situate at the Undercliffe entrance to the park, was opened for the use of the public.

26th. The Albert Memorial, the gift of Messrs. John Foster and Son, at Queensbury near Halifax, was inaugurated with great rejoicings and festivity. The monument stands at one corner of the square formed by the intersection of the turnpike road leading from Leeds to Halifax, and from Brighouse to Denholme Gate. The architecture is gothic, and stands upon a raised platform. The total height of the monument is forty feet from the platform to the top of the finial. On the east side is a drinking fountain of polished red granite. The monument bears this inscription "In memory of Albert, Prince Consort of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, who died December the 14th, A.D. 1861. This monument was erected by John Foster and Son, Whitsuntide, 1863."

27th. A public meeting, presided over by the Mayor, was held in the town hall, Leeds, in support of the movement for the closing of public houses on Sundays. On the 30th the Leeds Town Council resolved to petition parliament to the same effect. Mr. Somes' bill was defeated in the House of Commons on the 3rd. of June.

The annual Soiree of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held at Hull, presided over by Mr. Baines, M.P.

June 1st. The finest lunar eclipse which will occur for some years was visible in England.

1st. 2nd. and 3rd. A cricket match between the All-England Eleven v. twenty-two of Halifax and district, resulted in the latter being winners by 54. The scores were—Halifax, first innings 188, second do. 95. All-England, first innings 152, second do. 77.

2nd to 12th. The 45th Annual Conference of the Primitive Methodist Connexion was held in Leeds.

5th. An attempt was made to blow up the engine house of Mr. W. Reaney, Bernard Street, Park, Sheffield. Edward Sanderson and Benjamin Howsley were appre-

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hended on suspicion, but after two examinations were discharged.

The members of the Bradford Festival Choral Society met in St. George's Hall, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial to Samuel Smith, Esq., as a mark of appreciation of his active zeal and unwearied services as president of the society from its commencement. The testimonial was in the shape of a centre piece, or flower stand, of solid silver, of very beautiful and elaborate workmanship, holding a splendid bouquet of artificial flowers, with stand and glass shade, and bore a suitable inscription.

8th. The freedom of the City of London was presented to the Prince of Wales, and one of the most splendid entertainments ever given to royalty took place in the evening.

15th, 16th, and 17th. The All-England v. twenty-two of Dewsbury and district played a match at cricket, at Earlsheaton, which resulted in the signal defeat of the former. Dewsbury, first innings 138. All-England, first innings 52, second do. 81.

18th. There was an inquest in London on a Court-Milliner named Walkley, who died from working 16½ hours per day, in a small work room where there were sixty other girls.

A portion of the Exchange Brewery, Sheffield, was destroyed by fire—damage from £400 to £500.

22nd. Captain Speke and Captain Grant were received by the Royal Geographical Society, on their return from exploring, and the discovery of the source of the Nile.

23rd. The Bradford town council refused by 21 votes against 12, to reverse the decision of the General Purposes Committee, who recommended last year the removal of the West-Riding Assizes from York to Wakefield.

24th. The 57th anniversary of the Northern Baptist Education Society was celebrated at Rawden College. Peculiar interest was given to the proceedings by the presentation to the Rev. James Acworth, LL.D., president of the society from 1836 to 1843, by his friends, on his retiring from office, of a beautiful bust of himself in Carrara marble, upon a fine pedestal of Sicilian marble, by Mr. Noble, the eminent sculptor, and a purse of five hundred guineas, as a mark of the admiration and affection in which he was held by his friends.

25th. Henry Sherwin, of Sheffield, was committed by the coroner for the murder of John Sturdy, a bailiff. He was convicted of manslaughter, and sentenced to five years penal servitude.

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27th. A boiler explosion occurred at Hembrigg mill, Morley, causing the death of nine persons, and serious injury to several others. The boiler was a 40-horse Cornish one, and was fixed so recently as 1861. It exploded during the stoppage for breakfast, and besides the deplorable loss of life, did great damage to the mill, which is the property of Messrs. Henry Hirst and Sons. So terrific was the force of the explosion, that the report was heard at a distance of two miles, and a fire bar was thrown as far as Tingley Common, a mile from the scene of the disaster. Several of the killed were frightfully mutilated. The death of R. Dickinson, was caused by a brick at a distance of two hundred yards from the mill. The killed were John Wilson, David Thackray, William Champion, William Pilkington, Nathaniel Dickinson, Emma Carr, John Varley, James Marshall, and Thomas Smith.

July 1st. By the kind permission of the Rt. Hon. the Earl de Grey and Ripon, Deputy Grand-master of England, and Provincial Grand-master of West Yorkshire, a grand masonic banquet to about 1200 persons took place at Fountains' Abbey, Studley Park. The brethren of the order were accompanied in the procession by the band of the Yorkshire Hussars, (Ripon troop) and that of the Leeds Volunteer Artillery corps, and besides the great treat in viewing the grand ruins of Fountains' Abbey, so interesting in historical associations, a liberal programme of vocal music was provided and conducted by Dr. Spark of Leeds, the organist to the masonic body, and the proceedings altogether passed off most harmoniously.

2nd. An earthquake at Manilla destroyed a large amount of property, and about one thousand lives.

4th. At the Magistrates' Court, at the Leeds Town Hall, some cases of great importance to the inhabitants of the borough came on for hearing against several gentlemen for riding on Horseback on Woodhouse Moor, contrary to a bye-law of the town council. The first case on the list, against Thomas Horncastle Marshall, Esq., Judge of County Courts Circuit 14, was the only case heard, as that would decide the rest. A user of the moor for thirty years was proved by the defendant, which was contended would amount to a highway. The magistrates decided to convict in the fine of one shilling, and granted a case for the court above.

At the York Summer Assizes, held this month, James Stephens was charged with having on the 12th of March, at Dewsbury, stabbed Emma Bottomley with intent to

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murder her. He was found guilty of intending to do grievous bodily harm, and was sentenced to be kept in penal servitude for ten years.

9th. One of the most important events that have taken place at Bramley, near Leeds, occurred during this year—the erection and consecration of a spacious and beautiful church. The ancient edifice, dedicated to St. Margaret, having become in many respects unfit for the celebration of divine worship, was finally closed on Sunday, the 8th September, 1861, and afterwards taken down. The foundation stone of the new church was laid by the Rev. Dr. Atlay, Vicar of Leeds, on Monday, May 6th, 1861, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Its growth and progress towards completion was watched with much interest by all classes of the inhabitants, who cheerfully and liberally contributed in proportion to their means toward the funds required. The ceremony of consecration to the solemn worship of Almighty God was performed on Thursday, July 9th, by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ripon, at whose suggestion the new church was dedicated to St. Peter. A very large and highly respectable congregation, including upwards of fifty clergymen, attended the service, during which an admirable discourse was preached by the bishop. The church is built of broached dressed sandstone, with stone dressings, and its style is Geometric Gothic. It consists of nave, chancel, north and south aisles and transepts, organ chapel, vestry, tower, and spire. The nave is $85\frac{1}{2}$ feet long by 24 feet wide, and 45 feet high to the apex of the roof, and is divided from the aisles by five arches on each side, with circular columns and carved capitals, those to the transepts being higher, and of lofty and elegant proportions, springing from shafts, with carved caps and corbels. Over the nave arcades on each side rise clerestory windows with pointed gablets, which add considerably to the internal appearance of the church, both as regards height and light. The north and south aisles are respectively $66\frac{1}{2}$ feet by $12\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 32 feet high to the apex of the roof. There are four windows in each of the aisles, of two lights each, with shafts and carved capitals and small wheel in the head. The two transepts are $24\frac{1}{2}$ feet by 19 feet, and 38 feet high to the apex of roofs, with two single-light windows and a wheel window above, in each of which the pentalpha figure is introduced. The chancel is 28 by $20\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and 42 feet high to the apex of the roof. The ridge is crowned with iron ornamental

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crestings. The tower is 20 feet square and 56 feet high, and is terminated by a pierced trefoil parapet, with pinnacles and gurgoyles at the angles. There is a staircase in the tower leading to a gallery across the west end of the church, and a doorway into the north aisle. Above the parapet of the tower on each face rises a clock dial, forming the base of an elegant spire, which rises to the height of 75 feet, making the entire altitude of tower and spire 131 feet. Midway in the spire are four spire lights, and it terminates with a finial and metal cross, to which is attached a lightning-conductor. The Altar-cloth, made by Messrs. Hardman and Co., London, was the anonymous gift of a lady who wished well to the church: the Altar, Communicants', and Font cushions and mats were worked and presented by the family and relatives of the late William Gott, Esq., who was himself a munificent subscriber to the Building Fund. The Pulpit, which is of Caen stone, richly carved; the encaustic tiles with which the chancel floor is covered, the boarding of the chancel roof, &c., are gifts of friends of the Incumbent, the Rev. S. Joy. The valuable Clock, with four illuminated dials, each six feet diameter, and the large bell on which the hours are struck, were presented by the lady of Richard Nickols, Esq. The splendid peal of bells, cast by the eminent firm of Warner and Sons, were given by John M. Sagar-Musgrave, Esq., in memory of his late uncle, Mr. Abraham Musgrave. The new Organ to be placed in the Church, was the noble gift of Walker Joy, Esq., brother of the Incumbent. The Font, of Caen stone, with marble pillars, and of beautiful workmanship, was contributed by Messrs. Chadwick Brothers, of Rodley, in Bramley. The handsome stained glass window, in the south aisle, by Wailes, of Newcastle, is placed there to the memory of the late John Rogerson, Esq., of Bramley, by his two sons, and it is to be hoped that this example of filial respect will have as many imitators as there are windows in the church.

Mr. J. E. Jackson, M.A., was appointed head master of the Grammar School, Sheffield, *vice* the Rev. Percival Bowen, M.A., resigned.

11th. An extensive fire occurred at Hull in the warehouse of Messrs. J. T. and N. Mills, High Street, and spread to adjoining property, doing damage to the extent of £30,000, and injury to several persons.

Sir C. Cresswell, Judge of the Divorce court, received fatal injuries whilst riding in Lord Auckland's carriage, the horses of which took fright.

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14th. A deputation from Sheffield, along with one from Leeds, waited upon Lord Palmerston to urge the claims of Leeds and Sheffield to be made assize towns.

Annual gathering of the organised trades of Sheffield; a salver and piece of plate worth £50 was presented to the Rev. E. A. Verity, B.D., for his championship of trades' unions.

15th. At the annual dinner of the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry in the Halifax Mechanics' Hall, a magnificent silver salver, weighing 275 ozs., was presented to Colonel Pollard by the regiment. The salver bore the following inscription:—"Presented to Lieutenant-Colonel Pollard on his retirement from the command of the Second West Yorkshire Yeomanry regiment, after twenty years' service, by the officers, non commissioned officers, and privates, as a testimonial of their high appreciation of his conduct as an officer and a gentleman, of his indefatigable exertions in promoting the discipline and high standing of the regiment, and of their affectionate remembrance of his uniform courtesy and kindness, and of his constant endeavours to promote the welfare and happiness of all its members.—*Cum honor honorum.*—April, 1863." On the reverse of the salver was inscribed the name of every member of the regiment, every one of which had subscribed to the testimonial. Colonel Edwards, M.P., made the presentation on behalf of the regiment.

18th. The new stores erected by the Great Horton Industrial self-help Society, Limited, were formally opened by a soiree this day.

22nd. The Wesleyan Methodist Conference commenced at Sheffield.

24th. A silver inkstand, and purse of £200 was presented to Alderman Saunders, of Sheffield, in recognition of his public services.

27th. The trustees of the Leeds General Infirmary decided to authorise the raising of money for the new Infirmary, either by sale or by mortgage, or otherwise, of the present Infirmary buildings and premises in King Street.

28th. The Leeds New Corn Exchange was opened for business.

Died, in the 68th year of his age, at his residence in Westgate, Bradford, Mr. Charles Rhodes, who for thirty years had been one of the most conspicuous citizens of the town. Like most self-made men he possessed a marked individuality of character, and will long be remembered for his activity and zeal in the offices of trust which his

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fellow citizens saw fit to call him to. He had been successively a guardian of the poor, a town councillor, a regular preacher among the Primitive Methodists, an indefatigable collector of funds for the Infirmary, and a consistent helper in every enterprise undertaken for the advantage of the community.

OPENING OF THE TOWN HALL, HALIFAX.—

August 3rd and 4th. The visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to Halifax was the first time Halifax had been so honoured. In September, 1768, a German Prince passed one night in Halifax, in the building now occupied by the Halifax and Huddersfield Union Banking Company and as the residence of James Bowman, Esq., J.P., but no records exist of any immediate member of the reigning family of England paying a visit to Halifax besides Albert Edward Prince of Wales, when he attended for the purpose of opening the splendid New Town Hall. A promise, we believe, had been obtained from Prince Albert that he would be graciously pleased to open the Town Hall, but the premature and sudden death of that noble Prince disappointed the expectation that had been cherished. The authorities then cast their eyes upon the Prince, heir apparent to the throne. On the 8th April the Town Hall committee resolved that the Town Hall should be opened with a ceremonial corresponding with its importance, and such as to sustain the character of the town of Halifax; that it would be an object of great pride and advantage to the borough, and hailed with general satisfaction and joy if the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales could be secured for the occasion. On the 12th June a special meeting of the Town Council was called, when the mayor (John Crossley, Esq.) expressed his gratification in having to announce that he had received an official communication informing him that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had been graciously pleased to intimate his intention to be present at the opening of the new Town Hall, and that the Princess of Wales would accompany him. The announcement was, of course, received with expressions of joy. On the 4th of July His Worship the Mayor received an official communication informing him that their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales would arrive in Halifax on the 4th of August, and that the Town Hall would be opened on the 5th of August. However, on the 14th of July His Worship informed the Town Council that the date of the visit of the royal personages had been changed



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from the 4th to Monday the 3rd of August, and that the Hall would be opened on Tuesday the 4th of August. On Sunday morning, the 2nd of August, His Worship the Mayor, received another communication—a letter dated Marlborough House, 7 p.m., the preceding night,—containing the unwelcome intelligence that Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales “not being quite well enough to travel, will not accompany His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his visit to Halifax.” The next day the news spread, and everywhere carried with it intense disappointment. His Royal Highness left London for Halifax at ten o’clock on the morning of the 3rd day of August, by the Great Northern Railway, via Doncaster, Wakefield, North Dean Branch, to Halifax. The special train conveying His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Doncaster punctually at 1 25 p.m., and remained on the main line five minutes for the purpose of changing engines, which gave the mayor, corporation, and others, fortunate enough to gain admission to the station, an opportunity of seeing the prince. At Wakefield, business was generally suspended, and the royal train stayed a short time, in order that the corporation might present an address. The Prince arrived a minute or two after three o’clock in the afternoon. The arrival was announced by a detachment of the Heckmondwike Volunteer Artillery corps, stationed on Beacon Hill, firing a royal salute from two thirty-two pounders. In waiting on the station platform were the Mayor (John Crossley, Esq.), together with the members of the Halifax Town Council, dressed in their corporate robes, obtained specially for the royal visit. There were also assembled the Borough Magistrates. About 300 of the Halifax Volunteer Riflemen, under the command of Colonel Akroyd, drawn up on the east platform, on the arrival of the royal train presented arms. The station platforms were crowded with spectators, admission being by ticket. The royal party consisted of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, General Knollys, the Prince of Wales’ aide-de-camp; the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., Earl Mount-Edgemumbe, and Major Teesdale. The Mayor was introduced to the Prince by the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood. This ceremony having been duly performed, the mayor conducted the Prince of Wales and party through the station to the carriages waiting in the open area in front. Here were assembled two or three

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thousand people, upon platforms and galleries. Also were drawn up a detachment of the Heckmondwike Artillery with two field pieces, under the command of Captain Firth; and also the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Edwards, M.P. This fine regiment formed the advance escort and rear guard to his Royal Highness the Prince, who proceeded from the railway station to Manor Heath, Skircoat, the beautiful residence of the mayor. The route of course was crowded with spectators, and the prince was enthusiastically cheered. The royal party arrived at Manor Heath at about twenty minutes past three o'clock, and having partaken of luncheon they started about a quarter past four from Manor Heath to visit certain manufactories of the town; namely, the extensive carpet works of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, Dean Clough; and the also extensive worsted manufactory of Messrs. James Akroyd and Son, at Haley Hill; and next the card making works of Messrs. John Whiteley and Sons, Brunswick Mills, West Parade. The Prince of Wales and party returned to Manor Heath about half-past six o'clock. In the evening the mayor entertained at Manor Heath, the Prince, and a select party at a banquet. There were present the Prince, the Mayor, the Mayoress, the Bishop of Ripon, Earl Fitzwilliam, Earl and Countess de Grey and Ripon, Lord Mount-Edgewood, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Bart., General Knollys, Major Teesdale, Sir Francis and Lady Crossley, General Sir George Wetherall, Sir J. W. Ramsden, Colonel Edwards, M.P., Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Colonel Akroyd, Captain Firth, Mr. L. J. Crossley and Miss Crossley. From eleven o'clock till after midnight, the Prince and party were serenaded at Manor Heath, by about one hundred singers. The grounds were illuminated by means of variegated lamps. The fairy-like effect of this arrangement was much marred by the weather breaking and rain falling, but up to that time the weather had been splendid. A guard of honour from the Halifax volunteer regiment took up their position in the grounds during the royal sojourn. Next day (Tuesday) was to be accomplished the object of the Prince's illustrious visit—the opening of the Town Hall. A procession was announced to be formed at the north-east gates of Manor Heath Park, at eleven o'clock, but the royal party did not emerge from the park until twenty minutes after that time. Rain was falling in torrents, and rain had fallen incessantly all the night. A procession was formed in the following order:—

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Mounted Police :—Band of the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry ; Troop of the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry ; Borough Banner by Inspector Magson on Horseback.

First Carriage—Containing Officers of the Corporation : Borough Engineer, Deputy Town Clerk, Borough Accountant, and Borough Surveyor.

Second Carriage—Containing the Architect, and Mrs. Barry.

The Members of the Corporation in Carriages, wearing Official Robes.

The last of these Carriages Containing Aldermen who had passed the chair, namely, The Ex-Mayor, Mr. Alderman Ramsden, and Mr. Alderman Walsh, with the Borough Treasurer, and Mrs. Bowman.

The Magistracy of the District :—namely, the Borough Justices, accompanied by Mr. Holroyde, their Clerk ; the County Justices, accompanied by Mr. Craven, their Clerk.

The Deputy Lieutenants.

The Members for the West Riding, Sir John William Ramsden, Bart., M.P., and Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P., with Lady Crossley ; Mr. James Stansfeld, M.P. for the borough, and His Honour (Mr. Stansfeld) the Judge of the County Court.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Wetherall, K.C.B., the Commandant of the District (attended by two Aides-de-Camp).

The Lord Bishop of Ripon, The Vicar of Halifax (the Venerable Archdeacon Musgrave, D.D.), and the Bishop's Chaplain (the Rev. Canon Fawcett).

Yeomanry.

The Carriages of the Mayor—First Carriage—The Town Clerk with Mrs. Wavell.

Mace Bearer on Horseback.

The Second Carriage—The Mayor, Mrs. Crossley, and the Rev. William Roberts (Independent).

Carriages containing the Royal Suite.—In the First Carriage General Knollys, and Major Teesdale.

Second—The Earl and Countess Fitzwilliam, and the Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon.

The ROYAL CARRIAGE containing His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Right Hon. Sir Chas. Wood, Bart., and Earl Mount Edgecombe.

Detachment of the 2nd West York Yeomanry Cavalry. Police.

The procession passed along the road at the bottom of Manor Heath Park, up Moor Side, past Broomfield, over Albert Promenade, to King-cross, down King-cross lane to the north-west gates of the People's Park. Here the Prince of Wales alighted, and attended by the royal suite and the mayor, and Sir Francis Crossley, inspected the Park, which was for the time closed to the public. The rest of the procession moved forward, and was rejoined at the north-east gates of the park by the Prince and suite. The procession continued along Park Road, down King-cross Street, and Bull Green, along Barum Top, Harrison

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Road, down St. John's Lane, on St. John's Place, down Trinity Road, Ward's End, Horton Street. At this point the procession divided; the town council proceeded on Union Street, down Westgate, to the Piece Hall, and entered by the west gates, while the Prince and suite, and the remainder of the procession continued down Horton Street, up Square Road, the Square, and entered the Piece Hall by the north gates. The interior of the hall presented a grand sight. Here were assembled about 16,000 Sunday school teachers and scholars of all denominations, with 300 instrumental and 200 vocal performers. The whole were arranged upon one vast wooden structure, rising tier above tier, and occupying the lower half of the area of the hall, while the greater portion of the upper half was galleried for spectators, who however did not muster in such numbers as was expected, on account of the unfavourable weather. Space was left between the wooden galleries for a carriage drive from the north to the west gates, and for a dais. The hall was decorated with flags, mottoes, &c. On the Prince of Wales driving into the hall by the north gate, on a signal being given, a loud huzza was raised by the children. The following address was presented to the Prince by the Rev. W. R. Morrison, M.A., incumbent of St. James's Church, Halifax, and the Rev. Jas. Pridie, the oldest dissenting minister in the town, the address being read to the Prince by the first named gentleman.

“TO THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE PRINCE AND
PRINCESS OF WALES.

“We, the teachers and scholars of Sunday schools in Halifax and the neighbourhood, rejoice in being permitted to participate in the welcome of this auspicious day, and approach your Royal Highnesses with the most true and loyal devotion. The sacred volume, which is the basis of Sunday school instruction, has taught us that ‘the throne is established in righteousness,’ and the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty will ever be conspicuous in our annals, not more because of the unexampled national prosperity and progress that have marked it, than on account of the manner in which the Sovereign, whom God has called to preside over these realms, by the exercise of every private and domestic virtue has gathered to herself, to an extent previously unprecedented, the affections of all classes of her subjects throughout her vast empire, and holds a great and free people enthralled in one common

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sentiment of devotion to her person and throne. A safeguard has been found to encircle that throne more solid than any that laws had devised ; and while the dark wave of revolution has rolled unchecked over the fairest parts of Europe, it has broken harmless upon the shores that found their truest barrier in the nation's love to its Queen. So have these years indeed cemented in oneness of feeling and in community of joys and sorrows the people and their Queen, that the day has arrived, and we may well count it our happiness to have seen it, when duty is merged in affection, and loyalty has become but another name for a nation's personal devotion to its Sovereign and her Royal house. And throughout this whole empire in no breast dwells a truer loyalty and a more ardent attachment to the throne than in those whose lot, in the ordinance of Providence, is that of daily toil ; nowhere has a more genuine welcome greeted your Royal Highness than this day bursts from Yorkshire hearts ; nor can any echo more fervently the nation's prayer than do the Sunday-schools of Halifax here assembled, that every blessing from the Almighty may rest upon England's illustrious Prince and Princess, and that throughout a long and happy life, which may God grant you, the world may still see how glorious and how real a thing is the spontaneous devotion of a whole nation, how deep and immovable are the foundations of a throne when laid in the affections and confidence of a free people, and how Royalty, in its best and loftiest form, blends with the pure, simple joys of a true English home."

His Royal Highness received the address very graciously, and briefly replied by saying, "I thank you for your address, and for your very kind wishes." While the Prince of Wales was in the hall the children sang, with remarkable success, the National Anthem, "God bless the Prince of Wales," and "the Hallelujah Chorus." The other tunes which had been sung previous to the entrance of the Prince of Wales were "Ossett," "Dismission," and "Halifax," Mr. Abel Dean being the conductor. The procession having re-formed, passed out of the west gates, up Westgate, on Union Street, Market Street, Northgate, over North Bridge, to All Souls' Church, Haley Hill, founded by the sole munificence of Edward Akroyd, Esq., and which beautiful structure the Prince of Wales had expressed a desire to inspect. The church was closed to the public during the inspection. The Prince and suite were met at the church gates by Mr. Akroyd, Mr. G. G.

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Scott, R. A., (the architect) the Rev. C. R. Holmes the incumbent, the Rev. F. Musson, the curate, the churchwardens and sidesmen. At the west, or principal entrance to the church, the Prince shook hands with several ladies, and thence was escorted into the church by the Bishop of Ripon, the Ven. Archdeacon Musgrave, (Vicar of Halifax) the Rev. Canon Fawcett, (the Bishop's Chaplain). The choir of thirty voices sang "Behold now Praise the Lord." Mr Scott explained several features of interest in the church, and as the party were retiring, Mr. Akroyd presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, a volume superbly bound in green silk velvet and gold, being a printed description of All Souls' church; and also some admirable pothographic views of the church. Duplicate copies had been prepared for the Princess, and these were taken charge of by General Knollys. A copy of the poem on All Souls' church, by F. W. Cronhelm, Esq., of Crow Wood, handsomely bound, was also presented to the Prince, on behalf of the author. Outside the church, on galleries constructed for the occasion, were assembled about 2500 persons connected with the various educational institutions supported by Mr. Akroyd, and sang in the hearing of the Royal visitor "God bless the Prince of Wales." While the Prince and suite were inspecting the church, the municipal portion of the procession took a detour through Bank Field, and returned down Haley Hill and over North Bridge, and thence up North Parade, on St. James' Road, over Cow Green, down Silver Street, Crown Street, and along Princess Street, to the New Town Hall, in readiness to receive His Royal Highness. The Prince and party pursued the same route, arriving at the hall at a quarter past two o'clock. The Prince was conducted by the mayor into the hall, which was filled with a brilliant assembly. The Mayor, the Prince, and most of the distinguished persons who had formed the procession, ascended a dias in the Centre Hall. The national anthem was sung by a select orchestra, and the ceremony of opening the hall was proceeded with, the prayers being read by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The prayers ended, the Danish National Anthem was sung, and the mayor introduced, (with due ceremony) to the Prince, the Town Clerk, E. M. Wavell, Esq., who read the following address to His Royal Highness.

"TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., &C., &C., &C.

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May it please your Royal Highness—

We, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the borough of Halifax, in council assembled, beg to express our thanks for the gracious condescension shown by your Royal Highness in honouring this borough by being present on this occasion. Being the first provincial municipality upon which your Royal Highness has conferred the distinguished favour of a special visit, we beg to offer to your Royal Highness a hearty welcome, and also the assurance of that equal interest and respect with which we, in common with the whole population of the kingdom, regard your Royal Highness. The consideration which the town of Halifax enjoys, alike from its antiquity, from the fact that it is the commercial centre of an important manufacturing district, and from other causes, will henceforth be greatly enhanced by the distinction which it receives this day, in the dedication to the public service, by your Royal Highness, of the edifice in which we are now assembled. Through the developement of its trade, the town has of late years enjoyed much prosperity, and the erection of a Town Hall had become a pressing necessity. We are happy to be able to inform your Royal Highness that the cost of building and furnishing the present structure will not entail any serious burden on the inhabitants of the borough, being met mainly by funds accruing from the judicious management of the local revenues and resources. We have to state to your Royal Highness that this building is the last design of that eminent architect, the late Sir Charles Barry, of whose genius and skill we trust it may long remain an admired and useful monument. We venture respectfully to represent to your Royal Highness that there appears to us a peculiar grace and fitness in the act which associates with its inauguration the presence of a youthful Prince, the son of a revered and lamented father, whose memory irresistibly suggests the value of a life devoted to the promotion of whatever was refining and ennobling, or in any way beneficial to the British people. Although we have so recently laid before your Royal Highness our congratulations on an event most intimately connected with your Royal Highness's domestic felicity, we trust we may be allowed once more to utter the prayer that your Royal Highness may be blessed by Almighty God with long life and ever-increasing happiness; that He may endow you with wisdom to discharge the duties belonging to your exalted station; and that you may at all times possess the love and sympathy of the British nation, so

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spontaneously and universally devoted to your Royal Mother, our beloved Queen, and so graciously and tenderly reciprocated by her.

Given under our corporate common seal this 3rd day of August, 1863.

(Signed)

JOHN CROSSLEY, Mayor."

The address having been presented by his worship the Mayor, the Prince read this reply in a firm clear voice :—

"MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

"I return you my cordial thanks for your address and for the terms in which you have alluded to the part I am proud to take in the ceremony of inaugurating your Town Hall, in which I see so much to admire, whether in regard to the design, the execution, or the mode in which its cost is met. Indeed, the general prosperity of your town and the industry which, aided by the most ingenious machinery, has so long distinguished its inhabitants, and which I witnessed yesterday developed to its fullest extent, cannot fail to strike every visitor with wonder and admiration. I have also to thank you for the earnest wishes you have expressed for my happiness and that of the Princess. Conscious of the duties which you so impressively remind me of, I feel that I cannot better perform them than by following the bright example of the Queen and my beloved father."

The Prince added—"I declare this hall now open." His Royal Highness then went upon a balcony erected outside the hall, at the base of Victoria Tower and facing Princess Street, and in the presence of the thousands assembled in the streets and upon extensive platforms said, "I declare the Town Hall of Halifax now open." The Prince then retired to the Council Chamber, which was fitted up for the occasion with the utmost elegance, and there partook of luncheon with a few (twelve) invited guests. The Prince and party left the hall at three o'clock precisely, and the procession filed off as before. The route from the hall to the railway station was announced to be—to pass along Wesley Court, down Broad Street, along the east side of the Town Hall, up Crossley Street, on Princess Street, up Crown Street, on Waterhouse Street, down Broad Street, on Northgate, up Old Market, on Corn Market, Southgate, and down Horton Street to the railway station, where his Royal Highness would take

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his departure from the town at ten minutes past three o'clock. On account of the want of time the Prince and suite did not pursue the route above specified, but on coming out of Princess Street, instead of going up Crown Street, it was abridged by proceeding direct along Corn Market, Southgate, and thence to the station. The Prince having shaken hands with Sir Charles Wood, Bart., and the Mayor, took his departure at a quarter past three o'clock, by a Great Northern train, and arrived in London at half-past nine o'clock, having in the journey run into the Leeds station and accepted an address from the Leeds Town Council. At night, (Tuesday) the mayor gave a sumptuous banquet in the New Assembly Rooms, Harrison Road, to a number of distinguished visitors, including the Mayors and Town Clerks of the West-Riding towns. The Mayor presided. The same evening, the New Town Hall and Princess Street were splendidly illuminated, as was also the front of Messrs. James Akroyd and Sons' offices and buildings at Cross Hills, besides which there were minor illuminations. On the evening of Wednesday, the mayor gave a banquet in the Assembly Rooms to the gentlemen and tradesmen of the town, the mayor in the chair. The following evening, the mayor treated to tea and dessert three hundred of the workpeople, male and female, who had been in the employment of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons eighteen years and upwards. The mayor occupied the chair. The whole of the route pursued by the royal cortege had been decorated under the management of the corporation, and there was a most profuse display of flags. At the south end of Princess Street was a magnificent and stupendous triumphal arch; and the whole length of that street was most extensively decorated, the erection of the arch and the decoration of the street being at the expense of the munificent and excellent mayor. Along the line of route were erected numerous platforms for the accommodation of spectators, but these were by no means filled as the weather was wet and cold. Barriers were erected along the route to prevent its being stopped up by crowding, and the line was kept by members of Sick and Friendly Societies and detachments of policemen from other towns, the number of the latter being about 900. The number of special trains which ran to Halifax on Monday was 64, and on Tuesday upwards of 100. The number of return tickets issued for Halifax on Monday was upwards of 6000, and on Tuesday more than 60,000. The Town Hall was, after Tues-

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day, thrown open to the inspection of the public. The addresses presented to the Prince of Wales were magnificently engrossed on vellum by Mr. J. W. Longbottom, of Halifax, and beautifully mounted. On Friday the 7th August, the mayor received a letter from General Knollys, written by command of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, conveying His Royal Highness' best acknowledgements for the hospitality and kind attention to his comfort which he experienced both at the hands of the mayoress and the mayor during his visit to Manor Heath and Halifax, a visit His Royal Highness would ever look back upon with the most pleasing recollections and associations. The Prince also thanked those gentlemen who took so much pains to point out to him the many objects there were in Halifax to excite his interest and arrest his attention. The letter was dated from Studley Royal, August 5th. The mayoress also received from the Princess of Wales a gold bracelet, in the centre of it a star set in diamonds. It was forwarded "as a slight *souvenir* of the Prince's very agreeable visit to Halifax, and of Her Royal Highness's great regret at having been unable to accompany the Prince of Wales.

The designs for the Halifax new Town Hall were prepared by the eminent architect, Sir Charles Barry, but he dying soon after, they have been carried out under the superintendence of his son, Edward M. Barry, Esq., A.R.A. The corner stone of the Victoria Tower was laid, attended with great ceremony, April 2nd, 1861, by Daniel Ramsden, Esq., the then mayor of the borough. The building forms nearly a parallelogram, 90 feet in width, and 148 feet from front to back. The style of architecture is Italian, having a rusticated basement, above which the building is divided into bays by columns, the ground floor being of the Doric, and the upper floor those of the Ionic orders. The whole is surmounted by a balustrade having campanile and finial terminations, at the angles and over the columns. The spandrils between the arched heads of windows and columns on the south, or principal front, are filled in with richly sculptured figures. Over the other principal windows are figures of Justice, Science, Manufactures, Mechanics, Law, Music, &c. The keystones of the windows are also carved. The tower and spire rises from the level of the street to an elevation of 180 feet, the spire being 80 feet. The upper portion of the tower is richly ornamented by groups of figures on each side, representing Britannia, supported by figures repre-

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senting Science and Art. At each angle at the base of the spire, is the figure of an angel. The tower is designed for a clock having four dials. In the tympanum of the pediment over the clock is carved the Borough Arms, supported at the sides by cornucopia. There is space within the tower for hanging bells. The principal entrance and grand staircase is at the south-west angle, under a porch. On either side of the outer doorway are small rooms, one for the porter, from whom all inquiries may be made, and who is able, by means of speaking tubes, to communicate with all the chief offices within the building. On the opposite side of the porter's room are wash-basins, and other sanitary conveniences. Passing through the inner entrance doors we reach the grand staircase, the steps of which commence on each side, and terminate in a centre flight on a spacious landing, giving access to the gallery of the hall. The staircase is covered with a dome filled in with stained glass, and the walls have a fine architectural effect, being divided by pilasters with richly ornamented caps and bases, and having recesses and niches for sculpture in each bay. On the left hand side of the staircase is the door to the hall, which is 51 feet long, 41 feet wide, and 43 feet in height, having a gallery all round at the level of the first floor, having communication with the council room, and many of the principal offices. The sides and ends of the hall below the gallery are divided into bays by pilasters, from the capitals of which spring moulded ribs which are continued to the front of the gallery, and there intersected with the cornice. The ceiling under the gallery is groined, having enrichments in centre and at the angles. The panels between the pilasters are moulded, and above the cornice have deep recesses for the reception of groups, consisting of shields supported by cherubs. The gallery is formed of stone carried on iron bearers, and having an ornamental iron railing with handrails all round the hall. The panels in bays are moulded, and above the impost are arched recesses filled with facsimiles of the arms of the most important towns in Yorkshire. The hall is lighted through a large cove at the junction of the walls and ceiling, glazed with stained glass. The ceiling is divided into panels deeply sunk and enriched, and have in the centre of each a stained glass dome. The floor is laid with marble, stone, and encaustic tiles in patterns, and having ornamental borders and centres, consisting of the arms of the borough formed of tiles. At the north side of the hall is the Borough Court, entered from a corridor. The

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court has upper and lower galleries for the accommodation of the public ; seats for council and solicitors ; private seats for magistrates' clerk and town clerk ; and a box for jury. The bench has over it a canopy, and is raised about 3 feet from the floor. At each end of the bench in front, is a box for witnesses. The dock communicates direct, by means of a stone staircase, with the cells below. The walls of the court, to a height of 6 feet are boarded, above which they are panelled in plaster, the upper part being recessed on each side, and terminating in a groined cove. The court is lighted from the top by a large lantern, the sides and top of which are framed with ornamental glass, having the Halifax borough arms in the centre of each square. In connexion with the Borough Court are private rooms for the magistrates, their clerk, and the warrant officer. There are, also, on the ground floor News and Committee rooms, which are finished in a plain and substantial manner ; and the rooms appropriated to the Accountant, Rate Collector, and Market Inspector's departments. The council room is on the first floor, also the mayor's rooms. The ceilings of these are richly decorated. Designs for there complete ornamentation have been prepared by the architect, but the council have postponed the full carrying out of them for the present. On the same floor are also the town clerk's room and offices ; committee room ; borough surveyor and engineer's offices ; and private residence for the superintendent of police and housekeeper. The police department consisting of superintendent's office, charge room, small offices for inspectors, police hall, cells, &c. ; also the workshops, and storekeeper's office are on the basement floor. The principal entrance to the hall is at the south-west corner, under the porch. The public entrance to the Borough Court, Town Clerk's, Market Inspector's, Borough Surveyor's, and Warrant offices, is on the Wesley Court Side, at the door next to Broad Street. The entrance to the rate office and the Accountant's office is at the centre doorway in Wesley Court. To the Police department, Cells, &c., by the door on the east side of the hall nearest to Broad Street ; and to the Plumber's workshops, Storekeeper, &c., by the centre door also on the east side. The entire cost of the New Town Hall has been about £50,126.

Immediately after opening the town hall at Halifax, on the 4th, the Prince left by special train, arriving at the Central Station, Leeds, at five minutes to four o'clock, where the corporation had the honour of presenting an

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address, and the prince was seen by a large number of people, who were admitted by ticket to a platform specially erected by the corporation. He left for London at five minutes past four, reaching the metropolis at half-past nine. On the following morning, the 5th, the Prince and Princess left King's Cross Station, London, at half-past ten, and at Knottingley, a special North Eastern train conveyed their Royal Highnesses to Ripon, via. Burton Salmon, Milford Junction, Church Fenton, Harrogate, &c., to Ripon, where they were the guests of Earl de Grey and Ripon during the night, and next day continued their journey to the north. They were received in Ripon by the Earl and Countess de Grey, and as the Royal Cortège passed along the streets the inhabitants gave them a right loyal welcome.

3rd. Major Waterhouse of Halifax, was elected M.P. for Pontefract, in the place of Mr. Richard Monckton Milnes, raised to the peerage under the title of Lord Houghton.

5th. The large cotton mills of Messrs. John Radcliffe and Sons, West-end, Sowerby Bridge, were destroyed by fire the damage being about £20,000.

6th. At the annual prize shooting of the Yorkshire Rifle Association at York, the all comers prize was carried off by Captain Heaton of Manchester, and the second prize by Mr. Edward Ross, the first Wimbledon champion. Captain Heaton scored ten bulls eyes in succession at 500 and 600 yards range. He scored 58, only two points below the highest number possible to raise. Serjeant Thomas Kirk of Hull, won the Yorkshire volunteer cup and bronze medal.

12th. The Leeds Corporation decided to adopt in the north and north-east district, Dr. Bishop's scheme for deoderising and utilising the contents of ashpits and privies. They also determined to cover in Hol-Beck situated in the Holbeck township.

14th. Lord Clyde, known better as the brave Colin Campbell, died aged 70 years.

17th. A destructive fire occurred at Leyland's Mill, situate in Hope Street, Leeds, occupied by Mr. Vause, doing damage to the extent of about £2000.

22nd. Several cricketers were fined by the Leeds Magistrates for playing on Woodhouse Moor, contrary to the bye-laws. An appeal came before the Recorder on the 27th October, when the convictions were quashed, he being of opinion that as a question of title founded upon usage was

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involved in the case, the Justices summary jurisdiction was ousted.

23rd. George Victor Townley, a young man of respectable connexions, murdered Miss Elizabeth Martha Goodwin to whom he was engaged, a young lady of great respectability and grand-daughter of Captain Goodwin of Wigwell Hall, in Warksworth. He was afterwards pronounced to be insane, but the justice of the decision has often been questioned.

25th. Died, aged 65, William Gott, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Benjamin Gott and Sons, cloth merchants and manufacturers, Leeds. He was a public benefactor of the town, and his loss will be felt by the local charities to which he was a munificent contributor. He did much good without ostentation, had a warm attachment to his native town, and loved to see its progress and improvement. In the New Infirmary he took a special interest, and his name stands at the head of the list of subscribers with a contribution of £1000, his brother Mr. John Gott also giving the same amount. He was also a liberal contributor to the Leeds Philosophical Hall and the new Mechanics' Institution.

September 1st. The great fight between Mace and Goss came off in the Kentish Marshes for a thousand pounds, when the former proved the victor.

4th. Died, aged 63, William Willans, Esq., J.P., of Huddersfield (a native of Leeds) very extensively known in Yorkshire, and even throughout England, as one of the principal wool merchants of the West-Riding, and also as a leading member of the liberal party in Huddersfield, and a zealous friend of religion and education. His benevolence was large and well principled. His domestic character was marked by the utmost affection and extreme care in the training of his children. Both in public and private life, he may be justly said to have been exemplary and admirable. His private charities were large and unostentatious, and his fellow townsmen showed their respect to his memory by attending his funeral, which was the largest ever known in Huddersfield.

10th. Lord Londesborough was married to Lady Edith Somerset, daughter of the late Duke of Beaufort.

11th. The sale of the stud of the late Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., took place at Malton. The 111 brood mares realized 9003 guineas.

16th. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Bradford, recommended the vesting of the Peel Park in the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses, and their successors.

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The Doncaster St. Leger was won by Lord St. Vincents b. c. Lord Clifden. Nineteen started.

21st. A crowded meeting presided over by W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P. for Bradford, was held in the Music Hall, Leeds, in support of Emancipation in America, and the neutral policy of the British Government.

22nd. The ladies of Bradford presented in St. George's Hall, a testimonial, as a mark of esteem to M. W. Thompson, Esq., Mayor, consisting of a large silver vase and cover in the rich Italian style, which cost £270.

23rd. The general committee of the Leeds Infirmary decided to commence at once the erection of the new Infirmary. The entire cost being estimated at £101,948. 16s., although the ways and means showed a deficiency of £14,196. 16s.

25th. The Great Eastern Steam Ship after having hopelessly embarrassed two sets of shareholders was decided to be sold by auction.

30th. The Leeds town council decided to cover Woodhouse moor reservoir, at a cost of £5863. 13s. 7d.

October 2nd. Sergeant Pigott was appointed one of the judges of the court of Exchequer in the room of Sir James Wilde, appointed judge of the court of Probate and Divorce; Sir Roundell Palmer was appointed attorney-general, *vice* Sir William Atherton, resigned; and Mr. Robert Collier, was appointed solicitor general.

3rd. About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in a large warehouse three stories high at Batley Carr, belonging to Mr. Fearnside, and did damage to the extent of £2200.

5th. The newly elected King of the Greeks arrived in England.

Died, in London, the accomplished owner of the famous collection of pictures, known as the Sheepshanks' gallery, which he presented to the nation. Mr. Sheepshanks, born in 1787, was the son of a wealthy cloth manufacturer at Leeds, and succeeded his father in the business. His brother, the Rev. Richard Sheepshanks was the distinguished astronomer. Mr. John Sheepshanks had for a long time been known as a collector of choice pictures, but had led a quiet and unobtrusive life, liberal to artists, and happy in their society—though unknown to the general world up to the act of patriotic munificence which entitled him to a nation's gratitude. Early in December, 1856, London was surprised and delighted to hear that Mr. Sheepshanks had presented to the nation the whole of his splendid collection of drawings and paintings, for the

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purposes of public instruction in art. The collection is worth about £60,000. It is especially rich in the best works of Mulready, Leslie, and Landseer, and contains fine examples of the principal modern British oil painters. There are 233 oil paintings, 103 sketches and drawings by Turner, Stansfield, Chalon, &c. Among the "conditions precedent" to his gift was one which Mr. Sheepshanks ultimately did not insist upon—the opening of his collection on Sundays.

6th. The colliery dispute in this district gave rise to vindictive proceedings on the part of the miners, who threatened in an anonymous letter the life of Mr. Briggs, and his son, of Outwood Hall, near Wakefield.

Severe shocks of earthquake were felt about twenty minutes past three this morning at Liverpool, Southport, Wolverhampton, and Hereford. A slight shock was also felt at Leeds and other parts of Yorkshire, and at Gloucester.

7th. Her Majesty the Princess Louis of Hesse and the Princess Helena, were thrown out of their carriage at Alt-na-Guithasch, but were only slightly bruised.

8th. The Right Rev. the Archbishop of Dublin died, aged 76 years.

10th. Twenty bodies were recovered (close together) from the Edmond's Main Pit.

12th. Lord Lyndhurst died, aged 92.

BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.—Oct. 12th. The 20th annual congress of this Association commenced in Leeds this day, and extended over the whole week. The following epitome of the proceedings of the association will, no doubt, be acceptable to the readers of the 'Annals,' as placing numerous interesting papers and facts in their hands in a permanent form.

The association was established in 1843, its principal object being "the encouragement and prosecution of researches into the arts and monuments of the early and middle ages," and its annual meetings are held in different parts of the country. This congress was held under distinguished patronage, the president being Lord Houghton, who has been connected with the society since its organisation, and who publicly appeared for the first time since his elevation to the peerage to inaugurate the meeting of an association for the advancement of those scientific objects with which his name has been so long associated. The Archbishop of York, the Earl of Harewood, the Earl of Eftingham, Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Bishop of Ripon,

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and Lord Londesborough, are the patrons, and the vice-presidents include the Dean of York, the Dean of Ripon, the Rev. Canon Atlay, the Rev. Dr. Henderson (Leeds Grammar School), the Rev. John Bell (Rothwell), Mr. E. Baines, M.P., Mr. G. S. Beecroft, M.P., Sir J. W. Ramsden, M.P., Col. Smyth, M.P., H. W. Wickham, M.P., Sir. F. Crossley, M.P., Mr. J. Farrer, M.P., Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., Mr. J. Greenwood, M.P., Mr. A. S. Lawson (Aldborough), Mr. W. S. Ayrton (Leeds Bankruptcy Court), the Rev. T. Hincks (Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society), Mr. Meynell Ingram (Templenewsam), Mr. James Garth Marshall, (Headingley), Mr. Thompson (Mayor of Bradford,) Mr. Roger Hurst (Mayor of Pontefract), and many other distinguished persons, as well in distant parts of the Kingdom as in this locality. The local committee consisted of the members of the Council of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, and the Secretary of the association was Mr. T. Wright, M.A., F.S.A., Member of the Institute of France, who is connected with this district both by birth and descent, his grandfather having been worsted inspector for Bradford and the neighbourhood at the beginning of the present century. During the week, the members took part in excursions to various places in the West Riding possessing objects of archæological interest, and in the evenings, after their return to Leeds, papers were read and discussions upon them took place at the Philosophical Hall.

The proceedings commenced by the President delivering an inaugural address ; and in the evening the Mayor and Corporation entertained the society at a conversazione in the Victoria Hall. At three o'clock, Lord Houghton and the council of the society were received by the Mayor and Corporation in the reception rooms at the Town Hall. They then adjourned to the Victoria Hall, where a numerous and fashionable assembly was gathered.

The Mayor (Mr. Nussey) briefly introduced Dr. Lee, the ex-president of the society, who, after remarking that his duty was plain and simple, viz., to introduce the president for the year 1863, said—In April of this year my reign as president of this association terminated, and the council of the association, by an unanimous vote, elected Mr. Monckton Milnes, D.C.L., to the office of president. This vote was subsequently confirmed by the general approbation of our members. The learning, the talent, and the accomplishments of this gentleman have long been known to us in this association, and we have had no opportunity

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of a public meeting, since that time, of acknowledging them to you. His duties in the House of Commons, and his absence abroad on account of health, have deprived us of the pleasure of meeting him in our bi-monthly meetings in the metropolis. The Government of the country, since his election as our president, has wisely confirmed the propriety of our choice, and has commendably imitated our noble example, by raising him as a senator and statesman into the House of Peers—and I trust that if his merits be not as well known to each of the inhabitants of this, your magnificent city, as they be to us, that the proceedings which we are now about to initiate, will aid to give you that information. I therefore now resign this chair to Lord Houghton, with the expression of my most anxious wishes for his health and happiness, and with the hope that our presence in Leeds, where we have been already saluted with kindness, may meet with your approbation.

The Mayor, addressing Lord Houghton, then said—Permit me to congratulate you on the honour and dignity which have so recently been conferred upon you by the Queen. I hope your life will be long spared, and that along with life you may have good health and all other blessings, so that you may fully enjoy this distinction. I also hope that in long succeeding years, and for generations far forward in the vista of time, the name of Lord Houghton will grace and dignify the roll of aristocracy in this kingdom. Permit me, now, in the name of the corporation, to welcome you as Chairman, and the other Members of the Archaeological Society to this town, and to say that whatever use you can make of these rooms, we place them entirely at your disposal. Leeds is not altogether a new town. It deserves notice on account of its great manufactures and commerce, and I believe you will find that it possesses also interesting objects of research from their antiquity.

The noble President then commenced his address, which was an able and interesting production, and occupied upwards of an hour and a-half in its delivery. In the first place he thanked the Mayor for the kind manner in which he had spoken of him, and assured him that such congratulations formed by far the most agreeable part of any change that had taken place in his position. He also thanked the mayor and corporation for the prompt manner in which they had placed that magnificent building at the service of the association, and also for their invitation.

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to the conversazione in the evening. The mayor he said was quite right in saying that Leeds was no new place, for they were all no doubt aware that in the early Saxon time there was a kingdom of Elmet, governed by its own sovereign and its own magistrates, and therefore they might regard him (the mayor) for the present as sovereign of that kingdom, and he was sure the kingdom could not have been better administered, at least if they were to judge by his conduct to the Archaeological Society. That society had been established for many years, for the tripartite purpose—first, of bringing together by monthly meetings in the metropolis, persons interested in the study of antiquities; secondly, for publishing the results in a very useful and interesting journal; and thirdly, for the purpose of every year going to some part of the country, and there investigating, with knowledge and with criticism, the antiquities of that district, thus conferring a great advantage upon English history and topography, and a special advantage to the inhabitants, who were thus made acquainted with the interesting historical places of the country they occupied. It had been the custom for the person selected as President of the Society to commence the proceedings of the congress by giving, in an inaugural address, a synoptical account of the antiquities of the several counties in which the meetings were held. When he was called upon to undertake this office, it struck him that he had undertaken a very serious responsibility if, in an hour or so, he was to give them a synopsis of the antiquities of Yorkshire. It was like a synopsis of the history of the world, and in an hour and a half was a task quite beyond the greatest efforts either of intelligence, learning, or memory. It was also simply impossible, for the reason that a great deal of the antiquity of Yorkshire had yet to be discovered. Large portions, many of the most interesting portions of it, as was said by the late Mr. Hunter, were yet a complete *terra incognita*, and for that reason he was delighted this society had come amongst them to expand their knowledge and enlarge their information, and for that reason also they would excuse him from attempting to follow the example of former presidents in this respect. The study of archæology was the study of the material, visible, and sensible records of the past. It was the study of the “waifs and strays” of time, which the great ocean in its course leaves behind it—fragments from rocks of the great past, such as a child might pick up on the shore, and which, nevertheless, when

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investigated by the intelligence and power of the human mind, lead to immense deductions and to most important consequences, drawing up the most important series of events from articles that might seem otherwise trivial, and even ridiculous. Wonderful indeed was the position of man, standing upon one point of time, with an eternity on either hand of him—and wonderful, more wonderful still, was it that, limited as were his faculties, finite as were his perceptions, he was nevertheless endowed with the power of investigating the past history of the world which he inhabits, thus showing the conquest of mind over the inferiorities of matter. How did he do this? How was it that they had the power to throw themselves back into this infinite distance? By the archaeological remains, by the physical fragments which they put together, and from which they drew deductions. The earth itself, this planet we inhabit, was its own archæology, and the archæologists of this planet were the geologists who find in the separate strata the signs and certain proofs of the great changes which it has undergone during a series of ages, and who are able, by the antiquities resident in the earth, that is, by the fossil remains of former generations of animals, to discover and trace the history of this planet ages and ages before the period of historical recollection. Then, to come to what they might call nearer times, to the archæology of the antiquity of man. They had all heard of those flint-heads which had been tossed about from time to time, simply considered as curious pieces of stone, and yet which, by modern science, had been discovered to be the clear and certain testimony of the habitancy of this earth centuries and centuries before all historical notice. And thus also had been discovered in the lakes of Switzerland and Denmark, and lately in those of Scotland, remains of large villages, and even towns almost, planted—as was Venice in later times—in the midst of the water, and which, therefore, must have existed before those lakes submerged those valleys, and showing the existance of very large populations over the face of Europe long before any recognised historical period. Passing on after a few remarks upon the archæology of language, which was not strictly within the scope of the objects of the society, simply remarking that the study of this branch of archæology showed the great advantage of the continuance of separate dialects, which, he observed, were archæological remains of language, vocal histories of the distant past—his Lordship said he would

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offer a few words on the special object of the society. They did not profess to carry their archæology either to this planet or to the history of the antiquity of man. They were purely and simply historical, and they rested upon a purely historical basis. They had nothing to do with fancies or theories of any kind whatever; they wanted people to tell them facts, and bring them evidence of these facts. To be real antiquarians, to take pleasure in antiquities, two or three things were absolutely necessary. First, there must be a reverential respect and regard for the past. The populations of the world that seemed appointed by Providence as the great conservators of the history of the past were the oriental, and especially the Semitic nations. In the modern world, this feeling had certainly not developed itself very strongly till almost very recent times. It was not to be expected that the barbarians who devastated Europe would have cared much for the antiquities they destroyed, or the magnificent buildings which they ravaged. This destructive feeling went on through almost all the earlier portions of the Christian era, and when there came the great ecclesiastical schisms and the rising against the Roman Church, it was not surprising that a sort of barbaric and destructive feeling also exhibited itself on the side of Protestantism, and that religious fervour manifested itself in the very unfortunate desire to destroy works of art and interest. Thus, although perhaps they could understand the motive, they must nevertheless profoundly regret the destruction which took place of all the great monasteries in England, and the dispersion of the monastic records, of which even in this country they had so many signal and interesting examples. He was sorry to say that this disregard for the past had been very prominent in England until very recently; and the Noble Lord gave an amusing account of the place in which the national records were formerly housed, in miserable rooms, with a steam engine below them and a powder magazine near, whilst the magnificent memorials intrusted to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, including Domesday Book itself, were kept just behind a bake-house and wash-house, in which large fires were continually burning. They must not entirely abuse Government for this, because he was sorry to say there were but few towns that had not been guilty of the same neglect with regard to their own records, or ancient buildings. As he was no longer member for Pontefract, and had no constituency to please or to offend, he might

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be permitted to say that the conduct of the inhabitants of that town had not been more respectable than the rest of the community. He believed the records of that most ancient borough were bandied about at present from one solicitor's office to another, and he regretted to say that the remains of that most magnificent castle, the great border fortress and palace of the north, which ought to have been guarded with especial care by the public and the municipal authorities, was now converted into a ground for growing liquorice, and let for £30 a year. There was no use attempting to conceal this, because he held in his hand an invitation from the Mayor and Corporation of Pontefract asking them to go on Thursday and witness the state of things for themselves. He was bound to say he considered this a very shameless proceeding, and the only result he could hope for was that they would make such a row about it that a better state of things might be produced, and that what was left of that magnificent castle might be put in a more honourable and secure condition. Having urged his audience individually to preserve their own family records, &c., the Noble President observed that the description of an antiquarian, as they found him in the plays and comedies and novels of the last century, was extremely ridiculous; they were considered almost as monomaniacs, and even Sir Walter Scott, whom they would have thought would have treated the antiquarian character with great reverence—what did he say?

I knew Anselmo. He was shrewd and prudent:
 Wisdom and cunning had their shares of him;
 But he was shrewish as a wayward child,
 And pleased again by toys which childhood please—
 As book of fables graced with print of wood,
 Or else the jingling of a rusty medal,
 Or the rare melody of some old ditty
 That first was sung to please King Pepin's cradle.

If Sir Walter Scott did not regard with greater respect the antiquary, how could they expect more from the public generally. The mere collection of antiquities, however, was not enough; the mere reverence for the past was not enough. Collecting itself was a very useful thing. Never stop a child who shows a taste for collecting anything. Boys collecting birds' eggs, or girls placing sea weed in a book, are laying the foundation of study in natural history. The collection of even unimportant, trumpery things, showed two things—a love of order and an interest in some external object. But, besides collection, they must have the spirit of criticism—the power of de-

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termining whether things were right or wrong, whether they were true or false, and archæology was only a curious amusement unless accompanied with the spirit of serious, accurate, and merciless criticism. Archæology was the rectifier of tradition, whether written or spoken. The more they investigated tradition the more uncertain did they find it as a guide to truth. Tradition was no proof whatever, even of an original truth of any kind. At the present moment, the study of archæology was especially interesting, because it was in full accord and agreement with the developement of historical criticism, for which the time in which we live was so remarkable. Besides all these qualifications, the archæologist needed knowledge and taste to understand the different styles of monuments discovered, and to trace the different processes of art, &c., in coins, gems, music, sculpture, and architecture. After enlarging upon this topic, the President referred to Dr. Thoresby, a Leeds archæologist of untiring industry, and censured the inhabitants of Leeds for having allowed his magnificent collection of coins, autographs, &c., to be sold by auction in London. Such, the Noble Lord continued, was the great study of archæology to which he directed their attention. He asked each of them in his own district to regard it as a never-failing source of amusement, for there was hardly a parish which did not contain an element for the history of England. This society connected, as it were, the most distant times with the present occurrences, either by resemblance or by contrast. Think for a moment, how curious that they should be politically considering the question of the revival of Italy and the condition of the great city of Rome, whilst England, in a period so comparatively short in the history of the world, should have been a Roman dependency. A similar contrast was drawn by his Lordship as to our condition with regard to Denmark and France, and he then observed that he need not tell that large and prosperous community of the enormous advantages which England had gained in the last 400 or 500 years, and of the different position they now held. It might be they had lost something ; that there was something in these old men which they could hardly in imagination reproduce, or in their consciences fully understand—

To them was life a simple art

Of duties to be done,

A game where each man took his part,

A race where all must run :

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A battle where great scheme and scope
 They little cared to know,
 Content, as men-at-arms, to cope
 Each with his fronting foe.

Thus it was with the men of old. We had a harder task, a heavier burden. We had the responsibilities of more knowledge and of a more enlightened conscience. All we can do is, to strive, as far as we can, to keep something alive of the simplicity of the ancient time, and combine with that the hope, and more than hope, the conviction of the progress of the human race, and our thankfulness to the Disposer of all events for having placed us in this happy time.

On the motion of the Mayor, seconded by the Vicar a vote of thanks was passed to Lord Houghton for his able address, and his Lordship briefly acknowledged the compliment.

In the evening the Mayor and Corporation entertained the president and members of the association at a conversation in the Victoria Hall, where they had also invited a large party of the principal inhabitants of the borough and the surrounding neighbourhood to meet them. The limited time for making the arrangements prevented the reception being as magnificent as has been witnessed on some previous occasions, but the gathering was a brilliant one, and the evening was spent most agreeably. The committee to whom the arrangements were entrusted had wisely not attempted to decorate the hall, its own architectural beauty, combined with a gay and animated assemblage, presenting a brilliant and attractive scene. The Orchestra was occupied by a party of glee singers, Dr. Spark added to the gratification by performing on the organ; and the creature comforts had not been forgotten, Mr. Wood having provided, under the direction of the committee, an abundant supply of refreshments. At nine o'clock the members of the society and others of the invited guests assembled in the Civil Court, where papers were announced to be read. Lord Houghton presided, having on his right the Mayor, and there being also present Mr. Forster, M.P., Mr. T. Salt, Mr. Ald. Kitson, Mr. Ald. Kelsall, Mr. John Rand, (Bradford), and several other influential gentlemen. The first paper was one read by Mr. O'Callaghan, on the mace of the borough of Leeds, as follows:—

I have asked permission to exhibit on this occasion the mace, or civic sceptre, of the Leeds Corporation. In the first place, because most of our Corporate maces are relics of ancient times, with interesting historical associations;

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and, in the next place, because the history of this identical mace is very peculiar. You will observe that it bears upon it an engraved inscription, which states that it was made by a goldsmith of the name of Maingee, "Arthur Maingee de Leeds fecit." Well, this revered emblem of Municipal loyalty was made in 1694, and the goldsmith who made it, the Wilkinson or Hurst of those days, was hanged for high treason, two years afterwards. The circumstance of his trial and execution are so extraordinary that I have ventured to bring them under the notice of this meeting. Mr. Maingee was arraigned at the summer assizes held at York, in 1696, before the Lord Chief Justice Turton. The charge was for high treason, in counterfeiting the lawful coin of the realm. The chief witness against Maingee, was an approver of the name of George Norcross, a supposed accomplice. The late Mr. Norrison Scatcherd, of Morley, has left us a long detailed account of this trial in manuscript. From this document it would appear that the prosecution was conducted as much by the Chief Justice, who tried the case, as by the Counsel for the Crown. Norcross proved that he was employed by Maingee as a clipper, at 5s. a day, and that he saw him not only clip the sheets of base metal, into the size and form of the intended shilling or half-crown, with shears; but that he also saw him stamp it on both sides by striking it heavily with a forge hammer, on a balk in the roof of his house in a secret chamber. This witness was supported in his statement by a man and woman whose stories were very incoherent. For the defence, Maingee asked the cryer to call Captain Burton. The cryer declined to do so, saying that he was not obliged to call prisoner's witnesses. However, on Maingee paying him for this duty, Captain Burton was called. He swore that he had gone with a parson accidentally to Leeds and examined the prisoner's house, and that he did not believe it possible that base money could have been made in the manner described by Norcross. The Judge, addressing witness, said, "Pray tell me, Captain Burton, how came you to go to Leeds on that occasion?—I am confident you must have been employed by Mr. Maingee, or by some body else. Pray what is your employment?"—Captain Burton: "I am comptroller of the mint in York."—Judge: "A very pretty man to be employed in the King and country's service, and come here in evidence against the King, and encourage rogues, and that which now the nation grieves under. I will promise you that I will know in another place how

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you came hither.”—Captain Burton : “ My Lord I had not come, if one of your Lordship’s servants hadn’t told me you sent for me.”—Judge : “ Where is that officer ? Let him be immediately found, and I’ll clap him by the heels, and if the Parson was here that came with you, I would do as much for him.”—After a similar examination of several of his witnesses, conducted in this manner, Maingee at last endeavoured to throw discredit on Norcross’s testimony, by proving him to be a man of notoriously infamous character, and even a bigamist. With this object Susannah Norcross was examined. Susannah : “ I am the wife of George Norcross.”—Judge : “ Who married you ?”—Wife : “ A very honest gentleman, my Lord.”—Judge : “ What was he ?”—Wife : “ A Roman Catholic Priest my Lord.”—Judge : “ A very honest gentleman indeed. Were you married in church or in a house ?”—Wife : “ In a house my Lord.”—Judge : “ Were you married by the Book of Common Prayer ?”—Wife : “ No, my Lord.”—Judge : “ Mr. Maingee, whoever advised you to bring this woman missed the matter. She has done you hurt, and no good.” In summing up his Lordship concluded thus :—“ Gentlemen, if you believe what has been proved against Mr. Maingee to be true, you are to find him guilty. But on the contrary, if you believe what Maingee and his witnesses tell you, and discredit the evidence for the King, you are to find him not guilty. But as far as I see, gentlemen, it appears otherwise. But it is not I, but you, who must be his judges in this case. I have no more to say to you, gentlemen.” I believe you will all agree in thinking that his Lordship had said quite enough. The jury, of course, under such direction, brought in a verdict of guilty, and Maingee was sentenced the same evening (26th August) to be drawn on a hurdle to the common place of execution, and there to be hanged as a traitor. Maingee’s last appeal was heartrending in the extreme. He stood up in the dock, holding a son by one hand, and a daughter by the other, and addressed his Judge in the following words ;—“ I beg your Lordship, in the midst of justice, to remember mercy, and to have pity on my poor children. These are the eldest of seven, and their mother is lying at this moment at the point of death, after childbirth.”—Judge : “ Mr. Maingee, you should have considered the loss which your children would have when it was in your power to prevent it. It is not in mine now to show you any favour.” However, urgent applications were made in Maingee’s behalf to the Government,

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and he was actually twice reprieved. But in the end the Chief Justice's influence prevailed, and the unfortunate jeweller was executed on the 3rd of October following. Norcross then accused Alderman Ibbetson, Mr. Blayds, Mr. Totty, Mr. Walker, and several other respectable burghesses of being concerned in this extensive system of coining base money, and selling clippings to Maingee. But in these cases, his testimony was unsupported, and discredited, and the bills were thrown out by the Grand Jury. After this break down Norcross disappeared from Leeds. It was reasonably supposed that Maingee was most unjustly convicted upon such disreputable testimony, especially as he made a solemn asservation of his innocence, after receiving the sacrament on the morning of his execution. At the same time he entirely exonerated those fellow citizens who were included in the same accusation by Norcross. Maingee in fact was universally considered a murdered man, if not a martyr. Now comes a curious sequel to this tragic story. It happened that it became necessary to pull down Maingee's old house, in Briggate, in 1832, just 136 years after his execution. The site of this house is at present occupied by three new shops, a few doors below Kirkgate, nearly opposite to Green and Buck's, the grocers. Well, in stripping off the roof of this old house, the workmen came upon a small secret chamber, and on the floor of this chamber they found these two pair of shears or clippers, the very tools with which Norcross swore Maingee and himself used to clip the coins. Here we have two dumb witnesses brought forward after this long lapse of time to corroborate the discredited evidence of this approver of infamous reputation. How very fortunate for the worthy Alderman Ibbetson, Messrs. Blayds, Totty, Walker, and Co., that this concealed chamber was not more carefully examined before their indictments were quashed by the grand jury at York; for it is otherwise quite possible (with the sanguinary laws by which especially forgeries were punished in those days, indeed, even up to the present century) that Alderman Ibbetson and several other respectable burghesses, before whom this identical truncheon was often borne in imposing civic procession to the old Parish Church, might have been all hanged as accomplices of the unlucky goldsmith. This is all I have to say about the Leeds Mace. Indeed, I ought to apologise to your lordship and this meeting for introducing a subject which is not strictly archaeological. But, considering the curious circumstan-

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ces of this singular trial, and its local associations, and especially the place in which we are now assembled, I trust that it will not be deemed altogether inappropriate or uninteresting.

Mr. G. R. Wright, F.S.A., the curator and librarian of the Association, read the following petition which had been contributed by Mr. Clarence Hopper, their palæographer :—

To his highnes Oliver Lord Protector of England'
Scotland and Irelande

The humble petition of ye Inhabitants of ye Towne and parish of Leedes in ye county of Yorke whose names are in severall schedules hereunto annexed menconed*

Sheweth

That your petitioners doe in all sincerity of heart bless ye Lord for his glorious appearance of late to this nation under the conduct of your Highnes and ye great good hand of ye Almighty hath bin your guardian in all your upright undertakings for ye prudent governing of this Comonwealth. And ye first place wee doe cordially promise our indeavours to ye preservation of your Highnes and ye peace of this nation against all petulant or comon adversaries whatsoever to our reformation Next to our present grievances wee declare that about ye second yeare of ye late King ye said Towne and parish being a place of much trade in Clothing was made a corporacion consisting of one Alderman nyne Burgesses and twenty assistants but by reason ye patent was unduely and indirectly procured without a general consent of ye clothiers and inhabitants divers defects and imperfections did appeare therein many discontentes and inconveniences did happen to arise amongst ye people and did occasion divers vexatious suites differences and troubles not only to ye great damage and prejudice of ye clothiers and inhabitants but also to ye Comonwealth For appeasing whereof it was agreed that ye said patent should be surrendred and a new charter be procured for a corporation consisting of a maior twelve aldermen and thirty comon councill with amendments for ye defects of ye former and such other alteracions and additions as should be thought fitt. In pursuance whereof ye said Aldermen Burgesses and assistants did surrender ye said patent and petitioned for a new Charter when ye King was at Nottingham But ye warres then begun nothing was acted therein The Government ceased till 1646 at which time some of ye present governours contrary to ye forme

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of ye said Patent tooke upon them to revive the said government onely by one exemplification out of ye Chancery and made themselves to be Governours at which ye clothiers and inhabitants being againe discontented divers suites and differences did arise by theire oppressions untill in ye yeare 1647 for ending and quietting of ye same it was agreed with generall consent that a new Charter of incorporacion should be procured consisting of a Maior twelve Aldermen and a comon Council as before to be elected indifferently throughout ye whole towne and parish which was then endeavoured but not effected Since ye said Governours doe rule and act illegally as may appeare by their unjust by-lawes and ordinances (whereby they oppresse ye poore Clothiers and much prejudice that trade) their unlawfull taxes put upon the people and other theire miscarriages besides theire imprisoning mens persons wrongfully taking theire goodes thereby enforcing them to ye obedience of theire unjust demands to ye great damage and disquiett of ye inhabitants and disturbance of ye publique peace as by an Inquisition remaining now in ye Petty bagg office and otherwise may appeare Your petitioners therefore humbly pray that for removing of theire oppressions and grievances and for ye better government of the said towne and parish your highnes will be graciously pleased to call in ye said Patent and to grant a new charter of Incorporacion consisting of a Maior twelve Aldermen and thirty Comon councill to be indifferently chosen as aforesaid and power joyntly to elect a Burgesse to sitt in Parliament with such alterations additions and clauses as your Highnes wisdoms shall thinke fitt.

And your petitioners shall ever pray &c.

His Highnes is pleased to referre this petition to ye consideration of ye Councill 1 Decr 1656

JO: THURLOE.

* Attached are the several schedules alluded to containing autograph signatures and marks of 500 persons or upwards. The petition itself is undated, but by the reference signed by Thurloe, and inscribed thereupon, it would appear to be 1st December, 1656.

13th. The members of the Society were engaged the whole of this day in a series of most pleasing excursions to Adel, Farnley, and Ilkley. The weather was somewhat unfavourable, especially during the time spent at the last-named place, but, notwithstanding, the whole of the party, which consisted of about fifty ladies and gentlemen, were evi-

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dently much delighted with their excursion. The Church of Adel was first visited, the Rev. Mr. Simpson and Mr. E. Roberts, F.S.A., receiving the party near the ancient edifice. Mr. Roberts conducted them and offered some explanatory remarks upon the church. The building he stated consists of the simple early form which small parishes usually had in Norman times. The nave was 47ft. 6in. by 21ft. 6in., and the chancel 25ft. 9in. by 18ft., the walls being about three feet thick. A most interesting feature in the edifice was the porch, which was in a most perfect state of preservation, and one of the most beautiful with which he was acquainted, from the sculpture and symbolical figures it exhibited. He considered the church was erected in the earliest Norman time; it was possible that it was built upon the site of a Roman temple or of some other Roman remains, but neither a church nor a priest at that spot was mentioned in Doomsday-book, which, though not conclusive, was negative evidence against the previous existence of a church. The earliest recorded date that he had yet found was about 1210, when the church was held by Win. Mustill the younger, whose father gave lands to Kirkstall. The porch, chancel arch, and corbel table were probably of a slightly later period than the church, probably of the time of Stephen. The Rev. Mr. Leuthwaite expressed his opinion that the church was older than the 12th century, but from this Mr. Roberts dissented. In the interior, the most interesting feature was the chancel arch, which was full of sculptures and full of symbolism. The Rev. Mr. Simpson had asked his (Mr. Roberts's) advice as to the restoration of the church, and as to the wisdom of removing the large windows on the south side, and replacing them by others of the smaller and older style. He advised him not to do so; it would be contrary to the spirit of Gothic architecture, for he regarded the present windows as illustrating an historical period in the country; and to alter them would be to go back to the age when people were expected not to read but only to see. Mr. Roberts also directed attention to certain memorial stones and other antiquities, which had been preserved in the coach-house, and which, he suggested, should be placed in a more suitable position. The excursionists then proceeded to Farnley Hall to view the unrivalled collection of paintings and curiosities belonging to Mr. F. H. Fawkes. That gentleman possesses some of the master pieces of both ancient and modern artists, and his collection of paintings which the genius of Turner pro



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duced is equalled by few, if by any private individual. The hall, in every part of it, presents objects of curious and historical value, and Mr. Fawkes, with evident delight, accompanied his guests round the several rooms, explaining the riches which are spread around. Rare specimens of carving, numerous miniature portraits of his hunting contemporaries (drawn by himself, and covering the panelling of what he designated his "den,") the seal of the Commonwealth, the watch belonging to Oliver Cromwell, a drinking-horn manufactured from the shoe of General Fairfax,—these and very many other things Mr. Fawkes exhibited, and all who were present felt deeply their obligation to that gentleman for his great courtesy. Thence the party proceeded to Ilkley, the *Olicana* of the Romans, where the church and Runic crosses in the churchyard were inspected. Mr. Gordon M. Hills, who accompanied the visitors, stated that the crosses were clearly not Runic, that was Scandinavian crosses, and were probably not later than the 11th or 12th century. The church was not amongst the most ancient, and did not approach the antiquity of Adel church; it was in the first pointed style, early in the 13th century, although he did not doubt that some part of it might be of a very early period. He also pointed out a fragment of the Roman wall, showing that this had really been the *Olicana* of the Romans. The party shortly afterwards returned to Leeds, and in the evening, a meeting was held in the Philosophical Hall for the reading of papers and for discussion.

Mr. T. Wright, M.A., F.R.S., read an account of the Anglo-Saxon antiquities discovered by the late Lord Londesborough, at Seamer, near Scarbro'. A few years ago, when on a visit to his friend the late Lord Londesborough, his lordship ascertained by accident that certain antiquities had been discovered at Seamer under circumstances which illustrated the remark of their President as to the importance of looking after and preventing the dispersion of such articles. These antiquities were carried away by quarrymen and given to the children as playthings. One of the cottagers, not thinking that they were gold, but that they might be worth something, offered them for one shilling to the station master. He refused to give a shilling, and she then gave them in exchange for a pound of tea, the purchaser afterwards selling them to Lord Londesborough, who then made inquiries which led to the discovery that these specimens had been found on his own estate at Seamer. Mr. Wright then read his paper, as follows:—

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The extensive lime quarry at Seamer has, in course of time, cut away a very large portion of an elevated knoll in the chalk rock. It is stated that some twenty years ago the quarry men, in clearing away the surface, discovered some skeletons, which were taken away and buried in the churchyard ; but it is not now remembered whether any personal ornaments or other articles were found with them. If there were such ornaments, it is probable that they were overlooked and lost. On the occasion of a visit to Lord Londesborough, at Scarbro', some years ago, some beautiful gold and silver ornaments, with beads and other articles of personal decoration, and a small urn, all of the Anglo-Saxon period, were brought into Scarbro' for sale, and came into possession of Lord Londesborough, who soon ascertained that these also had come from the same lime quarry at Seamer, and it is impossible to say how many other such deposits had been destroyed in the course of formation of the quarry, without being noticed. His lordship resolved upon immediately exploring the ground above the quarry which was yet unbroken, and he proceeded thither to carry that resolution into effect. The men were first set to work in removing and carefully examining the earth which had covered the chalk at the spot where the articles brought to Scarborough were reported to have been found, and which lay together at the bottom of the quarry. They thus found a beautiful lozenge-shaped pendant of gold, an extremely elegant gold pin, two small gold ornaments which seem to have formed portions of the necklace to which the pendant was attached, fragments of a platted band of fine silver wire, and a considerable quantity of broken pottery and fragments of iron. Among the latter were staples, large nails, &c., which appear to indicate that the body of the possessor of these jewels had been interred in a wooden chest or coffin. There was also found a piece of rather thick glass, the antiquity of which is shown by its iridescence, and which had doubtless belonged to a glass vessel of some magnitude. After the arrival of Lord Londesborough, the men were set to trench the ground above the quarry, and they soon discovered another interment, and on carefully opening the grave, it was found to contain a skeleton which had been placed on its right side, with its legs and knees in the position of one kneeling. Unfortunately, in this instance, few articles of interest of a durable character had been buried with the corpse. A circular bronze ring was found in a position which showed it to have belonged

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to a girdle; a small knife lay on the one side, close to the left hand, and fragments of bone and of iron were found on the right side, which may have belonged to a small purse and perhaps to a buckle of the girdle. Further discoveries will no doubt some day reward future researches. They have already added a very important circumstance to the history of that interesting neighbourhood. There can be no longer any doubt, not only that there was an early Anglo-Saxon settlement near Scarbro', but that it was one of importance, and that it consisted of families of greater wealth and splendour than usual in this part of the country. I believe it is the only example of gold ornaments of this character yet found in the north of England. They generally consist of bronze or copper gilt. The following is a list of the objects found on this occasion:—One small urn ornamented with plain lines round, gold pendant, gold pin, gold ring small, gold ring large, silver ring large—form like preceding; two ornaments of gold, apparently ear-rings: bulla, stone set in gold; three large beads in variegated glass, pieces of three smaller glass beads, a large bead of amber (?), other beads of different substances, a small thick ring of jet, a long oval amethystine bead, a large circular (ring) fibula of silver, fragment of a band of plaited silver wire, a very small and elegantly shaped bronze buckle, several other articles of ornament not easily explained. The styca. Second find—small buckle bronze, part of a silver ornament like the gold ear-rings in former, and a bit of iron resembling the head of an arrow.

Mr. O'Callaghan exhibited autographs of Richard Duke of York, the father of Edward IV., and also of Edward IV., and Mr. Leven, F.S.A., of the British Museum, said he had no doubt these autographs were genuine signatures.—The last paper was by Mr. A. S. Lawson, and had reference to Isurium (the modern Aldborough) which the members were to visit the following day. Mr. Lawson, after stating that the inhabitants had unanimously resolved to throw open the pavements free of charge to the members of the Association, gave a brief and interesting sketch of Isurium, the British Pompeii, as it has been called, and of the discoveries there of Roman remains, which the members would have the opportunity of inspecting. He referred to the past glories of the city, and alluding to its disfranchisement as a borough, remarked that the ruthless legislation of modern reformers had consigned it to a well-known schedule in the Reform Bill of 1832.

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He enumerated many of the more prominent remains worthy of being examined, and then described the tessellated pavements discovered at Aldborough. They laid claim to the possession of Roman pavements which could not be excelled in workmanship and perfection by any discovered amongst the remains of any Roman city in Britain. The Museum Isurarium possessed a variety of specimens of what the uninitiated would style oddities, but which they regarded as articles of the greatest refinement in Roman art. The collection was mainly gathered by his late father, who loved archæology most ardently, and who, with a truly conservative spirit, treasured up every monument of Isurium which the earth disclosed. He invited them to go and look at these treasures for themselves, and assured them that, so long as he lived, it should never be said of Isurium, "the very ruins also perish."

14th. This day, the members of the Association went by special train to Boroughbridge, and proceeded from thence to Aldborough, the Isurium of the Romans, where they were received by Mr. Andrew S. Lawson, and entertained by him in a liberal manner. His splendid museum and highly interesting grounds were inspected by the members, who were much pleased with the excursion. In the evening, a meeting was held in the Philosophical Hall, when the Rev. C. H. Hartshorne read his paper on "The honour and castle of Pontefract." The lecturer commenced by defining the term honour, and said that when a distinction was attempted to be drawn between a barony and an honour the difference appeared to be that a barony was limited to one county, and usually descended unsevered, whereas an honour lay scattered, and its lands and manors were frequently granted away. In reference to the honour of Pontefract, the lecturer said that in the Clause Rolls there is a writ addressed to William de Harecourt, in the 15th of John (1213), desiring him to pay three hundred marks out of the honour of Pontefract, of which he then had custody, to the works of Corfe Castle. By this time its limits must have been sufficiently defined. In the 33rd of Henry III., (1249) it is again mentioned, so that it may be concluded it had become constituted like Tickhill and Richmond as one of the greatest seignories of the north. On the death of Edward de Lacy, 42 Henry III., amongst the estates returned to the crown, the castle and honour of Pountfrait are included. There is an "extent" which shows what manors the hon-

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our then included, but it is needless to enumerate them. It is remarkable that at this early period the better sounding name of Pontefract should have been corrupted into the one now more commonly used by the uneducated classes living out of the immediate district. The castle, being the head of the honour, its descent cannot be considered separately. Whatever relates to one must in a great measure be the history of the other. Ilbert de Lacy must be regarded as the founder of that building, which subsequently became the scene of many of those events which have conferred upon it opprobrious repute in English history. He flourished between 1147 and 1187, a time when huge Norman structures were erected by their owners to overawe their vassals and to shelter themselves from invasion. Judging from the character of the position and the form of the surrounding earthworks, this fortress was evidently the work of that great Earl whose devotion and services had attached him to the Conqueror. We need not dwell on his personal history further than by stating that Ilbert de Lacy had large grants of land made him by William I., and that, according to the custom of his age, he enriched as well as founded several religious houses. Kirkstall Abbey and St. Oswald's still exhibit in their ruins a testimony of his sacred munificence. The castle he built at Pontefract has, as it were, by the just vengeance of heaven for the guilt it witnessed, passed away, and left but slight architectural vestiges; but the remains of his monastic institutions can yet be observed. Passing on to his descendants, it is a fact worth noticing that his son Robert built the castle of Clitheroe, whilst his nephew Robert became Governour of Chateau Gaillard. He held it for a year against Philip Augustus, when, being compelled to surrender, England speedily lost her possession of Normandy. He died in 1211. One of his descendants, Henry de Lacy, built the castle of Denbigh in 1292. His daughter Alicia married Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster, and thus the honour and castle of Pontefract became united to the duchy. It was this Thomas Earl of Lancaster who erected the castle of Dunstauborough. The expense roll for building it shows it was under construction during the eighth year of Edward II., at which particular time he was also materially repairing Kenilworth. These facts show that he was evidently fond of building, and coupling them with his ownership of such vast possessions as he held in Yorkshire, it is not improbable to infer that he greatly increased the Norman castle

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erected by Ilbert de Lacy. I have carefully considered the style of those remains of round towers that are yet visible at Pontefract. The conclusion I have come to respecting their age is, that whilst the foundations may be of the time of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, all the walling above the set-off is later. The size of the ashlar is longer than their breadth, and different from the courses beneath, thus evidently proving the upper portion of the towers to have been the work of some late owner. It is not unlikely to have been done by Henry, Duke of Lancaster, who died in 1362. Although it scarcely comes within the scope of an architectural outline to touch upon the history of those personages who have acted within the walls no longer existing of Pontefract Castle, it may not be deemed irrevelant briefly to notice occurrences which have conferred on the building its great celebrity. I must not allude to the three sieges it sustained in the civil wars. They are scarcely legitimate subjects on the present occasion. There have been, as there probably ever will be, great differences of opinion as to the justice of beheading Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. Those who hurried on this bloody deed can scarcely find (in the official document of his arraignment) words sufficiently strong to express his misdemeanours and crimes. On the other side he was supported by a large number of the nobility, some of whom shared the extreme penalty for espousing his cause. The popular voice was also raised in his defence, raised unavailingly it is true, but yet expressed with all the devout earnestness of those who regarded him as a martyr and a saint. Removed as we are at the present day from the fear of baronial oppression or royal tyranny, untouched by the excitement of those transactions which darkened the close of Edward II's. unhappy reign, as time leads us further onwards we are more able to draw dispassionate and just conclusions from what is past. No doubt we have many corresponding disadvantages. The secret springs of human action are deranged by contradiction, or actually unknown. Many important facts are altogether lost. But we have still a notice of the chief events of the time left for our consideration. We may, therefore, estimate their influence with more calmness and impartiality than was possible at the period. Mr. Hartshorne proceeded to advert to the weakness of the King, his incompetency, excessive indolence, and love of low pleasure, which made him unfit for business, and narrated circumstances which showed that Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, was not led by

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the hope of merely personal aggrandisement in his endeavour to seek redress for national grievances, but was the leader of a popular cause, and became the instrument by which reforms were eventually established. In further treating upon the character of the Earl of Lancaster, the lecturer said he might be regarded as one of the great assertors of public liberty, one who had both furthered its cause and perished in its defence. He was a man of noble purposes, naturally averse to arbitrary power, and a lover of liberty from a true and rational sense of its value. He might have imbibed that sentiment from the words uttered on his death-bed by his father-in-law, the Earl of Lincoln, who solemnly adjured him to maintain the independence of the Church, against the Church of Rome; to free and defend the people from unjust exactions; to devote himself to the honour of God and the Church, and to the liberation of his country. "Nor fear," said the dying Earl, "that adversities will come upon you when you fight for the truth." Attempts were made from time to time to effect a reconciliation between the King and the confederate barons, but they were unavailing. He promised to observe the ordinances. He assured the nobility of his goodwill. The legates from Rome tried to effect a reconciliation betwixt them, but everything was in vain. The Queen herself mediated, and for a moment, as it were, friendship was renewed. It could not, however, last long, for the King was detected in breaking its conditions. A knight who had once served the Earl of Lancaster was taken near Pontefract, with a blank charter, under the royal seal, directed to the King of Scotland, offering him any condition he pleased, provided he could compass the death of his relative. It is repugnant to our natural feeling of honour to speak of treaties or conventions, of ordinances or of oaths, after this crowning act of perfidy. Yet even after this discovery other meetings were arranged, other Parliaments summoned, and other discontents temporarily settled. There could not, however, exist any real foundation for a permanent friendship. The Earls of Lancaster and Hereford witnessed with continued and increasing aversion the influence gained over the King by the two Despencers, and they were finally driven to enter into that confederacy which led them to live or die for their destruction. The movement, in the first instance, was made against these two gentlemen. A Parliament decreed their banishment, and the barons obtained an act of indemnity for what they had been instrumental in passing. Again

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did Edward receive them into favour, and again did the Earl of Lancaster oppose them. But his fortune was no longer able to sustain him in an unequal conflict. De Bohun fell in the battle at Boroughbridge, and the Earl was taken prisoner. A series of articles of impeachment were drawn up. The process was exaggerated and diffuse, the accusation feebly made, the sentence unjust and wickedly executed. Too late the Parliament annulled the sentence, too late they acknowledged the errors they had committed. They did all they could, by confessing the illegality of their proceedings; they admitted the error of constituting themselves judges in a case where they had no right to judge. The Parliament revoked their judgment, and restored to the son the estates and honours of which the father had been unjustly deprived. After sketching the King's repentance of the Earl of Lancaster's death, and the slow growth of liberty, which he described as a plant watered, and made as it were sacred by the blood of the Earl of Lancaster, Mr. Hartshorne proceeded—After this fearful tragedy, it might be supposed that the walls of Pontefract could not again become so deeply stained by crime. But we are detained by the recital of other deeds, less provoked, and perhaps more atrocious. It was on the 23rd of October, 1399, that Arundell, Archbishop of Canterbury, acting on the behalf of Henry of Lancaster, took the first steps for deposing King Richard the Second. In the deed that was drawn up for his resignation there is much false reasoning and sophistry, many strong expressions and gross misrepresentations of his conduct. All of these served for charging him with misgovernment of the kingdom, and consequently furnished an excuse for hastening on measures for his deposition. At the Parliament already mentioned, which held its sitting in October, it was decreed that the King should be perpetually imprisoned, that a place should be selected that would be unfrequented by any concourse of people, that none of his friends should be admitted to visit him, and that he should be under secret and unknown restraint. The dungeons of "London's lasting shame" were deemed too cheerful for the captive monarch. Even the cold fortress of Flint, where he was seized by the usurper, was too comfortable to ease his wasting life. The Council decreed he should slowly pine away and miserably perish in the castle of Pontefract. The accounts that have descended to us of Richard's death are vague and conflicting. Under the deficiency of any circumstantial narrative of

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the King's last few days, we must accept for our guidance the statement of those persons who took a leading part in the transactions of the time. Thus, it has been stated by some that Richard was brutally murdered by Sir Piers of Exton, and on the other hand we have the creditable testimony of Archbishop Scroop, an eye-witness of what was passing in public affairs. From his elevated position he must have been cognisant of what measures were adopted, whilst living at no great distance from Pontefract he must have become acquainted with what was actually going on. By way of palliating the mode of the King's death, it has been stated that it was his voluntary act. But there is no reason to dispute the Archbishop's statement, who positively declares that Richard lingered for a space of fifteen days and died under starvation. He perished, says this prelate, by hunger, thirst, and cold; he perished by the basest death anyone in England had ever undergone. The next noble victim who suffered a violent death within the castle was Anthony Woodville, the gallant Earl of Rivers. He was the most accomplished person of the age, himself an author, and the liberal patron of that illustrious artisan who first practised the art of printing in England. No ostensible reason has been assigned for his execution, and it was the more unjust because the Protector, afterwards Richard III., hurried Lord Rivers, his uncle, and his half-brother Sir Richard Grey, with Sir Thomas Vaughan, to the scaffold without the usual form of a trial. In reviewing the three great tragedies that we have witnessed at Pontefract, we must have been struck with the immunity with which these flagrant acts of barbarity and injustice were perpetrated. Even the person of the sovereign was as little respected as that of the nobility. The principles of sound government were in their infancy, and thus step by step our constitution became formed out of the pressure of circumstances. It has been the work of ages to build up all that is so venerable, so wise, so practical, and so just in that system of government which we call our English constitution. It is based upon the union of three great elements which alternately direct, moderate, and control each other, and so long as a true equipoise exists between these three estates of the realm, we shall, under the Divine auspices, retain that amount of rational liberty which, as it constitutes our glory, so is the envy of other nations. But when once a constitutional monarchy is weakened in the affections of a people and overthrown by violence, when once the supreme

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judicature and dignity of the peerage is reduced within narrower limits and dishonoured, or when the popular voice which represents its grievances receives no sympathy or redress, when once one or other of these powers is overbalanced by the rest, our national safety is endangered, and we shall fall amid confusion and bloodshed. We shall be cast under a tyranny more hateful than that which condemned the innocent victims at Pontefract to the scaffold. Those wretched acts may be renewed, fresh sacrifices eagerly demanded to appease the leaders of rebellion and anarchy, and the prosperity of our country, no less than the domestic happiness of our homes, be swept away in one common ruin.

The Chairman, Lord Houghton, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Hartshorne for his very interesting paper. He regretted that the lecturer had not dwelt at greater length on the architecture of the castle, some portions of which still existed, and had been the scenes of important events in history. There was, amongst other portions, the chapel in which, in the time of Henry VIII., the Archbishop of York was murdered at the altar. He hoped the members would have an opportunity of inspecting the place on the following day. As to the name, he thought it was quite clear that Pontefract was a translation of the popular and original Pomfret, which meant broken bridge. There being no river or bridge at Pomfret made it difficult for them to see how there could be a broken bridge. The ancient name of the place was Kirby, and the name of Pomfret was given to it by Robert de Lacy. Whether he gave it that name in consequence of having a castle of the same name in Normandy, which he thought was the real reason, or in consequence of a bridge over the Aire two or three miles off having been broken down, it was not for him to determine.—The vote of thanks having been seconded and carried, the Chairman proceeded to read a paper on the history and canonisation of Thomas of Lancaster. The paper pointed out the great historical discrepancies which existed on the subject, and showed that high and distinguished authorities flatly contradicted each other on matters of fact. At the conclusion of the paper the Noble Chairman stated that within 503 years after the execution of Thomas of Lancaster, there was found in a field belonging to his (Lord Houghton's) family, situated at a considerable distance from the chapel, but still within the monastic grounds, a large, solid, massive stone coffin. The top of the coffin was broken in by a plough, and on

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the contents being examined, there was found the body of a man, of very fine stature, with his head between his legs. The notion at the time of the discovery was that it was the body of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, but he thought it unlikely that a person executed for treason would be found in that condition. The coffin and its contents now lay in his (the Chairman's) grounds. It was not for him to say that it was the body of the Earl, but if it were, it was a great privilege to possess the remains of so distinguished a man.

15th. The Association were again unfortunate in the weather, but despite this drawback, the excursions to Wakefield and Pontefract were most hearty and agreeable. The Mayor and Corporation of Wakefield met the party from Leeds, which numbered about seventy, at the Railway Station, and first accompanied them to the chapel on the bridge over the Calder, the parish bells ringing out merrily their welcome to the learned visitors. Mr. T. R. Wilson, of Alnwick, explained briefly the principal objects of interest in the edifice, the result of his examination being given more fully in a paper subsequently read at the Town Hall. Every fragment of the building excepting a small piece near the altar, was modern, and the ancient beautiful west front now stood in the grounds of Kettlethorpe Hall, near Wakefield. He believed the edifice was an ordinary wayside chapel, and a carved inscription, dividing the holy of holies from the other portion, which was of the same character as the western front of York Minster and the beautiful cathedral of Beverley, led him to conclude that this was erected about the same period. The party then visited the old houses in Kirkgate (where Mr. Fennel, on behalf of Mr. George Wentworth, read a brief historical description, which ascribed their erection to the Elizabethan period) and next the Parish Church of All Saints. The beautiful chancel of the time of Henry IV., erected by Sir John Pilkington, and other portions of the ancient edifice were greatly admired. An adjournment was then made to the Town Hall, where the official reception by the Corporation took place, a large number of curiosities and objects of antiquity discovered in the neighbourhood having been gathered for inspection.—Mr. Wilson then read his paper, which was a very interesting one, upon the chapel on the bridge. The original structure was built in the time of Edward III., in 1357; it was restored in 1460, and in 1847 was again restored at an expense of £3000. Already, however, the crockets and

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finials were crumbling off, owing to Caen stone being used instead of the local stone; and, unless something was done at once to preserve the masonry, they must look forward to the speedy demolition of the chief features of the chapel.—Mr. R. N. Phillips, one of the vice-presidents, exhibited (from Mr. O'Callaghan's collection of autographs) the sign manual of Richard, Duke of York, who was killed at the battle of Wakefield. Mr. O'Callaghan stated that when, a few years ago, Mr. Wright and himself visited the old chapel, he discovered near the river an original boss of the crypt, which would have decided the question of the age of the building. He then recommended the Corporation to remove it from the river, and he wished to know whether anyone could inform him where this boss now was? No answer was returned; and the President called attention to the original knife of the gibbet of Halifax, and Mr. Fennel gave an interesting account of the discoveries of many of the curiosities exhibited.—Mr. T. Taylor produced an original grant by the last Earl of Warren, of a "toft" in Wakefield to John O. Gargrave, dated in the 7th year of Edward II., and which was examined with much interest. Thanks were given to Mr. Wentworth, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Fennel, for their communications; and to the Mayor for his courtesy, and the party then left by train.

At Pontefract they received a most hearty and enthusiastic welcome. First they visited the Old Hall, which is supposed to have been commenced either in the Elizabethan or Jacobin period (for upon this point authorities differ) as a palace for the Harewood family, but was never completed, and at present it remains a ruin, exciting the admiration of all who may inspect it. The ruins of the Church having been visited, the Castle, so rich in historic associations, and which, during the civil wars, was so formidable a stronghold, was next inspected (not excluding the cells and underground store rooms,) Lord Houghton, with great kindness, pointing out the portions of the ruins which history or tradition have made famous, and Mr. Hartshorne explaining the architectural features of the castle. Next, the party proceeded to the hermit's cell, discovered six or eight years ago, and which, notwithstanding its gloomy and forbidding portals, was entered by most of the members present. This concluded the objects for inspection, and the party then adjourned to the Town Hall, where a splendid collation had been prepared by the Mayor and Corporation, after partaking of which, the

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members returned to Leeds, in time for the evening meeting.

At half-past eight o'clock they assembled at the Philosophical Hall, where several papers were read. The Mayor presided. The first paper was upon Fountains Abbey, by Mr. Gordon M. Hills, being intended as a sort of introduction to the visit of the Society to these interesting ruins on the following day. Mr. Hills traced the history of the Abbey from its origin downwards, and by the aid of a skilfully executed plan, explained the purposes to which the various portions of the building had been applied. He also stated that Mr. Walbran was preparing for publication a history, together with the records of the Abbey. The records are very voluminous and very valuable, there being at least 1000 charters amongst them. Mr. Wright, Mr. Hartshorne, Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Planche took part in the discussion which followed, and Mr. O'Callaghan then read a short paper on an ancient canoe discovered at Giggleswick. It was as follows :—

I beg leave to direct the attention of the members of the Archaeological Association to an ancient canoe, which is placed upon the top of one of the ethnological cases in the inner vestibule of our hall. It is one of our most recent and interesting acquisitions, and one of the most valuable to us from its local associations. It was accidentally discovered on the 25th of May of this year, by a man of the name of Joseph Taylor, of Giggleswick, in this county, when employed in draining land belonging to Mr. William Hartley. The place in which it was found is called "The Tarn," in the township of Giggleswick. It is close to the margin of a drained lake, which used to be called "Giggleswick Tarn." This Tarn is noticed by Whitaker in his "History of Craven," and he says "the lake is partly natural and partly artificial." It had been diminished by repeated drainings from an extensive sheet of water to the size of a small lake frequented by fishermen, even within the recollection of old people still living. Early in this century, however, it was entirely drained, and converted into cultivated land. But as it was wet and spongy soil, Taylor had been obliged to cut a deep trench through it, to drain it effectually. In making this trench, the workmen came upon several trunks of old trees, and when this ancient boat made its appearance, it was taken for one of these trees. This mistake was un-

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fortunate, as it was, in consequence, not so carefully dis-interred. However, it is notwithstanding tolerably perfect. It was found lying on the rock, underneath a depth of six feet of soft laminated clay. It is roughly formed from the scooped trunk of a pine tree. It is eight feet five inches in length, two feet in extreme breadth, and one foot seven inches within the sides; outer depth one foot nine inches; inner, one foot four inches. It is flat-bottomed, with upright sides; stem and stern very rudely fashioned. Attached to one of the sides was a triangular piece of timber, fastened by wooden pins to the outer side of the gunwale, running nearly its whole length; a similar piece of wood had fallen from the other side, and was broken into several fragments. It was at first supposed that these pieces of timber might have been used as weather boards, but as they were not moveable, I concluded that they were intended to give more bearing or stability to this very unsteady vessel; possibly their upper flat surfaces, being flush with the gunwale, may have served the purpose of seats, and occasionally of tables, or shelves for fishing gear. There were no traces of rullocks, and the probability is that this cranky boat was propelled by a single paddle or pole. A piece of roughly-made plank is fastened over the taffrail, which looks very like a seat. There is also a similar, but narrow piece of plank, fastened across the upper part of the bows, as if to prevent the splitting of the open-grained pine wood. About ten feet from the head of this boat, this curious iron grappling was turned up, and for several weeks I concluded that it must have been this boat's anchor. I had even written to some archæological friends to announce the startling discovery of an ancient British canoe, with an anchor actually made of iron. However I began to doubt the facts, and I communicated with the workman who found the interesting relics, and the enigma was at once solved by his stating that there was a difference of three feet of level between the boat and this grappling, the latter being only three feet or less below the surface. The ring to which these grappling irons are fastened, with well forged eyes, is three inches in diameter, and the grapplings which hang from the ring are eighteen inches long, and hooked at the disengaged ends. It is very probable that it belonged to a boat of much later date. I am very anxious to hear what the members of this Association may have to tell us about this old boat, not only on account of its local interest, and its attendant circumstances, but likewise from the peculiarities of its structure.

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Mr. Phillipps suggested that something should be done for the preservation of this canoe, and a discussion ensued as to the best mode of accomplishing this, in which Mr. Nunneley, the curator of the department, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Gibbs, Mr. Wright, and others engaged. In the absence of Mr. H. Syer Cuming, hon. sec., Mr. G. Wright read an able and learned paper by him on "The weapons of the ancient tribes of Yorkshire," which are the earliest evidences of man's existence in this county.

16th. The members of the Archæological Association took part in a most delightful excursion to Ripon, and Studley Royal. Few localities in Yorkshire possess so many points of attraction, both to the antiquary and the lover of the beautiful in nature, and the society therefore could not have selected a more suitable place for an excursion. Attracted by the charming weather—the day being the finest with which the society had been favoured—upwards of a hundred ladies and gentlemen left the Wellington Station, Leeds, at nine o'clock, and arrived at Ripon about half-past ten. They first visited an ancient chapel—the chapel of the Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene—built in the year 1132, and enlarged early in the fifteenth century. It was originally connected with a hospital for lepers, and is at present the chapel of the hospital for six women. The annual income was £40 originally, but the advance in the value of the property has increased the income to something like £1000 per annum. The chapel contains an original stone high altar, of which there are not more than half-a-dozen in England, and of these Ripon has the honour of possessing two—one at St. Magdalene, and the other at St. Ann's; there is also an Anglo-Roman tessellated pavement before the altar, which is the only Roman remain the ancient city possesses. The chapel is under the control of the Dean of Ripon as master, and for some time past weekly service has been performed there, but previously there was only a monthly service. The Cathedral was then visited, and Mr. C. E. Davis, F.S.A., conducted the members, and explained the architectural features of the building. It was said to have been founded at the time of the Conquest, but the society having recently visited Ely and Winchester Cathedrals, which were no doubt of that period, the members would agree with him that there was nothing at Ripon which could be regarded as of that date. He assigned the principal part of the building to the years 1154 to 1187, during the time of Roger, Archbishop of York, who was a large benefactor

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to it. The beautiful east window, he believed, was constructed from 1230, to 1250, and was altogether an admirable design. The cathedral was tolerably perfect about 1300, but in 1319, an incursion of the Scots occurred, and the whole of the inflammable portions were destroyed. It was supposed that in 1660, after the edifice had been again restored, the tower fell in, but he did not believe that this was the case. St. Wilfred's needle and crypt were of an exceedingly early date, prior to the conquest, but the bone house (which was inspected with great curiosity) was not earlier, he believed, than the Cathedral, in the time of Roger. The east end was a most beautiful part of the building, and the western front was evidently designed by a man who knew what he was doing. In the interior, Mr. Planche directed attention to a splendid effigy, on a tombstone, of Sir Thomas Markingfield, represented in a suit of armour of the time of Edward III., and pointed out certain peculiarities, the chief of which was that it possessed the special badge of the town of Derby—a collar, composed of "park palings," with a deer lodged within it. The inspection of the cathedral having been concluded, the party proceeded in carriages to Studley, where a scene of enchanting beauty awaited them. As they entered the grounds, the clear sparkling lakes, dotted with swans, and encircled with trees, the foliage of which, in the "sere and yellow" of autumn, and with the leaves falling around, presented a charming scene, which excited the admiration of all; and when the extensive and magnificent remains of Fountains were approached, no one present could feel otherwise than amply repaid for their visit. After inspecting Fountains Hall, now occupied as a residence, and formerly connected with the Abbey, they entered the ruins, where the Earl de Grey and Ripon and the Countess of Ripon received and accompanied them. Mr. Gordon M. Hills, who on the previous evening read a paper to the members on the subject of the Abbey, officiated as guide, and his lucid and happy style of explanation added greatly to the interest of the inspection, whilst at the same time he contributed a large amount of valuable information. The Abbey was originally built, he believed, in the time of Henry Murdoc, during whose rule it was destroyed by an invasion of soldiers from York, but it was restored afterwards. The greater portions of the building that remained were erected by John of Kent, in the early part of the twelfth century. Mr. Hills conducted the party over the various portions of the monastery, offering

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explanations upon each, but it is impossible, from limited space, that we can follow his remarks upon the numerous points of interest which the Abbey possesses. After upwards of two hours had been expended in the grounds, Dr. Lee, on behalf of the Society, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Davis and Mr. Hills for their explanations, and to the Earl and Countess de Grey for favouring them with their company and giving them permission to see the beautiful grounds and the remains of the Abbey.—Mr. Phillipps seconded the motion, which was carried, and Earl de Grey briefly returned thanks, assuring them that he felt much gratified in seeing so distinguished a society visiting that neighbourhood. He had naturally studied a good deal the history of that Abbey, but notwithstanding, Mr. Hills, in his able illustration, had raised many questions of very great interest and importance. He felt a deep interest in that beautiful and magnificent building, and he was, perhaps, not unnaturally proud of what he believed at all events was one of the most beautiful abbeys in the country. The party then returned to Ripon, and thence to Leeds, greatly delighted with the day's proceedings.

At the meeting in the Philosophical Hall, in the evening several papers of interest were read. Lord Houghton presided.—Mr. John Jones read a paper on Harewood Castle. Though Harewood Castle was a place of great antiquity, it occupied no place, or very little, in our national history. The early history of the castle was somewhat involved and obscure. From a drawing which he had seen of windows which at one time existed in the castle, it appeared that the style of architecture was that of the Norman transition period. He had been unable to discover how or when the castle was dismantled, though that it had been dismantled appeared from the fact that in 1630 it was habitable, while a few years afterwards it was uninhabitable. There were passages constructed in the walls by which any part of the building could be reached, and they would be of great value in time of danger. As to the Harewood family, the lecturer said the early lords were of regal descent. Prior to 1791 the Lascelles family was unconnected with the Harewood estate, though they were descendants of the ancient Lords of Harewood. Mr. Jones further referred to the history and description of the castle; and at the conclusion of the paper a cordial vote of thanks was awarded to him on the motion of the Chairman.

Mr. O'Callaghan read the following paper, on "Historical Autographs":—

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“I believe it will be generally admitted by all who are qualified to form an authoritative opinion on the subject, that our national history is very incomplete; and that some of the most important events in its annals are shrouded in obscurity and mystery. The chief cause of this undoubted fact is, that the materials for the compilation of a detailed and reliable record are too widely dispersed and often so difficult to decipher, that the average life of man would make but a small portion of the time absolutely required for the accomplishment of such an undertaking. I believe that such a work to be made available at all times for satisfactory reference, must be the production of the united labours of several competent scholars, prosecuting their special researches in separate directions—in fact a joint-stock literary company, with limited liability. About 160 years ago, the Royal Historiographer to King William the Third, Thomas Rymer, a native of Northallerton, in this county, published his voluminous and valuable work called the “*Federa*.” Since that time, until the year 1858, no systematic attempt had been made to examine and collate the early records and documents in our national repositories. These treasures are now undergoing a diligent revision by order of the Government, and under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and they are from time to time compiled into volumes, printed, and given to the public. But this great national work is necessarily confined to the official documents in the Government archives, so that, useful and valuable as this compilation undoubtedly is as a work of reference, it is, after all, little more than an extension of Rymer’s work, which only included treaties and conventions, as its title indicated. A thorough acquaintance with the manners and customs, the arts, and the literature, and the moral condition of society through its various phases, in the lapse of centuries, cannot be acquired without an examination and study of contemporary documents, and especially those of a private and domestic character. Without such materials, it is impossible for the historian to trace the motives of human actions, to view the times of which he undertakes to write, as they were seen by those who lived in them, or to form a correct estimate of contemporary opinion. Under such disadvantages he will be led too often by his individual feelings and prejudices to philosophise as he calls it, or to generalise, that is, to classify and arrange facts in accordance with his own peculiar theories. His dreamy ideas will, therefore, be too often visionary,

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and his conclusions absolutely false. Most valuable collections of the materials to which I have referred, especially in illustration of modern history, have been brought within our reach during the present century. For instance the "Paston Letters." Sir Henry Ellis's three "Series of Letters," Burke's "Epistolary Illustrations of English History." The great French work, "The Iso-graphie" or *fac simile* transcripts of letters taken chiefly from the Bibliotheque Imperiale and our own English works in *fac simile* by both the Netherclifts. The Rutland and Loseby Papers, and the interesting correspondence of the Fairfax's. But perhaps no single work to which I could allude in this hurried sketch, has done so much for the illustration of the most obscure period of the history of England, as the able and learned work of our respected secretary, Mr. Thomas Wright. I mean of course "The manners, customs, and sentiments" of the people of this country during the middle ages. I do not really know a more instructive and at the same time a more fascinating book, nor even a more amusing one, if it were only to turn over its beautiful illustrations on the drawing room table. For the purpose of procuring materials for such a reliable work as I have been referring to, no source of information should be overlooked. Not only the Government repositories, and the ecclesiastical and municipal archives should be consulted, but likewise the unexplored mines in the muniment rooms of our old nobility and gentry, and the curious treasures in private collections. The historian will thus ascertain, very often, that a single letter, even a short entry in a bill of expenditure, will oblige him to confess his mistaken estimate of the character of some illustrious personages, or of the cause which he had previously assigned to some important historical event. In illustration of these observations, I have ventured, my Lord, to bring under the notice of the learned assembly, a few documents and letters, selected from my own collection, and which I am not without hope may be found generally interesting on this occasion. The first document which I shall submit to your notice is the oldest in my collection. It is an official attestation, called in old law language, a "Vidimus." That is, it certifies that it had seen our King Henry III. performing an act of allegiance and homage to Louis IX. of France (Saint Louis), in the year 1259. That is over six hundred years ago, or a third of the time since the redemption of man. I have not been able, as yet, to find any detailed record of

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this important event. Hume, and those who follow him, make no allusion to it. Neither Rymer or Speed notice it. The President Henault, the famous French annalist, simply mentions the occurrence, but gives us no particulars. Nangis, in his voluminous folio work, the "Annals of St. Louis," tells us that Henry of England came over to Paris, with several nobles and prelates, in 1259, that he was hospitably entertained on that occasion by the King of France, and that he gave generous gifts of gold and silver articles to several of the religious houses in Paris. But the chronicler says that he could not learn any particulars of the business transacted on this occasion, as he could find no documents or other materials from which he could obtain such information. Now here is the very document to fill the blank space in Nangis's annals. This valuable document is otherwise extremely useful, for it is written upon paper, one hundred years before paper is said to have been made in Europe."

Amongst the other ancient MSS. exhibited by Mr. O'Callaghan was a letter from King John of France, when a prisoner of Edward the Black Prince in Windsor Castle; letters from Charles V. (son of the above), Charles of Orleans, Henry VII., Henry VIII., Mary Queen of Scots, Admiral Blake, &c.

Mr. T. Wright read the following paper, prepared by Mr. John James, on "The Little British Kingdom of Elmet." Before reading the paper Mr. Wright stated that the town of Leeds must have been occupied by the Romans. It was in the middle of Roman roads of great importance, and could hardly have been otherwise than occupied largely by the Romans. Numerous and interesting Roman antiquities had also been discovered in Leeds. Mr. Wright then read as follows:—

"When the Roman legions had been withdrawn from our shores, and nearly the whole country lay at the mercy of the Anglo-Saxons, there existed in the heart of the West Riding of Yorkshire a little state called Elmet, which maintained for nearly two hundred years its independence. It was probably enclosed on all sides by the kingdom of Deira, which included the whole of the other parts of Yorkshire. This *Regiuncula* of Elmet, as it has been called, possesses for many reasons great interest both to the antiquary and general inquirer. 1st. Because it probably remained in regard to inhabitants, religion, and manners, much the same from the time when the Romans

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quitted this country until the year 616; 2ndly. Because in this interval it stood like an oasis hemmed in by the desert of Saxon paganism. From the time that Christianity was introduced into Yorkshire, probably in the latter part of the second century, its pure light, it may be believed, never afterwards became extinguished, nor the literature, arts, and civilisation of Rome quite lost in this territory of Elmet, though the gross darkness of heathenism pervaded for a long period the Saxon rule in England; and 3rdly, because Leeds, now the capital of the West Riding was most likely also the capital of the kingdom of Elmet. The history of this interesting little state is involved in deep obscurity, for very few ancient notices have descended to us respecting it. Lappenberg, in his 'Hist ry of England under the Saxon Kings' (translated by Mr. Thorpe), states that Henric, grandson of Ælla, King of Northumbria, was poisoned in Elmet some time before the year 616, and that about the same year his uncle Edwin, also King of Northumbria (which included the province of Deira), as one of his earliest deeds on ascending the throne, conquered about the year 616 the little British territory of Elmet, which had existed as an independent state. We are also informed that at this time Cereticus held the sovereignty of Elmet. Within a few years after this conquest, Edwin was converted to the Christian faith by Paulinus, who afterwards preached at Dewsbury, and throughout these parts. The country of Loidis, which by Thoresby was assumed to be the same as the district of Elmet, is mentioned by the venerable Bede, and also the 'Wood of Elmet,' as hereafter more fully stated. But the most curious notice of Elmet is contained in the fragment of an ancient MS. inserted in 'Camden's Britannia,' and containing a list of the Saxon divisions of England during the time of the Heptarchy, when England was not divided into counties, but only into several small partitions with their number of hides. In this list the number of hides possessed in Elmet is set down, but it is far from certain whether these were all that were included in the former district of Elmet, or merely represented a later 'partition' carved out of it. At this point the inquiry naturally arises,—What then were the extent and bounds of the ancient kingdom of Elmet? The subjoined remarks are offered as aids in answering this inquiry :—As to its extent,—from the ancient MS. inserted in 'Camden's Britannia' we find that Elmed-Setna (that is the inhabitants of Elmet) possessed or occupied 600 hides of land

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at Wight-Gira (which it is presumed stands for the Isle of Wight) is also set down in the same MS. as consisting of the like number of hides; so that taking the hides to contain the same measure of land in both places, we obtained from the known area of the Isle of Wight 83,800 acres, or about 136 square miles. But it is very probable that the district of Elmet contained much more. Bishop Kennet, in his 'Parochial Antiquities,' observes that the word 'hide' was originally taken for a horse, and what Bede calls *familias*, that is, as much land as would maintain a family, for his Saxon Interpreter King Alfred calls it Hydeler. The quantity of a hide was never expressly determined—sometimes it contained 100 acres, sometimes 8 virgates (192 acres). The truth seems to be, hide, knights' fee, and yardland differed in different places." Now it is quite certain that in the Saxon times the hide contained more land in the sterile or uncultivated lands of the North of England than in the more fruitful districts of the South. For instance, it appears from Domesday survey for some parts of Lancashire, six carucates or 600 acres made a hide of land, but in other counties the hide and carucate were mostly the same. The district of Elmet, it is supposed, took its name from abounding in Elm trees. As will hereafter appear, it is conjectured that it included within its bounds at least the valleys of the Wharfe and the Aire, and probably also that of the Calder. Every one traversing these valleys cannot but be struck with the large remnants of the forests which completely covered their slopes in the days of our Saxon forefathers. In Otley manor there were, at the time of the Domesday survey—Coppice Wood, nine miles in length and nine in breadth; the Great Wood of Farnley, near Leeds; and Bishop's Wood, near Sherburn, and numerous others, are vestiges of the immense forests which spread over the face of Elmet and gave security and independence to its inhabitants. It is evident, therefore, from the existence of these immense forests and the vast tracts of moorland between the valleys that a very extensive tract of country would be required to support 600 families supposed to constitute the population of Elmet, for a family in Saxon times had often a large number of dependents. From all these considerations it will perhaps be a moderate estimate to allot to the kingdom of Elmet about 400 square miles, or say 25 miles long and 18 miles broad. In corroboration of this surmise Bede states that the island of Ely (which is 24 miles in length and 14 miles in breadth) contained

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in his time 600 families, hides or households, and it was unquestionably then a more fertile spot than the country around Leeds. As to its bounds. Thoresby, in his *Ducatus*, observes:—‘The territory about Leeds called Elmet, or the *Regio Loidis*, which seems in those ages [Saxon] to have been of equal extent.’ Undoubtedly, the *Sylva Elmetice* of Bede, and adds that he durst not venture upon defining the boundaries of this *Regiuncula* of Elmet. What Thoresby durst not venture upon it may appear rash to attempt. The following hints are, however, with all diffidence offered towards solving this difficulty. Thoresby himself, in the *Ducatus*, (page 245, second edition) remarks:—‘I take Shireburn to be the utmost limits, at least in this topography, of the ancient *Elmed Setna*, or the inhabitants of Elmet, as I take the word to signify.’ Here, then, we have the authority of Thoresby for assuming Sherburn to be on the eastern boundary of Elmet; but there are also other reasons for this opinion. In many ancient writings Sherburn is described as ‘Sherburn in Elmet;’ and Old Lombard in his Dictionary, published in 1577, says the ‘Territory or Hundredth about Shyrburne, in York, is called Elmete.’ Again, the very title—‘Shireburn’—denotes the boundary of a shire or district. Towards the north it is not unlikely that the River Wharfe formed the boundary. Nowhere can the monastery of the most Reverend Abbot and priest Theidwulf mentioned by Bede to stand in the ‘Wood of Elmet, be placed more appropriately than at Tadcaster, for there or thereabouts a monastery existed in the Saxon times, the only one in that part of the country which can be considered as included in the territory of Elmet. That this territory could not extend to the north further at the most than Tadcaster may be concluded from the circumstance of York being the capital of Deira from the time of its subjugation by the Saxons, and that the district between the Wharfe and the city incontestably belonged to it. It is clear that the country contiguous to Tadcaster on the south belonged to Elmet, because Berwick-in-Elmet lies in that quarter. And here, most likely, from the remains still seen, stood the royal villa or residence of the later Kings of Northumbria mentioned by Bede as lying in ‘the country called *Loidis*.’ As to the boundaries of Elmet on the west, there seems but little material to form even a probable opinion. Lappenberg thinks that the district called *Cumbria* extended into the later Kingdom of Northumbria, and that ‘the little state

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of Elmet' belonged to it. This conjecture, for it is only one, does not seem very plausible, for the voice of history is plain that Elmet was an independent state under its own King. Besides, Lappenberg's theory would require Craven to have been included in Cambria, and the evidence is strong that it belonged to Deira. It is, however, not improbable that the state of Elmet extended on the west to the confines of the Deanery of Craven (about twenty-five miles from Sherburn) where there seems to have existed from a remote period a strong line of demarcation. On the south there are no means of forming a judgment as to the situation of the boundary line. Dr. Whitaker, by including the parish of Halifax under the title of his great work, apparently thought that it formed part of the southern boundary of the district, to which he gave the name of *Loidis* and *Elmete*. Indeed his work includes very much the same country as that ascribed in this paper to Elmet. Taking Sherburn as the east point, Bingley as the west, the breadth required (twenty-eight miles) would include the lower portions of the valleys of the Wharfe, Aire, and Calder. The town of Leeds either gave the name to the *country of Loidis*, mentioned by Bede, or took its name from it as its capital. Let us now consider for a few moments the question of the state of Leeds prior to the Conquest. Thoresby believes that *Caer Loid Cort*, one of the twenty-eight British cities enumerated by Nennius, was Leeds, *not Lincoln*, as many have supposed, and adduced, among other good reasons the great authority of Dean Gale, for this opinion. Dr. Whitaker, that prince of topographers, in a note to the passage in Thoresby, says, 'On a cooler consideration than our author's partiality to the subject would allow him to bestow on it, I cannot but think that Leeds has a fairer claim to be the *Caer Loid Cort* of Nennius than any other place.' That Leeds was a very important place in the Saxon time is satisfactorily proved by Domesday Survey, for seven Thanes held it of King Edward the Confessor for seven manors, valued at the large sum of £6. Besides there were there a church, a priest, and a mill, several classes of occupiers representing a considerable population for the age, and many other indications of a place of importance; in fact the chief town of the district. Singularly enough the Conqueror, though he devastated the neighbourhood, spared Leeds, and hence its rapid growth soon after, whereby it eventually obtained a great charter from the Pagans, its Lords, and became large and prosperous."

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The Rev. W. C. Lukis, rector of Wath, read a paper on "Cromlechs," or places of sepulchre erected by primitive people, and often found constructed of stones of huge dimensions, and the proceedings were brought to a close soon after eleven o'clock, by the usual complimentary votes.

17th. The Society made an inspection of Kirkstall Abbey, with Mr. Roberts as their *cicerone*. Mr. Roberts made a few hurried, yet interesting remarks about this famous monastic ruin. After very briefly glancing at the circumstances under which it was said to have been founded by Henry de Lacy, about the year 1142, and stating that it was finished about 1180, he said, as he stood near the east window and on the site of the high altar, that the edifice afforded a beautiful example of the principle of imitation adopted in the middle ages. He noticed the progressive steps in the architecture from the east to the west end of the nave, stating that imitations of Fountains Abbey were very apparent. Additions had been made to the building even down to the time of Henry VIII., just before the dissolution of the monasteries, thus showing that the monks had no idea of the fate which was impending over them. He pointed out the strong adhesive character of the masonry as shown in the debris of that part of the tower which fell in the year 1779. He noticed a very singular fact, which showed he said, that a workman had been stopped in his work. The pier of one of the columns on the north side of the nave, it would be found had one corner bossed, but none of the others, though the work of bossing had been commenced at a second corner. The eastern end of the church was remarkably lofty for the period at which it was built. In passing along the nave, Mr. Roberts pointed out some remains of a sort of stone well or cauldron, which had been used for melting the lead which was taken off the abbey at its dissolution, and which lead was sold for the benefit of the King. Passing into the great cloister, Mr. Roberts said that it was not called "great" in contra-distinction to a smaller cloister, for there really was but one cloister in this abbey. In the chapter-house he noticed that there had been a considerable addition at the west side to the original chapter-house, and he pointed out that a portion of the walls were built of stone coffins. He said that all writers on the abbey had made a mistake as to the refectory. In fact, there had been two refectories, and what had hitherto been set down as the refectory had been the day-

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room. Near the south-east corner of the cloister he pointed out a doorway which opened upon the stairs which he said had led to the scriptorium and refectory. He noticed an enormous arch in the south-side of the wall of the cloister, which he said was a mystery, the opinion of archæologists being much divided as to what had been its use and that of a similar arch in the south wall of the adjoining apartment. Mr. Roberts pointed out what he considered had been the guest house and hospitium; he showed where the cooking of the establishment had been carried on, pointing out clear remains of ovens, fireplaces, cupboards, &c. He controverted the opinions expressed in guide books as to several parts of the edifice, and said that all the plans he had seen of the monastery had been copied from the one in *Burton's History*, and copied with all its errors. He noticed the arrangements of the prior's house, and pointed out the excellent system of drainage adopted for the whole monastery, making the observation that great care had been taken to get quit of the sewage, and that the sanitary arrangements of that day put the present generation to the blush. He adverted to the many industrial pursuits carried on at this monastery, amongst which he said were those of iron, wood, stone, and wool, and that also a fulling mill was worked by the monks, who were as industrious as the men in this age of skill, manufacture, and commerce, but the men of the present age worked for others, whilst those of the time to which he alluded worked for themselves. Mr. Roberts had to come to a hasty termination of his interesting remarks, as the train for the party to return to Leeds was announced.

In the afternoon, the members of the British Archæological Association visited Halifax. It had been hoped that the objects of interest in this town were sufficiently numerous, and of such a varied and important character, as to induce the association to make such arrangements as would enable the members to devote a whole day to their inspection, and this we are informed was the original intention of the association, but afterwards, from some cause or other, it was deviated from, and the members did not arrive until half-past two o'clock. The day was beautifully fine and the number of visitors, including both ladies and gentlemen, was upwards of fifty, and they were met at the railway station by several of the members of the Literary and Philosophical Society; from whence they proceeded to the Town Hall, going up Horton-street, and along South-gate and Princess-street. As they approach-

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ed the Town Hall several of the members expressed their astonishment at finding so magnificent a building in Halifax, and spoke in the highest terms of the effective and elaborate character of its exterior decoration. The Mayor, and several of the members of the corporation, together with many of the clergy of the town and neighbourhood, and other gentlemen were awaiting their arrival in the principal hall.

The Mayor briefly expressed the pleasure it afforded him to welcome the association to Halifax, and trusted that the various objects of interest which they might inspect would afford them much gratification. He then invited the members to partake of luncheon, which had been prepared in an adjoining room.

Dr. Lee apologised for the absence of Lord Houghton, the president, who he said had that day felt very unwell. He also briefly thanked the mayor for the hearty and kind reception he had accorded to the members of the association. The company then retired to partake of luncheon, after which

Mr. Edward Marshall returned thanks on behalf of the association, for the hospitality which had been shown them. The party then adjourned to the council room, where

Mr. F. A. Leyland then read the following paper on the Roman roads, which intersected the parish of Halifax:—
“The parish of Halifax, of whose ancient roads I have been requested to give some account, is possessed of considerable interest both in a picturesque and in an archaeological point of view; constituting as it does, for the most part, the western portion of Brigantia proper, and having for its confines in that direction the mountains of Lancashire known in Roman times as the Pennine Alps. The physical character of the parish is extremely hilly, with deep valleys and gorges intersecting it in various directions. Many of the hills are of considerable elevation above the sea level; and, clothed with their native heather, bear upon their lofty summits, worn and black with age, huge blocks and masses of rock known as millstone grit. From these rugged and barren elevations, the eye wanders over landscapes of surpassing beauty, diversified on every hand with hill and vale,—with river, wood, and crag,—the natural features of a bold and impressive scenery of the grandest type. One of the most imposing I remember to have seen in this immediate neighbourhood is obtained from a point on an ancient road from Cambodunum to Colne. Here the tourist, having followed the road from

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Soyland, surveys from that point on the long causeway near the top of Hattershelf Scout, a landscape of unusual interest. Far below, at the foot of the hill rests the village of Mytholmroyd, with the river Calder flowing over its weir, and gliding past the picturesque craggs of Hattershelf. On the left of the valley lie the wooded gorges and fertile slopes of Erringden, bounded by the heath-clad moors of Sowerby. On the right of the valley the fair pastures, halls, and farmsteads of Warley and Midgley stretch toward Hebden, and above them repose the moors of Midgley and Wadsworth with the height of Camp-end, which marks the course of the Roman road from Ilkley to Manchester. Midway, and far up the valley, on its rounded hill, tumbling to decay, stands the ancient town of Heptonstall, with its venerable church tower rising slightly above the houses which seem to encircle it. Beyond, and in the far distance, the view is bounded by the grand and solemn heights of Black-Hamilton and Boulsworth. There are few districts in England that can boast of a greater number of truly sublime views of ever varying interest than this parish affords almost at every turn on the courses of our ancient roads. And as these generally take the highest ground, they command a wide extent of country, and keep the vallies in view. Such is the general physical character of the parish of Halifax, and one which possesses no common interest for the painter, the poet, and the tourist. But to the archaeologist it is invested with a very peculiar interest, an interest arising from the fact of the district being intersected by a number of ancient roads coming from and pointing in the direction of places celebrated in British or Roman history, and possessing for the most part the requisite claims to a very great antiquity. In the July of 1861, I read a paper on this subject before a local society, the Geological and Polytechnical of the West Riding. In that paper I reviewed the difficulties of various kinds which obstructed the inquiry. It is scarcely necessary to repeat them on the present occasion, but I may say that if on one hand there is much to perplex and depress, there is on the other much to encourage and sustain in the pursuit of an inquiry so replete with interest. And this interest was perhaps never more keenly felt than at the present day, when the ceaseless activity of commercial progress; the needs of an increased population; and the necessity which exists for improved means of transit from place to place involve that continual change which is fast obliterating the few remaining ma-

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terial traces of the earlier inhabitants of the country. But if the difficulties, in the way of the inquiry which arise from these causes are great, they are increased by the perplexities and contrary opinions of the eminent men who have written on the subject. The learned society I have the honour to address will quite understand this allusion. For, with regard even to the courses of the four great roads which are known to have crossed the island from several points ever since the Saxon times, scarcely any two antiquaries are agreed, and one learned author (*Eboracum* p. 154) declares it would require no little space barely to state the various routes through which different writers have carried these roads. As to those of the parish of Halifax no reliable information can be obtained from our local histories; and this I think has arisen from the defective mode of observation in the pursuit of this inquiry adopted by their respective writers. With so little therefore to direct me I felt myself placed under the necessity of keeping strictly in view the various data recognized on all hands as requisite for the authenticity of British or Roman roads in general. I had long observed that the parish of Halifax was intersected by roads of great antiquity; that their direction lay to and from far distant places—places known to have been Roman if not British towns; that portions of their pavements were of peculiar construction and of heavy materials; that names were attached to them, and way-side crosses which indicated a long existence, and that they were distinguished more or less by tumuli, earthworks, and other evidences of a remote origin. In addition to this the parish of Halifax was surrounded by no fewer than nine Roman towns, to and from several of which these roads evidently led, namely, *Eboracum* *Isarium* *Olicana*, *Coluna*, *Coccium*, *Mancunium*, *Cambodunum*, *Danum*, and *Legio-lum*, known in modern times as York, Aldborough, Ilkley, Colne, Ribchester, Manchester, Slack near Stainland, Doncaster and Castleford. And what is also remarkable, we find that the geographical position of the parish of Halifax is so perfectly central in the midst of these Roman towns and stations, that, if the outlines of the parish are marked in their true position on an accurate map, and perfectly straight lines are drawn from town to town, they will one and all intersect the parish. Corresponding also with these lines, and so far as the inequalities of the hilly country I have described will allow, are to be found as many ancient roads either untouched at intervals along

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their respective courses by modern renovation or coinciding with the present turnpikes. The first of these to which I shall draw your attention is that known as the second Iter of Antonine; but as there can be little difference of opinion as to its original course it will not be necessary to detain you long upon it. As the measurements of the distances of the stations upon this road are made by the horizontal line, without regard to inequalities of surface, we are compelled to take an undeviating course over the country in order to keep in, even with the corrected numbers of the Itinerary. This we can easily do by following the long beaten track, which for the most part still exists, and has at intervals on its line the necessary evidences of an age anterior to the Saxon times. By adopting this method we shall relieve the inquiry from much of the conjectural with which it has been invested; especially by Watson, who with singular indifference to the numbers of the itinerary, and in utter disregard to the simple principle of the straight course invariably adopted by the Roman authorities in the formation of their roads, takes this Iter from Slack to beyond Wakefield, where he unites it with the Ermine-street from Doncaster to York. This he apparently does to avoid both Cleckheaton and Kirklees, the former of which might have contested with Slack the claim to the site of *Cambodunum*, answering as it does very well in its distance from *Calcaria*, the uncorrected numbers both of Richard and Antonine; and on the authority of Dr. Richardson having had fixed, and heavy remains of the Roman times found there. But in doing this Watson departs wholly from the direct route, and extends the distance from York to Manchester considerably beyond even the extended number of the corrected Itinerary. The first station upon the Iter from *Eburacum* towards *Macunium* or *Mancunium* is *Calcaria*, and the distance of nine miles, the measure of the Itinerary, requires no correction. In a direct line from Tadcaster and at the distance of a stage from it we have Wall Flat, near Leeds, where Thoresby marks a camp. From this point, and at the space of about twenty-two miles, the uncorrected distance of the Itinerary from *Calcaria*, we reach Cleckheaton, where the remains of the Roman town was found, and of which Dr. Richardson gave a satisfactory account to Hearne. The letter containing the information, as you will remember, is published in the second volume of Leyland's Itinerary. The coins and foundations of houses discovered at thi

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place were, no doubt, the last remains of the Roman town, which had escaped the changes to which every long inhabited place is subject. From the name, which is Saxon, we may rightly infer that the town was the centre of a population in Saxon times as it has been ever since; and that, during the revolution of centuries, every trace of its original form and character had been obliterated. From Cleckheaton, the road forming the present highway, runs by Clifton to Brighouse, where the river was crossed by a ford, which is still pointed out; and later, though still in remote times, by a bridge which gave name to the village. At this place, the railway and station have entirely altered the immediate neighbourhood; but Gooderlane, though considerably raised above its former level, represents the true direction of the road. From Brighouse the present turnpike is formed upon, and in some places, runs by the side of the iter through Rastrick. The original road for some distance towards Fixby is still remembered by old people, as in a line with the modern highway. At Rastrick, actually in the churchyard, but close by the road, is the base of a wayside cross of Saxon work; and in the neighbourhood of the iter Roman relics and sepulchral urns have been found. From this point the road passes by Castle Hill, Bridge End, and Lindley Moor to Slack, where the site of Cambodunum has been fixed by the general consent of antiquaries. At Slack as you are aware, numerous Roman remains have been found. An altar dedicated to Fortune was first accidentally seen by Watson in a farm yard in the township of Stainland. The inscription upon it was to the effect that Caius Antonius Modestus, centurion of the sixth victorious pious and faithful legion, had consecrated it to fortune, and had thus discharged his vow faithfully and willingly. This altar was found by the side of a building at Slack which proved to be a hypocaust. Further investigation laid bare the evidences of a Roman station. Innumerable Roman bricks and fragments of tiles inscribed with the words COH. IIII. BRE. (Cohors, quarta Bretonima,) in commemoration of the 4th regiment of Britain or Britons, and a hypocaust with remains of adjacent rooms were brought to light. Even at the present day, the plough is continually turning up portions of brick and tiles broken into fragments, while the grey stone fences on the land are here and there relieved by the bright red of the Roman brick. The discoveries hitherto made at Slack show satisfactorily enough that the station there

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was garrisoned at one time by Roman troops, and that the buildings, so far as at present known, were mostly constructed by, and for the special use of a hardy and veteran soldiery. The encampments which surrounded it also show that it was essentially a military post. Everything as yet discovered is of the rudest description. Not a sculpture nor a fragment of the simplest moulding belonging to a building; not a mosaic or tessellated pavement; not the least portion of Samian ware, or even an inferior kind of pottery; and I believe not a single personal ornament has yet been brought to light at Slack. We have to wait for the evidences which distinguish a Roman municipal town in the shape of those elegant relics of classical art which are found at many places on the respective iters of Antonine. And certainly the station at Slack is destitute of the true features of Roman castramentation. I think there can be little doubt from this fact that the position was originally a *British* stronghold, and that it was wrested from its brave but untaught defenders, and subsequently occupied by a Roman force. No doubt, the importance of the remains at Slack, together with the fact of its being in the direct line from Eburacum to Mancunium entitles it to the preference over Almondbury or Greetland as the site of Cambodunum. And indeed, if the learned Camden had drawn upon some accurate map a straight line from York to Manchester, and without any material deviation had followed the route thus indicated, he might have anticipated by two centuries the subsequent discoveries at Slack—or, if the equally learned, and far more reliable Horsley had adopted the same method, neither Watson nor Whitaker would have had the opportunity of contending for the honour. The iter at Slack passes the station by Outlane and forward by Red-lane Dyke to Castlehaw; thence to Manchester, having for a great part of the distance the original construction of the road easily distinguishable. At Rastrick, the iter, like some British track, throws off a branch which runs by Elland Lower-edge to Brow Bridge and Lindwell in Greetland. It was on the lingula of land, near the latter place, called “Thick Hollins,” where the celebrated altar which has created so much interest, was seen by Camden at Bradley Hall, on his visit to Sir John Saville in August of 1599, that Horsley was induced in the absence of the subsequent discoveries at Slack to fix upon, as the site of Cambodunum. The altar was “Dedicated by Titus Aurelius Aurelianus to the God of the States of

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the Brigantes, and of the Deities of the Emperor on behalf of himself and his, in grateful remembrance of the success of their undertaking." The altar was thus dedicated at the beginning of the third century, about the time that Severus with his sons Antoninus Caracalla, and Septimius Geta, subdued the Caledonians. In addition to this relic of Pagan devotion there were found on the spot, and in other places thereabout, "divers foundations of houses and some Roman coins, and squared and thick stones with iron nails, in the earth, in divers places of the ground." The late learned author of the "Deanery of Doncaster," discovered in the Bodleian, the MS. volume relating to the affairs of the Manor of Wakefield, from which my extract is taken, and which also contains an account of Camden's visit to Bradley, and the discoveries at Thick Hollins. Mr. Hunter, in a communication to the *Archæologia* employs the record to prove, in this particular instance, the veracity of Camden, which had been called in question by Watson and others, as to the alleged discovery of the altar at Greetland. By means of the same record, eulogising the sound judgment of Horsley in his selection of this lingula for the site of a Roman station in the absence of any knowledge of the altar of Aurelianus having been found there, he makes an attempt to revive and substantiate the claim of Greetland to the site of Cambodunum. The remains brought to light at Thick Hollins clearly show that a Roman station occupied the spot where they were discovered; but I do not think the claim of Greetland to the site of Cambodunum can be sustained. Our lingula, while possessing the natural requisites for a Roman military post in the command it gives of the valley, whose river flows at its base, is also in sight of the camp at Lee Hill, which is within a short distance of Slack; and indeed the horizon is bounded by Holestone Moor, which rises immediately above it. If I may be allowed to offer a conjecture, I should say it is much more likely that the Greetland station was connected with the fortress at Slack as a subordinate outpost. The valley of the Calder was too distant to have been within the immediate reach of the garrison at Slack, and hence the necessity of a detachment at some point, having direct command of the valley which formed the course of the principal stream, and still within sight of the main stronghold. There is every reason to believe that a road led from Lee Hill to the station at Thick Hollins, as the traces of such a way still exist. At one point the road is known as the Old-

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lane, and the remainder of the line has been used from time immemorial. It is scarcely possible that two such stations could have existed so near each other, at the same time without the means of communication; and the ancient road at present between them takes the most direct route for the accomplishment of the object. The station, therefore, at Thick Hollins commanded the valley, while the more important one at Outlane defended the mountain pass; and their comparative proximity enabled the outpost, on a signal given, to obtain reinforcements from the garrison at Slack in a very short time. Indeed there can be little doubt that the supposed Cambodunum was the centre of the neighbouring defences, having a sufficient force in times of revolt, to supply, whenever attacked, the various posts of observation with which it might be connected. Little now remains at Thick Hollins to arrest the attention or excite the interest of the antiquary. The enclosing and levelling of the waste have obliterated every trace of Roman castramentation, if indeed the usual defences were ever needed on a site so well protected from sudden assault by the natural strength of the position. It is more than probable that on the discovery of the altar, and especially the coins in the reign of Elizabeth, being noised abroad, the cupidity as well as the curiosity of the inhabitants would be excited, and an eager search would follow, in which everything remaining that could be turned to account either for building purposes or personal advantage would be at once removed. On a visit which I paid to the place rather more than a year since, the remains of several of the "laws" or rough stony hillocks, mentioned in the Bodleian MS., and under one of which the altar was found were still in situ. There was also a long slip of rough ground, which seemed to indicate the site of a line of houses, broken into hills and hollows, and consisting of loose stones amongst whose interstices the roots of dwarf hollins had entwined themselves. The debris consisted of such loose rubbish and unwrought stones as always remain after the removal of buildings whose available materials have been transported to other sites for subsequent use. On a still more recent visit to this place I found that the work of continued enclosure had completely broken up and levelled even these very faint traces of the station, and that out of the usable materials a new fence was in course of erection. But the remainder, consisting of several cartloads of small stones had been removed to a hollow place where there is a pool which is

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said not to be dry in the longest drought. I noticed that this portion of the debris, though only recently exhumed, had at some former period been long exposed to the weather, as they were worn and grey with age, and amongst them I observed some which had been burnt and cracked by the action of fire. Such are the remains of the station at which Titus Aurelianus dedicated his altar, and of the site on which Horsley placed the *Cambodunum* of Antonine. By whatever name the station at Thirk Hollins was known in Roman times, there certainly was no other point between Cleckheaton and Blackstonedgedge on this branch iter, which commanded the same extent of the valley through which the Calder flows, and at the same time kept in view the lofty ridge at whose base lie the remains of the station at Slack. The interest which has always been felt in the inquiry as to the true site of *Cambodunum*, and the controversy it has, at all times created amongst the learned, will I trust, excuse the length of time I have engaged your attention upon it. Horsley, in the pursuit of this inquiry in the neighbourhood of Greetland, on reaching Rastrick followed the branch iter, which retained its ancient pavement all the way to Littleborough, at the beginning of the last century. In some parts it retains it yet, and in others, portions of it may still be seen in the fences which adjoin the renovated trust. Passing Linwell, the hamlet mentioned in the Bodleian MS., as in existence in the reign of Elizabeth, the road corresponds with the present highway, and runs by Greetland Wall-nook, Abbot-road, and Bank-cross; indicts of ancient construction are still visible between the latter point and Ripponden bank, where, owing to a modern divergence, we have the old road undisturbed. Descending the slope of the hill to the village of Ripponden, the road enters for a short distance a portion of another ancient way which it meets at this point, from Colne to Slack. So convinced was Horsley that he was upon a Roman iter between Rastrick and Ripponden, that he employed Mr. Angier, of Denton, a gentleman well versed in such questions, to search about the latter place for a Roman station. Angier was favourably circumstanced for the work, being stationed as a preacher in the district, and knowing the neighbourhood well. He was father-in-law to the celebrated presbyterian minister, Oliver Heywood, and a man of considerable attainments. His search, however, was fruitless, and the learned author of the *Britannia Romana* did not live to see the doubt

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which hung over the Greetland altar removed. Our road, passing Ripponden, runs by the Old-lane, where, within the last few months, the ancient pavement has been removed; thence by Swift Cross Spa, and enters the Ilkley and Manchester road, at Westgate Head, in the township of Soyland. The road from Olicana to Mancunium, which has created so much controversy, crosses through the parish of Halifax from north-east to south-west. The iter enters the parish at Cockhill, in the township of Ovenden. From this point to Hunter's Hill very slight evidences remain to indicate its direction. On the 12th of March, 1834, I formed one of a number of gentlemen, being myself the junior of the party, who traced this road from Cockhill to Mount Tabor, in the township of Warley. There were present, among others, the late Mr. Crabtree, the author of the history which bears his name; the late Mr. E. N. Alexander, who was at that time preparing materials for a history of Halifax larger than any that had been hitherto published, but which he did not live to complete; and the late Mr. Watkinson, of Halifax, who, on the verge of 80, was the *cicerone* of the party. There were also with us the late Mr. W. F. Holroyd, and our esteemed townsman, Mr. William Craven. Mr. Watkinson, always interested in these enquiries, had in his youth gone over the Ilkley-road, from the Ovenden side of the parish with Watson, the author of the quarto history of Halifax, and the old guide who had pointed out the way, was still living in the neighbourhood of Cockhill. There is an interesting note in the Lansdown MSS. on the course of this road, by Warburton, the Herald. From Ilkley, he says that "having crossed the river Wharfe, it ascended to and crosses Rumbold's Moor, near to the Black Knowle, and then crossing the Addingham-road, appears again near to Morton High-gate, from which place it disappears until it comes to Hainsworth Shaw, upon Harding Moor, where it crosses the way that leads from Bingley to Epworth, taking its course on the inside of the Bounder stones, and so by Ellarcam, and crossing the wall appears again in the field of Thomas Horsfield, near to the Wear Stones, little west of the High road to Halifax, and from thence crosses Denholme edge, where it was met in digging the foundations of a barn." He says also, in the same note, "that he was further informed by the neighbouring inhabitants that it was continued by Stubden, Foreside, Warside, Hunters Hill, and over Coldedge, a little to the east of Midgley to Swilland, and by the Bait-

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ings to Littleborough." The personal survey of 1834, which I made, besides several other visits and enquiries, will enable me to extend the information of Warburton; but I regret to say, that unless some unexpected light is thrown upon the subject, some portions of the road, between Denholme and Hunter's Hill, or Coldedge, is decidedly lost. The iter, however, undoubtedly enters the parish of Halifax in the vicinity of Foreside, agreeably to Warburton's note; and John Ambler, of that place, farmer, pointed out to me the place from which he had removed the pavement. A faint streak of lighter green was visible some years since in this field, running in the direction of Cockhill. At this place, the road enters the Lord's Allotment, where it was faintly visible across the common, much broken up and scattered over with disjointed stones. It was here that the old guide informed us that within his own recollection the pavement was entire. The names of the individuals who have from time to time met with, and broken up the pavement, with the situations in which they were formed from the Lord's Allotment to Hunter's Hill have been recorded, and on these authorities a good part of the way is known. At Hunter's Hill there are remains of earthworks, but so broken up and disconnected as to be all but unintelligible. I suspect they are the vestigia of an encampment or intermediate station like the one at Littleborough, mentioned by Whitaker, on the same iter. The distance from Ilkley to Manchester by this route is in round numbers, say thirty-nine miles. This distance seems to have been divided into three stages of thirteen miles each, so that we have at the termination of the first stage from Manchester, the station at Littleborough, and at the same distance from the latter, we have the supposed station at Hunter's Hill, while from the last place, and at an equal distance, the third stage is formed at Ilkley. The road passes from Hunter's Hill, and is seen slightly sunk below the surface, crossing the corner of a field belonging to Mr. Robert Woodhead, of Luddenden. The road having reached Coldedge, accompanies on one side the present turnpike for some distance, and from this point to Littleborough, it is for the most part still used. The late Mr. King, of Luddenden, informed me in 1849, then in his 80th year, that his grandfather who lived to an advanced age, had travelled the whole distance from Luddenden to Ilkley by the old road. That, beginning on the Sowerby side (by which we shall have to retrace our steps) the road

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took by Finkle-street, near the bottom of which there was a paved ford over the river Calder. Thence, through the fields, the road ascended by Magson House, and forward by Grey-stones to Newland Gate. Thence by Clough Head, Tower Hill, Sentry Edge, Houghton Lower Balkram Edge, where there is a camp, and Hunter's Hill. From this point the road went through the vales of Lower Ings and Skirden, and ascending by Cockle Hill, went forward to Denholme Gate, and over Rumbles Moor to Ilkley. This is exactly the route taken by Warburton, but the recollections of this family go back to a date anterior to his survey, for they state that in the youth of the elder King's father, the road though passable, was in many places in a ruinous and broken up condition. Warburton found several portions of it enclosed. From Cold-edge the road passes by Tower Hill, where an interesting discovery was made some years since of a number of British cinerary urns. I described and illustrated several of them in a work entitled *Reliquiæ Antiquæ Eboracenses*, a quarto work, published at Leeds in the year 1852. The following extract from the article will explain the nature of the discovery. "They were found in quarrying on Tower Hill; but owing to the nature of the operations, and the unlooked for discovery of relics by the people employed, it is believed that many similar remains were demolished. On one occasion, an urn, bleached by the tempests of an entire winter, was observed to protrude half its own bulk from the stratum of soil in which it had been originally embedded. The curiosity of the labourers was excited, and the relic was removed. It was found to contain fragments of human bones, and as these were supposed to have belonged to an infant foully disposed of, the circumstance was soon noised abroad and the true nature of the interment explained." I saw some fragments of this urn; it had been constructed of sun-baked clay, and lined with moss, and the fibres of plants, which when the urn had fallen to pieces, firmly adhered to the contents. It had been thirteen or fourteen inches high, and formed apparently by the hand. Within a few yards of this urn, another, containing bones and ashes was subsequently found, but so decomposed as to preclude the possibility of its entire preservation. Near the same place a smaller urn was discovered in the dark soil peculiar to the locality; this contained bones and ashes, and had a small clay vessel placed within it resembling the one found in a similar situation at Upleaton, and in the possession of the late

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Dr. Young, of Whitley. During the winter of 1848 there was a fall of earth into the quarry at Tower Hill ; the soil thus precipitated impeded the progress of excavation, and a still larger urn was brought to light ; but amongst the debris there were observed numerous fragments of other cinerary urns, and numerous human relics. Two of the urns found on Tower Hill are in the possession of Mr. J. S. Stott, of this town. No doubt this was the site of a primeval cemetery, as well as a military post. From Tower Hill the road passes by Camp End to Newland Gate, where it crosses another ancient road, which, to say the least, has ever since the Saxon times passed through this parish from Doncaster to Ribchester. From Newlands the road passes to Grey Stones, where Daniel Garnet, in the month of June, 1861, then in his ninetieth year, gave me reliable information about the condition of the road from Grey Stones to Hunter's Hill in one direction, and to Sowerby in another, near seventy years ago. About that time he was surveyor of the high roads in the district, and remembered them before their renovation. By his assistance I was enabled to lay down the road accurately on an ordinance map, at a portion below Grey Stones, where it has been enclosed, and where I could still distinguish it as a line of lighter green than the other grass in the field. From this point the road passes at the back of Magson House. I have in my possession a Roman coin found in the inside of a human skull, that had been turned up by the spade in the brow of the hill just above the road at the back of the house. It is a denarius of Septimius Geta, having the head of the Emperor and the inscription Publius Septimius Geta Caesar. On the reverse a female figure in the Stola, with a sceptre in her right hand and a spear in her left, with the inscription "Providentia Deorum." This was no doubt Charon's customary fee, which by some accidental change in the position of the head had found its way into the cranium. From Magson House the road descended to the river Calder, and crossed it by the ford already mentioned, near the bottom of Finkle street. Finkle-street has still its pavement entire ; may be its original one, for a good portion of the way. Warburton's route from this point is the correct one ; that is, through Sowerby to Mill Bank and Foxon, or more properly Foss'n-lane, in Soyland, where it also crosses the Slack and Colne-road. From Foss'n-lane the iter takes a straight course to Baitings, where Warburton marks a camp on his map ; and forming for some distance the

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modern highway, makes a divergence at Blackcastle Clough, which it enters upon the Devil's Causeway, a pavement said by the people never to have been laid by human hands! From Blackcastle Clough, a deep and rugged mountain pass, the road ascends to the summit of Blackston-edge, where in the July of 1642, Colonel Rosworm threw up those defences against the Earl of Newcastle's threatened approach, which still remain, and which are shown on the 6-inch ordnance map. The road thence descends to Littleborough, where, on the same map, it is put down as the "Old Packhorse-road." The pavement from Blackcastle Clough to the crest of the hill, which commands a scene of indescribable grandeur and extent, is almost entirely covered by a thick carpet of heather, which on being torn up discloses the pavement entire, and shewing indisputable marks of great antiquity. The Ilkley iter passes out of the parish at this point. There are other ancient roads, to two of which I have alluded in the course of my paper, but the limited time at your disposal will not permit me to enter further upon them now. I may however briefly state that one of these has stretched across the country and intersected our parish, as I have previously said from Doncaster to Ribchester, at least from the Saxon times. It has upon it the ancient towns of Wakefield, Dewsbury, Halifax, and Burnley at regular stages, and still retains, as between Doncaster and Wakefield the names of the Street at Street Houses and Tong-street; and between the latter place and Dewsbury the name of Ossett-street, together with other evidences of a higher antiquity. The other road from Slack to Colne mentioned by the two Whitakers' (History of Manchester and History of Whalley) for the greatest part still remains, and the pavement of the long causeway in the township of Sowerby, is extremely interesting. In addition to these there are other roads crossing the parish having claims to great antiquity, but the account of which I must defer to another opportunity. I fear I have laid too great a tax on your time and patience by the length of my remarks, but I trust the interest which invests the subject, carried as it is, like the roads themselves far beyond the bounds of the parish they intersect, will palliate however imperfectly done, the *modus operandi* of the inquiry.

The party then proceeded to inspect the gibbet, the ladies being conveyed thither in cabs which had been kindly and considerately provided for their use by the

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mayor. The gibbet is enclosed with ivy covered walls, and is situate, as our readers will know, in Gibbet-lane. The place where this engine of torture and of death once stood is now marked by a grassy mound. Mr. Leyland stated that that relic of the gibbet was the scaffold on which the stern sentences of their customary law were executed. The capital punishments were effected, as they would be aware, by an axe made to slide in the grooves of two upright posts, placed apart a little more than the width of the axe. This was rather fixed in a heavy wooden stock by means of two bolts, which passed through the holes in the upper part of the axe. The first person who was executed at that gibbet was Richard Bentley, of Sowerby, who was beheaded on the 20th of March, 1541, and the two last, John Wilkinson and Anthony Mitchell, on the 30th of April, 1650. Watson states that of the number who underwent capital punishment at that gibbet, five were executed in the six last years of Henry VIII., none in the reigns of Edward and Mary, twenty-five in the reign of Elizabeth, seven in the reign of James I, ten in the reign of Charles I, and two during the Interregnum, but those figures were not correct, as some names had been added to Watson's list. Those remains had been for many years so completely buried under a mound of earth as to be forgotten, and when the trustees of Halifax purchased it, the plot of land received the name of Gibbet-hill. In levelling the rubbish, that scaffold had been brought to light, and at the request of parties interested, the remains had been preserved. The thanks of archaeologists were due to the trustees for the interest they had taken in the preservation of those remains. On a later occasion, when the site of the scaffold was destined to be used for the extension of water-works, Major Waterhouse, of Halifax, the hon. member for Pontefract, with that public spirit which distinguished his mayoralty, at his own expense, protected it from further injury. Two soldiers who deserted from Sir Francis Mackworth's regiment at the time of the civil wars were hung on that spot, and some years since in digging the foundations for the adjoining warehouses, two human skeletons were found, which were believed to be the remains of the two soldiers who had been buried on the spot. The axe, manacles, and other instruments used at the gibbet, were through the kindness of Mr. F. Lumb, deputy steward of the lord of the manor, exhibited. Mr. Leyland then drew attention to the pillory, remarking

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that persons were punished in it who were accused of blasphemy, and the last person who was remembered to have been punished by it, was pilloried in the market-place, and was afterwards pelted with rotten oranges and eggs.

The company then proceeded to inspect the People's Park, for which the town is indebted to the liberality of Sir Fras. Crossley, Bart., M.P. It was the particular desire of the members that the park should be visited, and they expressed themselves highly pleased with all they saw.

The party next visited the Parish Church, calling on the way to look at the old manor court room in Nelson-street. On arriving at the Parish Church, Mr. Leyland gave a description of the building, with its several chapels. Having concluded their inspection, the members of the association expressed their indebtedness to Mr. Leyland for the valuable information he had imparted, and then proceeded to the railway station, leaving Halifax for Leeds at a quarter to six o'clock, all apparently having greatly enjoyed themselves.

19th. The final excursion of the Archæological Association, was to the city of York, this day. Unfortunately the weather was wet, which marred the pleasure, if it did not damp the ardour, of the archæologists, a party of whom left Leeds shortly after nine o'clock in the morning. They were conducted in a special train on the North Eastern line, *via* Harrogate and Knaresborough. As soon as the party, which included a number of ladies, reached York, they crossed the elegant new bridge which spans the river Ouse at the well-known Lendal ferry. Thence they proceeded to view the Multangular Tower just within the grounds of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society, and from that unique memorial of both Roman and Norman times they passed on into the grounds themselves, in which are innumerable objects of great interest to antiquarians, archæologists, artists, scientific men, and searchers into human knowledge in general. The Rev. J. Kenrick was very courteous in leading the excursionists from object to object, and offering such observations as time and other circumstances would permit. The grounds, as many of our readers know, contain the remains of St. Mary's Abbey, with those of many of the buildings which in days of old belonged to the monastic establishment bearing that name. Mr. E Roberts pointed out in a portion of the ruins a curious pillar, which he described



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as architecturally, a mass of contradictions. He expressed the opinion that the building of which it formed part had been erected about 1210-20, and that it had been worked up with some elaborately carved stone of fifty years earlier. The Hospitium, in which are displayed a vast collection of fragments of Roman pottery, Saxon remains, and other antiquities, discovered near York, was next visited, and the very fine tessellated pavement presented by Sir G. Wombwell, Bart., and found at Oulston, was very generally observed. Having concluded a hurried visit to the Museum, the members recrossed the bridge, walked along the city walls, which were examined with interest, through the ancient bar of Micklegate, and thence to Skeldergate ferry. Passing across the Ouse, they entered the Castle-yard, and visited Clifford's Tower, so called after the first governor. Mr. H. Webster, the deputy-governor of the Castle, courteously gave a sketch of the history of the tower. It was said to have been erected in 1064 by William the Conqueror, and was intended as a fort to protect the city walls. Round the upper portion it was fortified with cannon, which remained until 1654, when the magazine and all its contents were blown up by the soldiery. It was in this tower that, in 1190, no less than fifteen hundred Jews destroyed themselves, dreading that the persecuting spirit which then animated the public mind against that unhappy people, and which had exhibited itself in most brutal cruelties in the south, would extend towards the northern parts of the kingdom. The Guildhall was the next place visited, and Mr. Roberts, in explanation, stated that it was generally believed the building was of the date of Henry V., but if the windows were to be taken as an original part of it, the hall must have been built at least a reign later, the pillars and roof being still later. The windows had been restored, probably about the time of Queen Anne or the early Georges. The west window appeared to belong to the end of the seventeenth century. The party were then conducted to the Mansion House, where the Lord Mayor (Mr. W. F. Charles) and the Lady Mayoress received them in the state room. The insignia, and the gold and silver plate of the city were exhibited, and examined with interest. Considerable curiosity was felt in the cap of maintenance, presented by King Richard II. to the first Lord Mayor when he gave to the city its corporate charter. This cap is still worn by the mace bearer on state occasions. The members of the association were afterwards entertained by the

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Lord Mayor, in the Mansion House, to a sumptuous luncheon, at the conclusion of which Dr. Lee, on behalf of the society, returned their most respectful and grateful thanks to the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress for the admirable manner in which they had received them. They had done all in their power to show the curiosities of the city, and had provided them also with a most sumptuous and elegant repast. The reception the society had met with wherever they had gone in Yorkshire had been most grateful and satisfactory. The Lord Mayor, in reply, said it had given his wife and himself great pleasure to receive the society, his only regret being that the time was so short : but if the association ever went to York and made that city their head quarters, he was certain they would do all in their power to receive them worthily.

The Cathedral, or Minster, was the last object which the archaeologists, as a party, visited. They were courteously received by the Dean (the Hon. and Very Rev. A. Duncombe, D.D.) who had the crypt specially lighted for the occasion. The Dean himself, some of the vergers, Mr. J. Browne, of York, who is the author of one or two works on the Minster, and Mr. Roberts described several of the more interesting objects in the sacred edifice. The Library, which is in a detached building on the north side of the Cathedral, was also thrown open to the inspection of the visitors. It contains many rare works and several valuable manuscripts. We hardly need add that the visit to York was one of the most interesting the society has had, and that it left impressions which will never be effaced, and was the means of exciting investigations and of imparting knowledge which will be heard of in other places and in other days.

As a fitting conclusion to the archaeological proceedings at Leeds, and especially as a beautiful engraving of York Minster prefaces the first volume of the 'Annals,' the editor subjoins a short sketch of the ancient city of York, and of the Minster, "that chief of houses," and one of the most superb cathedrals in England. York, or as it was termed by the Romans *Eboracum*, is a fine old city, and its associations with royalty, with war, with feudal struggles, archiepiscopal jurisdiction, and its antiquarian relics, give it a venerable claim to our attention. It is the capital of Yorkshire, the see of an Archbishop who is primate and metropolitan of England. It is situate on both sides and at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and

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Foss, and at the junction of the three Ridings, but it is independent of them all, being a city and county of itself, except the castle, which belongs to the three Ridings. The city is entered by four gates in the wall, from four different directions, and the rivers are crossed by several bridges, which connect the two portions of the town. The place was no doubt a rude British stronghold before the arrival of the Romans. Antiquarians hold that it was built by Eborac, the son of Menpircus, a British king, in the year of the world 2983, or about the time when David reigned in Judea. It was made a Roman station about the year 80. A native of York who wrote more than a thousand years ago, claims for the Romans the credit of founding the city :—

“This city first by Roman hand was form’d
With lofty towers, and high built walls adorn’d ;
It gave their leaders a secure repose ;
Honour to the empire, terror to their foes.”

After the settlement of the Romans, York soon became the principal Roman station in the north ; it was the head quarters of the *Legio Sexta Flavia*, or Sixth Legion, for more than three hundred years, which formed a strong garrison, and rendered important service to the Romans in the conquest of the island. It was the residence of the Emperors when they visited the province ; it was the town in which the Emperors Severus and Constantius died : it was the reputed birth-place of Constantine the Great : in brief it was down to the time of the Conquest the grand theatre of the military and other momentous events during the time of the ancient Britons, and the successive invasions of the Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans, and was the focus from which radiated the general history of this great county. The town was evidently fortified by the Romans, as one of the angle towers and a portion of the Roman wall yet remain, and recent excavations have discovered a further portion of wall, the remains of two wall-towers, and the foundation of one of the gates of the station. The Roman Multangular Tower, yet remaining near the lodge of the Yorkshire Society's Museum, is a remarkable specimen of the strength which the Romans threw into their structures. The present fortifications of York were formed at various periods subsequent to the Conquest. The year 1280, in the reign of Edward I. has been named as about the time when the walls were probably built. Leland, who wrote in the time of Henry VIII.,

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shows that the city must then have presented a formidable appearance. "The great tower" he says, "at Lendal, had a chain of iron to cast over the river, then another tower, and so on to Boothman Bar; from thence to Monk Bar, ten towers, and to Layerthorpe Postern four towers; for some distance the deep waters of the Foss defended this part of the city without the walls; and from thence to Walmgate Bar three towers; then Fishergate Bar, walled up in the time of Henry VII, and three towers, the last a postern; from which, by a bridge over the Foss, to the castle, and the ruins of five towers were all that remained of it. On the west side of the river was put a tower, from which the wall passed over the dungeon to the castle, or Old Bailey, with nine towers to Micklegate Bar; and between it and North-street Postern ten towers; the postern was opposite to the tower at Lendal, to draw the chain over the river between them." York disappeared from historical view for a time after the desolating struggles which followed the departure of the Romans. Subsequently it became the capital of the Saxon kingdom of Northumbria. About the year 951, York again descended in its position, and became an earldom; and ultimately in the time of Edward the Confessor, it became, as it now stands, the capital of the shire which bears its name. York offered a terrible, determined, and successful resistance to William, Duke of Normandy, but after the Battle of Hastings was compelled to surrender to the Conqueror; upon which, he built two castles, and placed in them a strong garrison of Norman soldiers. These defences afterwards served the cause of insurrection, and were used against William, which so exasperated him that he made the place feel his fiercest vengeance. He looked upon the city as the only nest of rebellion in the kingdom. He concentrated fire and sword upon it, and determined to root it out of existence. He razed the city to the ground, and with it fell all the principal nobility and gentry, and most of the other inhabitants; and lest the country should be capable of supporting the city in its dreadful calamity, in his implacable malice he laid waste the whole of the country betwixt York and Durham, and left it so desolate, that for nine years after neither spade nor plough was put into the ground. In the reign of Stephen, 1137, the city was again nearly destroyed by fire, when the Cathedral, St. Mary's Abbey, St. Leonard's Hospital, and forty churches, were reduced to ruins. The city was still a strong place, and offered a successful re-

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sistance to David, king of Scotland, prior to the Battle of the Standard, which engagement took place at Northallerton, where about 10,000 of the Scots were slain. The first parliament mentioned in history was held in York, about the year 1160. On the 11th of March, 1190, the infamous massacre of the Jews took place in the city. In the reign of Henry III., 1230, Alexander, king of Scotland, with a large number of the nobility, kept his Christmas here; and again in 1251, Henry was here met by the Scottish king, whose marriage with Margaret, the king's daughter, was solemnized with great pomp. Parliaments were held by Edward I., in York, in 1298 and 1299. Edward II. kept his Christmas in York in 1311. The courts of justice, with the Doomsday Book and other records, were removed there for six months, in 1349. In the same year was fought the *White Battle*, so named from the number of monks slain in it. This took place about seven miles from the city, between an army of Scots under the Earl of Murray, and an English force largely composed of ecclesiastics, under the Archbishop of York. In 1322 another parliament was held in York. Edward III., in 1327, assembled at York an army of 60,000 men, to oppose Robert Bruce, who was ravaging the north part of the kingdom. In 1328, Edward was married in the Cathedral, by the Archbishop, to Phillippa, niece of John Heinault. In 1347, Phillippa, in the absence of her husband, who was in France, attacked the Scots, who had ravaged the country as far as Durham, totally routing them, and taking their king prisoner. In 1348 there was great mortality in the city from the sickness called the "black death." Richard II. being at York in 1389, conferred the title of Lord Mayor on William de Selby, who was then Mayor of York. In 1390 the "sweating sickness" in the city carried off 1,100 persons; followed by a greater mortality during the next year. In the time of Henry IV., the famous rebellion headed by Hotspur and the Percys, and abetted by Archbishop Scroop, took place. In 1421, Henry V. and his Queen visited York on their pilgrimage to the shrine of St. John of Beverley. On Palm Sunday, 1461, in the reign of Henry VI., one of the greatest battles of the "Roses" was fought at Towton, about ten miles from York. About 36,000 perished, the whole distance between the field of battle and the city being strewn with the bodies of the slain. In 1464, Edward IV. was crowned in the Minster. In 1483, Richard III. was crowned in the Minster by Archbishop Rotherham.

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Henry VIII. visited the city in 1541, and placed a president and council there. During the rupture between the king and the parliament, Charles the I. held his fragment of a parliament there, in the Manor House. In 1644 the city was besieged by the Parliamentary forces under Fairfax, Levai, and the Earl of Manchester. Batteries were placed on Lamel Hill, (near the Retreat.) The battle of Marston Moor followed in the attempts of Royalists to raise the siege. Cromwell and the other generals returned thanks in the Cathedral for the victory. In 1746 the heads of rebels were placed on Micklegate Bar, after the battle of Culloden, being the last instance of this barbarous usage. It is unnecessary to pursue the historic notice further, as the above and other events connected with the city are fully recorded in the first volume of the 'Annals.'

Of the MINSTER, we are told that in the seventh century, on Easter Day, April 12th, 627, Edwin, king of Northumbria, his two sons, with many of the nobility, were solemnly baptized in a little oratory of wood, temporarily thrown up on the site of the present cathedral, by the first Archbishop, Paulinus. The king was afterwards induced to lay the foundation of a larger and more magnificent structure, which was completed by his successors. This was subsequently despoiled and levelled with the ground. About the year 700 it was restored to its former grandeur, but in 741 it was again destroyed, being reduced to ruins by fire. It was again rebuilt in a style of great magnificence, but was again, in 1070, reduced to a heap of ruins, and was afterwards rebuilt by Archbishop Thomas. On June the 4th, 1137, it was again much injured by fire, along with St. Mary's Abbey, and forty churches, and remained in ruins thirty-four years, when Archbishop Roger rebuilt the choir and its crypts; this part of the cathedral was afterwards taken down. The present south transept is the oldest part of the present edifice, and was erected between 1220 and 1241. The north transept was built in the year 1260, along with a handsome steeple, in the middle of the church, which was afterwards removed, and the present one erected in its place. The exquisite and almost unrivalled chapter house was commenced probably in 1284, but was not finished till the next century. The foundation stone of the present nave was laid with much pomp in the year 1291, but the work was not finished till the time of Archbishop Thoresby, in 1360, who himself contributed £1310 sterling to-

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wards building a new choir, a sum equal to a not less amount than £36,000 of our money. (The wages of workmen at this time were for a mason 6d. a day, a carpenter 9d., and a labourer 4d.) In addition, Pope Urban VI. issued a 'bull apostolical,' a kind of income tax of five per cent, on ecclesiastical benefices, for three years, for the necessary repairs and re-edification. With the large funds thus collected, the choir was completed, and the structure finished by taking down the old lantern steeple, and the erection of a new one in its place in 1370. The works were not finally finished till 1472. The central tower was nearly finished about that time; and the north-west tower, probably the latest portion of the present exterior, was brought to a completion towards the close of the same century. The Cathedral is now essentially the same as that which reared its head in feudal times. Two of the principal features of the structure were destroyed by fire in the short space of a dozen years. The first of these occurred on the 2nd of February, 1829, and was the work of an incendiary, named Jonathan Martin, who was tried at the assizes following, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. He was ordered to be confined in St. Luke's Hospital, London, where he died in 1833. The wood work of the choir and its roof, with the organ, were completely destroyed. The clustered pillars, being of limestone, were much injured; as were also many of the tombs and monuments at the east end. Fortunately the stained glass of the east and other windows escaped much injury. The damage done amounted to about £70,000, and nearly the whole of this sum was raised by public subscription. The government gave timber to the value of £5000, and the stone was given by Sir E. M. Vavasour, Bart., of Hazlewood. The magnificent organ was presented by the Hon. and Rev. J. L. Saville (afterwards Earl of Scarborough); and the communion plate by his Grace the Archbishop. The minster was opened again for divine service on the 6th of May, 1832. On May 20th, 1840, about nine o'clock in the evening, the cathedral was again discovered to be on fire. The flames were first perceived in the south-west tower, in which place they had originated. In a short time the whole interior of this tower was enveloped in one immense mass of fire, which shot up to a considerable height above it, and speedily communicating itself to the roof and inner part of the nave, continued to burn, though every exertion was used, until its progress was stayed by the massive walls of the centre tower. The fine

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peal of bells, together with the roof of the nave was destroyed. The fire is supposed to have originated by accident, from a workman who was engaged in repairing the clock in the south-west tower. The damage was estimated at £23,000. It is now completely restored. The minster is a uniform structure, in the form of a cross, having nave, choir, and transepts, and forms perhaps the most complete text for a history of Gothic architecture in England. The following are a few of the measurements. The extreme length from east to west, 524 feet; interior length, 487; extreme length of transept from north to south, 241; interior length, 225; length of the nave, 264; height of the nave, 99; breadth of the centre aisle, 47; breadth of the side aisles, 18; breadth of the transepts, 94; height of the central tower, 213; height of the two western towers, 195; breadth of the west front, 109; breadth of the east front, 105; dimensions of the great east window, 75 feet by 32 feet.

Let us first glance at the exterior of the venerable minster—The west front contains two uniform towers, running up to the bases of their square tops in ten several contractions, all cloistered for imagery. Each tower is 196 feet high, and surmounted by eight crocketed pinnacles. Over the top of the great door sits the figure of Archbishop William de Melton, the principal founder of this part of the church, who is represented with a model of the cathedral in his hand. On the right side of the same door, is a statue of Robert de Vavasour, who granted to the cathedral the free use of his stone quarry at Tadcaster, with liberty to take from thence a sufficient quantity of stone for the fabric of the church, as oft as they shall have need to repair, re-edify, or enlarge it; and on the left side, is a statue representing William de Percy, who contributed the wood for building the roof. These two benefactors are represented, the one with a piece of rough unhewn stone in his hands, and the other with a piece of wrought timber. In the arch over the door, in fine tracery work, is the story of Adam and Eve, with their temptation and expulsion from paradise. The beautiful window above is a splendid specimen of the architectural style of the middle of the fourteenth century. On the west front of the south steeple, a little higher up than the leads, may be perceived an inscription having the appearance of old English characters, representing the word BER-MING-HAM. At each end of the word, and between its divisions, are figures of chained eagles and bears. It forms the memorial

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of John Birmingham, who was treasurer of the church about the year 1432, and the principal benefactor towards rebuilding this tower. Passing along the south side of the nave, six tall pinnacles rise above the roof from the top of the buttresses. Each pinnacle has attached to it, on the front side, a cell for an image. The four to the westward are occupied by those supposed to represent the four evangelists; the next, Christ with the paschal lamb; and the last, an archbishop, thought to be St. William, the peculiar saint of this church.

The south entrance is approached by a double flight of steps, and presents a very imposing front, though not so elaborately ornamented as the west end. It is distinguished in its style of architecture by many acutely pointed arches and slender pillars with plain or slightly ornamented capitals, which indicate the early date of its erection. There are three tiers of windows; one splendid circular light (sometimes called the marigold window, from its form resembling that flower). The four octangular turrets at the angles are of more modern date than the other parts; and the little spiral turret that crowns the whole front has on the top of it the figure of a fiddler, which was removed from some other part of the building. Further on towards the east (by the low buildings attached to its side, which consists of vestries and out-offices) there is a splendid view of the choir built by Archbishop Thoresby. It displays a number of massy columns, ornamented with a variety of figures, and terminating in beautiful pinnacles. Nearly in the centre is a small transept, having a mullioned window the whole height of the choir, with a corresponding one on the north side. This feature adds much to the effect, and is peculiar to this church as respects the English cathedrals, though it may occasionally be seen on the continent.

The east front is a noble part of the minster. The magnificent window, considered by Pugin the finest in the world, of the perpendicular style, is peculiarly grand and imposing, and occupies the entire space between the buttresses, which are adorned with niches, pedestals, and canopies. These were originally occupied by statues, but only three of them now remain, viz., those of the Archbishop and the two principal benefactors of the cathedral. Thoresby, being mitred and robed, is represented as seated in an archiepiscopal chair, bearing the model of a church in his left hand and pointing to the window with his right. The two other statues are representations of

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Percy and Vavasour similar to those at the west end, with the exception that Percy is here placed on the right and Vavasour on the left. At the base of this splendid light are fifteen heads, placed in a row, extending from angle to angle. They are conjectured as having been intended to represent, the centre one the head of our Saviour, and those on either side his twelve apostles, together with some of the fathers. At the south corner is the head of a king, crowned, supposed to represent Edward III., in whose time this part of the building was erected; and at the opposite angle, that of a mitred bishop, thought to be the founder.

The north side and transept is much plainer than the south, and the transept exhibits the finished neatness and plainness of the first period of the pointed style. The five long lancet lights (commonly called the Five Sisters) have a bold and striking effect. It was through the lower part of a plain window in the west aisle of this transept that the incendiary, Jonathan Martin, effected his escape after setting fire to the choir. There are three doors of entrance, one opposite the residentiary house, another opposite the deanery, passing into the vestibule of the chapter house, and the third opening into the east aisle of the transept.

The lantern tower is the highest part of the Minster, being 213 feet from the pavement to the top of the battlements. It is surmounted by a parapet and battlements, both perforated, and the angles strengthening the buttresses are ornamented with tabernacle work. It is not surmounted by pinnacles, as are the other towers, which gives it a very massive appearance. Drake says that "tradition says it was meant to be carried much higher, by a spire of wood covered with lead on the top of it; but the foundation was found too weak for such a superstructure," and recent discoveries have tended to strengthen this opinion. This tower contains eight windows, two on each side, with two tiers of mullions, the heads of which terminate in sweeping pediments. Its top is reached by a spiral staircase of 273 steps, and the labour of ascending is well repaid by the view that it affords of the country for many miles round.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION.—The south transept is the usual place of entrance, and is a fine specimen of early English architecture, exhibiting the "early pointed" style. The windows are arranged in three tiers, and are remarkable for their beauty. The large circular one at the top, called

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the marigold window, has an extremely splendid effect when viewed from the interior. Windows of this form were in use among the Saxons, and some think, as the circle was in ancient times symbolical of eternity, infinity, &c., that it may have been intended to convey some such idea. This one is twenty-seven feet in diameter. On the windows are representations of St. William, the thirtieth archbishop of the see, St. Peter, St. Paul, Abraham, Solomon, Moses, and Peter, &c. In this transept is the tomb of Archbishop Walter de Gray, the founder of this part of the cathedral. It is a beautiful relic of the thirteenth century. The Archbishop in his pontificals, holding a crozier in his hand, with his feet resting on a serpent, is represented on a flat tomb, over which rises a gothic canopy, eight feet high, consisting of two tiers of trefoil arches, supported by eight slender pillars, with capitals of luxuriant foliage. The whole is enclosed by elaborate bronze iron railing, erected by the late Archbishop Markham. By the side of this tomb is a plain monumental table, under a canopy supported by twelve short pillars, which is supposed to have been erected to the memory of Archbishop Godfrey de Kinton, or Ludham, who died in 1264. The windows in the east side of this transept are small. That nearest the south wall contains a representation of the Virgin Mary, the next John the Baptist, and the others Gabriel the archangel, and St. Michael contending with Satan; and on the window nearest the choir, St. William. The elevation is divided into three stories. The first is occupied by a very obtuse pointed arch, enriched by a large number of varied mouldings and laureated pyramids in the hollows. The arch rests upon piers, having attached free-stone vertical mouldings, and detached Petworth-marble columns, with the string courses necessary to insure stability to the columns. The capitals are richly adorned with the conventional herba benedicta, and have marble imposts. The bases are of a bold character. The second story is adorned by a semicircular arch, enriched with mouldings and laurel; the space within the arch is divided into two equal compartments, and these again into other two; and arches are formed dependent upon the centre of the semicircle. These last arches were originally open. The spaces formed among the arches are enriched by circles, pierced quatrefoils, cinquefoils, and bosses of the herba benedicta. The lower portion of the story is adorned with bosses, clustered moulded piers, and moulded capitals, placed in appro-

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priate positions. The third or clerestory is enriched by five equal-sized divisions, each being formed into a space with bases, piers, capital, and arch; the centres for arches are exactly at the division of the compartments; the archivolt is adorned with laurel, and the capitals with the herba benedicta. Three of the compartments are pierced for windows. In the corner on the west side are the steps leading to the top of the great tower; near which stands an ancient baptismal font, of dark shell marble, curiously variegated. The length of this transept is 83 feet 6 inches; breadth 93 feet, from base to base.

The great tower is square, and stands in the centre of the church, between the two transepts, the nave, and the choir. It is supported by four massy piers, formed of clusters of round columns. From these spring four arches, nearly 100 feet high, on which the four sides of this vast tower rest. Each side of the tower contains two windows, forty-five feet in length. Above the arches on each side may be seen two coats of arms: on the north, those assigned to Edwyn and Edmund the Martyr, Saxon kings; on the south, the peculiar arms of the church with those of Walter Skirlaw; on the east, the pallium, or ancient arms of the see of York, and those of St. Wilfred; and on the west, those of England and of Edward the Confessor. The arms of England show that this part of the tower was not finished till the reigns of Henry V. or VI., who were the first that altered the old French bearing. Over these are coistered cells for images, enriched with flowers, cherubims, &c. The roof is adorned with beautiful English oak tracery, archwise, and ornamented with five curiously carved knots. On the middle one is represented St. Peter and St. Paul with a church betwixt them; and on the four knots round about are cherubims, with their wings, as mentioned in one of Ezekiel's visions, having on them the face of a man, a lion, an ox, and an eagle. This steeple is called the lantern tower, from having had, in former times, a beacon erected on its summit for the purpose of alarming the surrounding country of danger.

The organ screen is an object of great interest from its curious workmanship. The date of its execution is about the commencement of the 16th century. The lower part is divided into fifteen compartments or niches, in which stand statues of the kings of England from William the Conqueror to Henry VI., in ancient regal costume. On the pedestal of each statue is placed the name of the monarch standing above, with the period of his reign. The

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upper part of the front is adorned with three rows of small figures; those of two rows representing the angelic choir; which give it an appearance, as a specimen of sculpture, the most gorgeous and splendid.

York for above two centuries has been "famous for its organ," and, as Tommy Gent has recorded, for its "great psalm tune." It appears that in the year 1632, King Charles I. granted £1000 to the Dean and Chapter for the purpose (among other matters) of procuring a new organ. A contract was accordingly entered into with Robert Dallam, of London, "Blacksmith," for a complete organ, at a cost of £297. The contract was extended, and the gross expenditure on the instrument before it was finished was £600 14s. 11d. By the king's direction this organ was not placed upon the organ screen, but on the north side of the choir; nearly opposite the archbishop's throne. The reason for the removal was, that in the old place the organ was an impediment in viewing the interior of the church. About 1690 it was again placed over the stone screen, at the expense of Archbishop Lamplugh and the Earl of Strafford. Though not remarkable for power or sweetness, it afterwards, through the energy and perseverance of Dr. Camidge, became the "largest and most complete instrument in Great Britain." When it was destroyed by the fire of 1829, it contained 52 stops, 3254 pipes, 3 rows of keys, 60 notes in compass, and 2 octaves of pedals. The largest pipe it contained was 24 feet in length. The present organ was presented by the late Right Hon. and Rev. John Lumley Savile, Earl of Scarborough, and was built by Messrs. Elliot and Hill, of London, in 1832. There were in this magnificent organ, 80 stops and 8003 pipes, unquestionably the largest in the world. In 1859 the organ underwent a complete revision and reconstruction with a view to obtain "increased depth, richness, and beauty of effect." The alterations were effected by the builders, Messrs. Hill and Son, of London, under the superintendence of Dr. Monk, the present organist.

The north transept presents the same style of gothic architecture, but more regular and better finished than the south one. It is divided into three aisles, and is 85 feet 9 inches in length, and 24 feet 6 inches in breadth. The beautiful window at the end, divided into five lights, is usually denominated the "Five Sisters," from a tradition that it was given by five maiden sisters, who themselves wrought the pattern in embroidery or needlework. The

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small rim of clear glass run round the edges is a modern addition and gives it a very pleasing effect. Its beauty is also much increased by the slender columns which are placed in front, in small clusters. The east aisle of this transept is a chapel, dedicated to St. Nicholas, founded by Richard de Chester, canon of the church in 1346 : the windows are plain, except two, one of which exhibits a figure of that saint. The tomb of Archbishop Grenfield (who died in 1315) is situated here, and presents an elegant specimen of the architecture of that period. It consists of a canopy supported by buttresses and ornamented with pinnacles and tracery, terminating in a finial, on the top of which is a small statue of the archbishop in the act of giving the benediction ; and underneath the canopy lays an effigy of the prelate in brass. It was behind this monument that the incendiary Martin concealed himself on the evening previous to his firing the minster. Opposite the entrance to the chapter house is a white marble monument to the memory of the late Dr. Beckwith. It is surmounted by a full length figure of the deceased, and on the sides are recorded his various munificent bequests to the city and cathedral.* In the west aisle, on the other side of this transept, is a small table-like tomb of black Purbec marble, supported by an iron trellis. This monument was erected to the memory of John Haxby, who was formerly treasurer to the church, and died in 1424. Within the railings is an effigy of this personage, representing a wasted corpse in a winding-sheet. In compliance with stipulations made in some of the ancient deeds and settlements of the church, occasional payments of money are made on this tomb to the present day. Adjoining is a finely executed monument by Noble, in statuary marble, of the late Archbishop Harcourt. The figure is supported by arches and pillars of Caen stone, in the early English style. The elevation of this transept is divided into three stories ; but as its width is greater than that of the south one, so the proportions of the component members of the stories in the elevation become a little larger than those of that transept. The first story is enriched by numerous varied mouldings and an increase of

* He bequeathed to the Yorkshire Museum £10,000, Minster Bells and Chapter House £5000, Wilberforce School for the Blind £5000, Female Penitentiary £5000, Blue Coat Boys School £3500, Grey Coat Girls School £3500, Dispensary £3500, Church of England Sunday School £2500, Infant School, Skeldergate £2500, St. Thomas's Hospital £2500, Lady Middleton's Hospital £2500, Poor of St. Martin's Parish and of the two Parishes of Bishophill £600 ; making a total of £46,100.

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laureated pyramids in the hollows ; the supporting piers have attached vertical mouldings with roses, and columns of Petworth marble ; the capitals are enriched with a new series of conventional forms of foliage. The bases are similar to those of the south transept. The second story is adorned by a semicircular arch, enriched with mouldings and laurel, the space being divided and formed the same as in the south transept ; having quatrefoils and cinquefoils inserted, but no bosses. Capitals, clustered piers, and bosses, occupy the lower part of the story. The third story or clerestory is divided into five equal proportioned divisions, with bosses, piers, capitals, and arch ; the arches are formed acutely, and the label mould ends with the stalk leaf of the herba benedicta. Three of the divisions are pierced to correspond with the windows. The length of the transept is 85 feet 9 inches ; breadth 94 feet 6 inches from base to base.

The Nave.—The entrance of distinguished personages on all state occasions to the church is through the west end, thus ushering them at once to the most spacious and magnificent view which the interior presents. Standing by the centre door, immediately on the entrance, and looking forward through the avenue of pillars (of which there are seven on each side, forming eight arches, and dividing the space of the nave into as many compartments), we behold at one glance the nave, the pillars, and a portion of the interior of the centre tower ; the organ screen surmounted by the organ, over the top of which the choir rises to view, terminated by the great east window ; comprising a vista of 487 feet in length. The elevation is divided into two stories, the lower one containing a lancet arch extending to a height of fifty feet from the floor, enriched by a series of bold and highly-relieved mouldings. The second, or clerestory, is principally adorned with a window, which, with its sill and arched mouldings, extends in length 42 feet, and is divided into five lights, about 13 feet being formed as an open screen to the triforium, having trefoiled heads, straight-lined pediments, richly crocketed, united with quatrefoiled cornice or pinnacle. The pillars, which extend from the entrance to the great tower, are plain, each consisting of a solid piece, having attached three quarter columns, alternately larger and smaller. The bases are simple, but the capitals contain a great variety of foliage, some of them three and four different designs, of the most beautiful workmanship. By these pillars the nave is divided into three aisles, and the centre

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or processional aisle is about 45 feet broad. From the attached columns which divide the compartments of the nave, spring, at the height of 45 feet 6 inches, the mouldings or ribs to support the vault of the centre aisle, the distance from the floor being about 99 feet. The roof is of wood, the ribs or groins of which form a beautiful and light tracery, and are adorned with carved knots, the large knots representing some incident in sacred history. Formerly the groins and knots were ornamented with paint and gold. An open gallery extends on either side, the whole length of the nave, in the openings of which were formerly placed images of the patron saints of the several nations of Europe. These statues are nearly all destroyed, and the most perfect one now remaining is that of St. George, with a huge figure of his fabled antagonist on the other side. From the head of this figure, formerly, the cover to the font now standing in the south transept was suspended. Galleries of this description may be seen in most of our cathedrals. Below this gallery, on each side of the arches, are placed the arms of the principal benefactors to the fabric. The large doors of the central entrance are separated by a slender pier, adorned with a beautiful small niche and canopy; over which is a circular compartment glazed and ornamented with tracery, and on each side is an escutcheon of arms, one assigned to Edward II., and the other to Ulphus, the Saxon Prince. The two side aisles are arched with stone and plastered over, and the walls pannelled and highly decorated with tracery. They are but one storey high, and in length are divided to correspond with the divisions of the centre aisle, each compartment containing a window of three lights, with trefoiled heads, the space of the arch being adorned with three quatrefoiled lights. Over the two side doors at the west end are several basso-relievo representations of ancient sports, such as hunting and killing wild beasts, Sampson tearing the lion, &c., and on the north side will be seen a curious tomb, under a canopy, which is supposed to contain the remains of Roger, the 51st archbishop. The sides of this tomb are perforated, and the coffin is visible. Near this is a door-way of considerable elegance, which formerly opened into a chapel built by this archbishop, and dedicated to the Holy Sepulchre, over the arch of which is a niche containing a small statue. This chapel was removed in the time of Elizabeth. In the south aisle, next to the east end, is a brass compartment, containing an effigy of James Cotrel, a native of Dublin, and clerk.

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of the council to Queen Elizabeth, who died in 1595 ; and against the south-west pillar of the great tower is a similar one to Elizabeth Eymes, daughter of Sir Edward Nevill, a lady of the bedchamber to the same queen, who died in 1585. The windows of the side aisles, sixteen in number, are all with two exceptions of painted glass. The clerestarial windows are also similarly adorned, and the whole of them bear the arms of some of the principal benefactors to the erection of the cathedral. The large western window, though inferior in size to the great eastern one, is unrivalled for the beauty and lightness of its tracery, which is in the decorated style. In the upper compartments are delineated the figures of eight saints of the church, and below them those of the first eight archbishops of the see. The length of the nave from the west end to the door of the choir is 264 feet ; breadth 109 feet, and it is 99 feet high. It was in this part of the cathedral that the grand musical festivals of 1823, 1825, 1828, and 1835, were held, as also the Festival of West Riding Choirs, in October, 1863, upwards of one thousand choristers being present, all wearing surplices.

In the middle of the screen is the entrance into the choir. In the centre of the archway, which is curiously carved, is a neat piece of imagery representing the Virgin with her arms across her breast, surrounded by four small figures of angels. The handsome iron gates were presented to the cathedral by Mrs. Mary Wandesford, and in order to preserve uniformity, Dean Finch gave the iron gates on either side of the screen, leading into the side aisles of the choir. The choir is the place appropriated for the celebration of divine service, it is much more ornamental than the other portions of the minster. Previous to the fire of Martin, by which its roof and rich interior was destroyed, it presented one of the earliest specimens of "filigree" work, being elaborately ornamented with clusters of slender and knotted pinnacles of different heights, containing innumerable small cells. The stalls of the various dignitaries are situated on each side, and under the organ-screen ; many having the names of the prebends to which they belong carved on them in oak letters. The Dean's stall is placed on the right of the organ, and the Precentor's on the left. Those of the Lord Mayor and aldermen are near the throne ; whilst the judges of assize and high sheriff of the county occupy those on the opposite side near the pulpit. The cathedra, or archbishop's throne, and the pulpit, were of more modern date

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than the stalls, and executed in a plainer manner, and have been replaced by others in a far superior style. They are from designs by Sir Robert Smirke, the architect, in the florid style of Archbishop Bowet's monument, which was formerly one of the ornaments of the Ladye Chappelle, but now in ruins. The pulpit is two feet lower, and projects further into the choir. The communion-table is ascended from the body of the choir by a gradation of 12 steps. The railings, which formerly were of wood, have been replaced by finely-finished stone ones; and the new altar-screen is also admirably finished. The altar, prior to 1726, occupied a position much in advance of the one it does now; and during that year a great improvement was effected by the removal of a large wooden screen which effectually obstructed the view of the great east window. On each side of this screen, which was painted and gilded, was a door leading into a small room behind the altar, called the *sanctum sanctorum*, in which, anciently, the archbishop used to robe at the time of his enthronisation, and from thence proceed to the high altar, where he was invested with the pall. Above this screen was a gallery, with desks in the form of battlements, for the musicians required in the celebration of high mass. Upon the removal of this screen and gallery, together with the tapestry which adorned them, the beautiful stone screen behind, consisting of eight Gothic arches, with piers and pinnacles, was exposed to view. It is 40 feet in length, and 28 feet high. Anciently, an altar dedicated to St. Stephen, and another to the Virgin Mary stood opposite to each other on either side of the high altar. The lessons are read from the brazen eagle, whose expanded wings form a desk on which the Bible rests; and the litany is chanted from the plain desk in the centre of the service choir. This eagle was presented to the church by Dr. Cracroft, in 1686, and bears the following inscription in Latin:—

“Thomas Cracroft, S.T.P., gave this brazen eagle for the use and ornament of the Cathedral Church of York, sacred to St. Peter, 1686.”

Divine service is performed every day, in the morning at ten o'clock, and in the afternoon at half past four, with the exception of Sundays, when it commences at half-past ten and four. A sermon is preached on Sundays and holy days in the morning. During the winter months the choir is lighted with gas for the evening service. The pillars and the whole of the stone work are so faith-

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fully finished, according to the original, as to render it difficult to distinguish the old from the new ; and the same may be said respecting the roof, excepting that the knots do not present that variety of ornament which those of the former one did ; the tabernacle-work of the stalls is also much lighter and more tapering. The choir end of the cathedral has nine arches, with a gallery similar to that in the nave, and the windows are extremely rich. The partitions between the east end of the choir and the side aisles are greatly improved by opening and glazing the pannels with plate glass, thus giving a lightness to the wood work, and admitting a view of the lower portion of several beautiful windows. The spaces also in the stone screen are filled up in like manner with glass.

The side aisles are similar to those of the nave ; but being separated from that portion in which divine service is performed, by the partition above named, the arches are plastered over, and the walls are pannelled with mouldings to correspond with the windows, of which there are eight in the south aisle, and seven in the north. The closets or vestries for the choristers are situated here, behind the stalls, and above these are galleries for the congregation.

The ancient vault, the crypt, belonged to the old choir built by Roger in the twelfth century, and is situated under the altar, having entrances by a descent of eight steps, from both aisles, which are closed by two grated doors of iron, and is divided into four aisles, from east to west, by nine short pillars of stone, which support the roof. In each of these aisles were an altar and chantry, the most remarkable of which was designated the chantry at the altar of St. Mary *in cryptis*, where her mass was celebrated. On the west side is a deep draw well and a lavatory, where formerly the priest washed his hands when celebrating mass. The pavement is of ancient glazed square tiles, alternately painted blue and yellowish white. Some of the capitals are of the most beautiful workmanship and great variety of design. Whilst the workmen were engaged in taking up the broken floor of the choir, after the fire of Martin, they came in contact with the top of a massive pillar. This led to a further investigation, and an excavation was made the whole length of the choir, when the remains of the Norman and Saxon churches were discovered, over which the present structure had been built. It extends westward from the crypt, and is entered from it. On entering, are six beautiful pillars of the Norman church : the two first are corresponding plain

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stone pillars, one on each side ; the next two are ornamented by beautiful mouldings formed into a zigzag pattern, with bands with torus mouldings, placed spirally ; and the others have a bold torus moulding, similar to common network or diamond pattern. The mouldings of a groined vaulting are also seen springing from the capitals. These pillars are 6 feet in diameter and 7 feet long. In the intermediate space between each pair of these pillars are the bases of two smaller ones ; and on the north side of the three pillars there runs a side aisle, at the west end of which is a twisted column of delicate workmanship. The outer part of the church may still be seen, the buttresses and walls being in a state of excellent preservation. Here is likewise an ancient tomb, covered with a large slab. The two most westward of these pillars are joined from north to south by a wall, and on the westward there is an ascent that leads into the Saxon church, where we have a fine specimen of Saxon work, considered equal to any in England. It consists of a portion of the walls of the church built by Edwin or Oswald. These walls are formed of stones laid in the herring-bone manner, forming courses eight inches high. They are nearly six feet in thickness, and are composed of limestone and sandstone. The excavation extends from the western wall of the ancient crypt under the choir as far as the two great columns which support the lantern tower. These interesting relics have been arched over, and are open to the inspection of the curious.

The principal monuments, except those in the transepts and nave, already noticed, are placed in the side aisles of the choir and in the Lady Chapel.

According to the earlier historians, York was the burial place of several British kings and princes. In addition to the head of king Edwyn, the founder of the cathedral, Eadbert, king of Northumbria, who died in 767, and Eanbald, his successor, were buried here. In 1014, Sweyne, the Danish prince, was also buried in York ; and in 1016, Tosti, the furious earl of Northumberland, who was killed at the battle of Stamford Bridge. These, however, having being interred long before the erection of the present structure, possess no monument to point out the place where their ashes now rest.

Beginning at the south aisle, there are seven recently erected monuments, in various styles and of exquisite workmanship.

The first is in brass, to the memory of the officers and

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privates of the 19th, or 1st York North Riding Regiment of Foot, who lost their lives in the service of their country in the war with Russia, in 1854-55. Erected by the officers of the regiment as a tribute of respect and esteem for **their departed comrades.**

The second, in marble, perpetuates the memory of the officers and men of the 51st Regiment of Infantry, who fell in Burmah during the war in 1852-53. Erected by the surviving officers. Above the tablet, which contains the names of the officers, is a figure of an officer in the attitude of mourning; and underneath is a scroll containing the names of the non-commissioned officers and privates.

The third, marble, is to the memory of 13 officers and 360 men of the 84th. [or York and Lancaster] Regiment, who fell during the mutiny and rebellion in India, in the years 1857-8-9. Erected by their surviving comrades.

The fourth, in marble, is to the memory of the officers and 735 men of the 33rd Regiment, who fell during the war with Russia, from 1854 to 1856.

The fifth, in brass, &c., to the memory of the Rev. Canon Mason, born in 1724; died 1797; and his nephew, the Rev. Canon Dixon, born 1763; died 1851: surmounted by figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity, and adorned by a variety of rich ornamentation.

The sixth is a monument to Lieutenant-Colonel Oldfield, of the Indian army. The design is of the Italian school, and is a beautiful specimen of Asiatic workmanship. The base is of vein-marble, having in the centre a Roman shield and helmet, with cross swords, enclosed by a wreath. The tablet and upper portion of the monument are composed of pure statuary, being surmounted by a very elaborately executed combination of military trophies, in the centre of which are the arms of the deceased veteran, emblazoned on a shield. The pilasters are decorated with bays of fruit and flowers, &c., and the corners are enriched mould. The whole is placed on a ground of Galway black marble, and the effect is bold and striking. It was erected in 1852, and is the workmanship of **Mr. Skelton, of York.**

The last of these new monuments is to the memory of the unfortunate Lieut. Colonel Moore, and the officers and men of the 6th Dragoons, who perished at sea through the vessel in which they were embarked for the Crimea, taking fire. This calamity is depicted on the monument, with the veterans calmly awaiting their fate.

Near to the iron gates of the entrance to the Lady

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Chapel is a tablet to the memory of Jane Hodson, wife of Dr. Phineas Hodson, chancellor of the church. This lady died in 1636, in giving birth to her twenty-fourth child, herself only in her 38th year.

Under the first window within the rails, is the tomb of Sir Wm. Gee, a privy counsellor to James I., who died in 1611. Between four columns are the figures of the knight and his two wives, one of whom was the daughter of Archbishop Hutton ; below are the effigies of their six children.

The next is the monument of Archbishop Hutton, who died at Bishopthorpe in 1605. The recumbent figure of the archbishop is represented under an arch, and above the tabature, which is supported by Corinthian columns, are the family arms of Hutton impaled with those of the bishopric of Durham, and again with those of the archbishopric of York. In front of an altar tomb, forming the basement of the monument, are three arched recesses, containing kneeling figures of the prelate's children.

Upon an elevated basement stands a marble monument, consisting of a large urn placed between two busts, one of which represents Henry Finch, dean of York, who died in 1728, and the other Edward Finch, canon residentiary.

Near the entrance to the crypt is the monument of Archbishop Dolben, who died in 1686. This tomb consists of an elevated basement, upon which is a reclining figure of the deceased prelate, in his canonical habit, and with his mitre on his head. This archbishop commenced life as a soldier, and served his king as an ensign at the siege of York, in 1634 ; at the battle of Marston Moor, in the same year, he was dangerously wounded in the breast and shoulder.

Considerably elevated is a monument to Archbishop Lamplugh, who died in 1601, which exhibits a statue of the mitred prelate in his proper robes, with his crosier in his hand, in an erect position, and is one of the earliest instances of monumental effigies, the size of life, presented standing.

Adjoining this is an elegant white marble monument to the memory of William Burgh, LL.D., of York, who died in 1808. It consists of an emblematical figure of Faith, sustaining with her right hand a cross, and having her left placed on a book, inscribed "On the Holy Trinity ;" alluding to a work on that subject written by the doctor ; the epitaph was written by J. B. S. Morrett, Esq., of Rokeby Park, the early friend of Sir Walter Scott. Following each other in succession are—

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A beautiful marble tablet to the memory of the late Rev. John Eyre, Archdeacon of Nottingham, and canon residentiary of York Cathedral, who died in 1830.

A beautiful Corinthian monument, in marble, to the memory of William Wentworth, Earl of Strafford, K.G., son of the unfortunate earl who was beheaded. It consists of a double niche between the columns, in which stand the figures of the earl, who is attired in the robes of the order of the garter, and his countess (daughter of the Earl of Derby, who was beheaded at Bolton, in Lancashire,) separated by an urn. On a circular pediment above are the arms of the house of Wentworth.

A new Gothic monument in stone, to George Hoare, Esq., and his wife. It consists of a tablet under a beautiful canopy adorned with finials, crockets, &c.

A monument to Archbishop Piers, who died in 1593. It is a mural one, and a good specimen of the much-admired Elizabethan style.

Under the south-east window is a monument to the memory of the Hon. Thos. Watson Wentworth, third son of Edward, Lord Rockingham, and nephew to the above-named Earl of Strafford. It consists of an elegant basement, upon which is a full-length figure, in a Roman dress, with a female figure in a reclining position : a large urn separates the two figures. The monument is by J. B. Guelli, and is the best piece of sculpture in the church.

Upon the floor, between two pillars, is a beautiful monument to Archbishop Matthew, who died in 1628. It is a solid Gothic table, decorated at the sides with the arms of the family painted on shields cut in stone.

The monument of the munificent Archbishop Bowet, who died at Cawood Castle, in 1423, remains in nearly the same state of ruin to which the fire of 1829 reduced it. It was a particularly fine specimen of the architecture of the time of Henry VI., and was similar to that of Cardinal Kemp, his successor, which is at Canterbury. This monument was repaired only a few years before its destruction by the first fire.

Under the east window is a sumptuous monument in memory of Archbishop Sharp, who died in 1713. A black marble sarcophagus, raised on a massive plinth, forms the basement of the structure ; upon this is represented a graceful reclining figure of the deceased in his archiepiscopal vestments, and with his mitre on his head. In the composition and character of this statue there is no want of dignity, and the sculpture is excellent. The elevation

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of the monument is an architectural design of the Corinthian order; over the figure is a canopy with his epitaph inscribed on pendant drapery, and above the canopy, winged infants supporting the archbishop's escutcheon: the back of the monument being of black marble, forms a bold contrast to the white marble of the sculptured parts.

Archbishop Sewal's (removed from the south transept) is a monument of stone, with a beautiful procession cross sculptured on the top. Over it was a marble slab supported by twelve pillars, but this was destroyed in 1829.

In a niche in the wall, under the east window, is a monument to Mrs. Matthew, relict of Archbishop Matthew. It consists of a figure of a woman kneeling at a desk. This lady was the daughter of the Bishop of Chichester (Barlow). Her first husband was son of the Archbishop of Canterbury, (Parker), her second husband Archbishop of York (Matthew), and her four sisters each married a bishop.

Adjoining this is a monument to Archbishop Rotherham, second founder of Lincoln College, Oxford, who died in 1500, at Cawood Castle. At the conflagration in 1821, the monument under which the archbishop was buried, and which was erected by himself, was destroyed. It had been previously robbed of the inscriptions, decorations in brass, and other insignia, and upon the tomb was placed a marble slab, removed from that of Dean William De Langton, who died in 1275, as appeared from the remains of an inscription: but this monument was also destroyed. The present one was restored at the expense of Lincoln College, Oxford. It is a solid Gothic table monument, the sides decorated with quatrefoils, and with shields in the centre for arms.

The next is a mural monument to Archbishop Frewen, who died in 1661. The effigy of the archbishop is represented lying on an enriched basement in his canonical robes and cap: the superstructure of the monument consists of two Corinthian columns supporting an open entablature, beneath which is a shallow arch, containing the space between two pairs of large books: above are the arms of the see of York impaled with those of the family of Frewen, and the whole is surmounted by figures of Faith, Hope, and Charity.

This is followed by a stone monument to Archbishop Sharp, covered with a marble slab: on the sides are enriched shields, in quatrefoil compartments. This archbishop was beheaded in a field between Bishopthorpe

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and York, June 8th, 1405, for high treason; the first instance of a bishop suffering death, by any form of law, in England.

At the end of the north west aisle, is the monument of Archbishop Sterne, who died in 1683. The figure of the archbishop, robed and mitred, is represented reclining on a broad basement, inscribed with a long Latin eulogy.

The monument of Sir George Saville is an elegant white marble statue, which was erected by general subscription in Yorkshire, to the memory of that tried and faithful representative of the county in the House of Commons during five successive parliaments. The whole height of the monument is sixteen feet, and the statue, which is placed on a rich marble pedestal, is six feet high, and on it are introduced the emblems of Wisdom, Fortitude, and Eternity. The figure represents the hon. baronet holding in his right hand a scroll on which is written—"The petition of the Freeholders of the County of York." He died in 1784; and a brilliant eulogium on his character and virtues is inscribed on the front of the pedestal.

A very neat monument in statuary marble is erected to the memory of Dr. Dealtry, who was an eminent physician at York, and died in 1773. A figure of Health, in alto-relievo is represented bending over an urn, and dropping a faded wreath.

The monument to Rear-Admiral Medley, who died at Savona, in 1747, is of white-veined marble; the bust was partially destroyed at the fire in 1829, likewise two cherubims; in the upper part is a beautiful wreath of sea-shells, and under the bust an excellent representation of a naval engagement.

The Earl of Carlisle's monument, against the wall, is composed of two pilasters, pediment, arms, &c.

The next is a monument of Sir William Ingram, LL.D., commissary of the archbishop's court, who died in 1623. This, along with the monument to Lyonel Ingram, near Archbishop Scrope's, has been recently restored, and is the workmanship of Mr. Temple, the master mason of the cathedral. It is followed by

A monument of Sir Henry Swinburn, LL.D., who died in 1656. This learned civilian advanced himself from a proctor to be the chancellor of the diocese.

The adjoining monument to Sir Henry Bellass is of Charles the First's time. In the upper part are full length figures of Sir Henry, and his wife Ursula, daughter of Sir Thomas Fairfax, of Denton; and below are figures of

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their three children. The whole is decorated with shields of arms, &c.

On the opposite side is the monument to Archbishop Savage, who died in 1508. It is an altar tomb. Under the arch lies a full-length figure of the archbishop in his robes, and on the cornice, which is flat, is an inscription interrupted by five projecting figures of angels, holding shields, bearing the arms of Savage impaled with those of the several sees to which he had been preferred in succession; the bishoprics of Rochester and London, and the archbishopric of York. The effigy is a fine piece of sculpture, but mutilated, having lost the right hand, which held a book; the upper part of the crosier is also broken off. The front of the tomb was repaired in 1813. In front of this tomb are two large ancient cope chests in which the priests formerly kept their vestments.

Next to the entrance into the aisle is a beautiful monument erected to the memory of William of Hatfield, son of King Edward III., who died at the early age of eight years, in 1344. The royal youth is represented habited in a doublet with long sleeves, a mantle with foliated edges, plain hose, and shoes richly ornamented; on his head is a chaplet, and a magnificent belt encircles his loins. The head of the prince was formerly supported by two angels, now destroyed, and his feet rest against a lion couchant. The figure lies under a beautiful canopy. [This prince was born at Hatfield, near Doncaster, whence he took his surname. Queen Phillippa, his mother, on this occasion gave five marks per annum to the neighbouring abbey of Roche, and five nobles to the monks there; which sums, when the prince died, were transferred to the cathedral of York, where he was buried, and are to this day paid by the dean and chapter out of the impropriation of the rectory of Hatfield, as appears by the rolls.]

The last person interred in the Minster was Albina Chaloner, in 1830, aged 45.

This cathedral is exceedingly rich in the quantity of painted glass which forms the decorations of its windows. About one hundred of them are embellished with ancient devices, whilst only six are of a modern date. The greatest light of the minster is its noble east window, which for masonry and ancient glazing is unequalled. It is 75 feet high, and 32 broad. The upper part consists of admirable tracery, and is divided from the lower by a narrow stone gallery that runs across, the view from which is inconceivably grand. This window is divided into about

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200 compartments, and nearly the whole of them occupied with delineations of the leading events recorded in sacred history. Each pane of glass is about a yard square; the figures are in general from two feet two inches to two feet four inches high, and the heads are most beautifully drawn. At the top, immediately under the arch, is a picture of heaven, representing Christ in glory, surrounded by angels, figures of patriarchs, prophets, apostles, confessors, and martyrs. Between this and the gallery are three partitions, with designs from the Old Testament. Of the ten partitions below the gallery, nine contain the principal subjects in the Book of Revelations, and the last one is occupied with representations of different ecclesiastics, kings, &c., whose names are connected with the early history of the church in this part of Britain. The glazing of this window was begun in 1405, at the expense of the dean and chapter, by John Thornton, of Coventry, glazier, who engaged to execute it with his own hands, and to complete it in three years. He was to receive for his wages four shillings per week, and one hundred shillings at the end of each of the three years; and if the work was performed to the satisfaction of his employers, a further sum of ten pounds. The last window in the side of the south aisle, nearest the east end, was presented by the late Earl of Carlisle, in 1804, who brought it from the church of St. Nicholas at Rouen. The subject of the painting is the annunciation, or the meeting of the Virgin Mary and Elizabeth, and is copied from Sebastian de Piombo, the favourite of Clement VIII. The arms, &c., of the earl occupy the spaces above and below. The other windows of the choir, together with the transepts and nave, are worthy of minute inspection, being richly decorated with the figures of saints, kings, prelates, coats of arms, and incidents of sacred history.

The present pavement was laid down in 1736, under the direction of Dean Osbaldeston, and cost upwards of £2500, which was raised by public subscription. The stone was given by Sir Edward Gascoigne, Bart., from his quarry at Huddlestone, and the marble obtained by cutting up the old gravestones of the former pavement. The plan was drawn by Mr. Kent, the eminent painter and architect, under the superintendence of Lord Burlington. It is a species of mosaic, and deserves particular notice.

The old peal of ten bells, which fell a sacrifice to the last fire, has been, through the munificent bequest of the late Dr. Beckwith, replaced by an excellent one of twelve.

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These bells were rung for the first time on Thursday, July 4th, 1844, the day on which the restoration committee closed their arduous labours. The great clock bell, named Great Peter of York, cost £2000, which was raised by public subscription among the citizens; the dean and chapter agreeing to expend a similar sum in strengthening and putting the north-western tower in a state of repair suitable for its reception. This “monster bell” weighs twelve tons and a half, its diameter at the mouth eight feet four inches, its height seven feet two inches, and its thickness at the sounding bow seven inches. The ornaments are suitable, and of a character and style similar to the details of the principal parts of the cathedral. The arms of the city and cathedral are placed on each side of it. Seventeen tons of metal were prepared for it. It was run in seven and a half minutes; took fourteen days in cooling before it could be uncovered: and is one of the most perfect specimens of gigantic casting known. The oaken stock on which the bell is fixed weighs with the bolts three tons. The ponderous clapper is of wrought iron of Yorkshire manufacture, weighing four cwt., and is a beautiful specimen of workmanship. This magnificent bell is in the key of F; and is rung with two wheels, one on each side of the axle, fourteen feet in diameter. The inscription is in Lombardic characters, as follows, round the top:—

“In sanctæ et æternæ Trinitatis honorem.
Pecunia sponte collata, Eboracenses
Faciendum coraverunt in usum
Ecclesiæ metrop. B. Petri, Ebor.”

Round the rim:—

“Anno Salutis MDCCCXLV. Victoriæ Regina VIII,
Edwardi Archiepi XXXVIII.
C. et G. Mears, Londini, Fecerunt.”

For Gothic architecture the chapter-house is unequalled in this kingdom, or perhaps in the world. The records of the church afford no account by whom this superb building was erected, in consequence of which, much contention has arisen amongst the learned as to its date; some ascribing it to the time of Archbishop Walter de Grey, the style of architecture according with the south transept, commenced by that prelate in 1220; while others attribute it to a later period, about 1300, which will make it correspond with the time of the erection of the nave. The approach to the vestibule of the chapter-house is from the

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east aisle of the north transept, through a breach made in the wall, and formed into a double door-way, each with a trefoiled or cusped head, and decorated above with a circle and cinquefoil and a circle quartrefoiled, a gable superfoiled, a transom, and several mouldings. The two doors are of beautiful Gothic open wood-work, and made of English oak. The vestibule is in the form of a right angle; the first portion being 41 feet long, and the second 46 feet 6 inches. The roof is of stone, with exceeding light graining. The entrance to the chapter-house is formed into two door-ways by a central pier of 18 inches in breadth, in the front of which is a pedestal and canopied niche, containing a defaced statue of the Virgin Mary and the infant Christ in her arms, standing upon a combating lion and dragon. Each door-way is 4 feet 10 inches wide, and 13 feet 6 inches high, having a trefoil-headed arch. Above the door-way is a large circle quartrefoiled, and the whole is headed by an equilateral arch, enriched with numerous mouldings resting upon elaborate sculptured capitals of Petworth marble columns and bases. The doors of the chapter-house are the ancient oak ones, decorated with the conventional-formed foliage, flowers, and fruit in iron, of the herba benedicta, in elegant volutes, surmounted by iron dragons. They were formerly painted and the iron-work gilded. The chapter-house is an octagon building, having each of seven sides of the octagon occupied with a noble lancet-head window, and a dado: each dado is about 13 feet 8 inches high and divided into six compartments formed into semi-octagonal stalls, adorned with Petworth marble columns, and elaborate sculptured capitals; in some of which are beautiful representations of foliage, men and beasts in the most antic postures, some crying, some grinning, and some distorted. On one capital is represented an old friar kissing a young nun, and on the adjoining capitals are several figures of nuns laughing at the amorous pair, intended, to show the contempt entertained towards the secular by the regular clergy. The stalls are canopied with plain and trefoil arches, and simple ribbed mouldings, and enriched with a central boss. The springings in front form supports for pendants, to which are attached bold and elaborate sculptured ones, the embossments being imitations of the foliage, flowers, and fruits of various plants. Above the canopy of each stall on the front side of the octagonal form, and on each angle is placed a tall unrocketed gable, resting upon bustos, generally of the human

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form, attired in fashionable and whimsical conceits, and surmounted by a finial formed of a double tier of the foliage of the oak or the thorn. The canopies and the gables are early specimens of what became elaborate tabernacle work in subsequent ages. Between the canopy of each stall is placed an interesting exhibition of form and effect, produced by varied whimsical positions of the body, arrangement of limbs, features of the face, of personifications of strength, cunning, &c. Above the finials of the gables of the canopies is a continuous cornice of mouldings and a bold sculptured representation of the fruit and foliage of the vine. The piers between the windows are adorned with elegant vertical mouldings to the height of about 36 feet, where is placed a capital of elegant foliage, from which gradually spring the mouldings or ribs for the vaulted ceiling, which is bound together and steadily fixed by the aid of a central and 24 key posts, pendant from massive and multifarious portions of the basement timbers of the roof. The ceiling, therefore, appears without any pillar in the centre for its support. The height of the central boss from the floor is 67 feet 10 inches, and the diameter of the building 63 feet, being the largest chapter-house in England. Upon the wall at the entrance of the chapter-house, there is the following singular inscription, in gilt letters, consisting of a Latin verse in Saxon characters :

“Ut rosa phlos phlorum,
Sic est domus ista domorum.”

As the rose is the chief of flowers,
So is this house of houses.

The following passage, alluding to this singular structure, occurs in the life of Æneas Silvius, afterwards Pope Pius II., who had passed through England on his visit to Scotland, a legate, about 1448, he went down to York, “a great and populous city, where there is a church celebrated over all the world for its workmanship and magnitude ; and a very lightsome chapel whose walls of glass are held together between columns very slender in the midst.” Above the entrance were formerly painted figures of saints, kings, and prelates, but these are now washed over, and coloured like stone. Tradition informs us that immediately over the doors stood thirteen figures of solid silver, double gilt, representing the twelve apostles, each about one foot in height, and the Virgin Mary in the centre, nearly two feet high. The windows are a noble lancet,

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46 feet high, and 17 feet 6 inches wide. Each window is divided into five lights. The whole window is filled with stained glass in excellent preservation. The glass in the tracery exhibits arms of England, of benefactors, and foliage. The lights each contain four representations from the scriptures, the lives of saints, and a many very singular and grotesque devices. They have suffered no mutilation of design by any insertion of a subsequent age. From a comparison of the various designs in the windows of the chapter-house and the vestibule, we may date them to the period between the years 1335 and 1355.

Adjoining the vestries is a room where the ecclesiastical court was held. Here several curious relics of antiquity are deposited. The most valuable and interesting of which is the large ivory horn, by the gift of which, Ulphus, Prince of Deira, conveyed all his lands and revenues to the cathedral; and by this relic the church still holds land of considerable value on the west side of York. Camden cites the gift of this horn as an instance of a singular mode of endowment formerly used; and Dugdale states respecting it, that "Ulphe, son of Thorald, who ruled in the west of Deira, by reason of the difference which was likely to rise between his sons about the sharing of his lands and lordships after his death, resolved to make them all alike, and thereupon, coming to York with that horn wherewith he used to drink, filled it with wine, and before the altar of God and Saint Peter, prince of the apostles, kneeling, devoutly drank the wine, and by that ceremony enfeoffed this church with all his lands and revenues." It was anciently adorned with gold, and had a massive chain of the same metal appended to it, but these have disappeared. During the troubles connected with the civil wars, this horn was for a considerable time lost, but was ultimately restored to the church by Lord Henry Fairfax, son of the celebrated parliamentary general, into whose hands, during those unsettled times, it had fallen. The carving and workmanship exhibit interesting specimens of Saxon art. In 1675, the dean and chapter caused it to be decorated with silver, and placed upon it the following inscription in Latin:—

"This horn, Ulphus, prince of the western parts of Deira, originally gave to the church of St. Peter, together with all his lands and revenues. Lord Henry Fairfax at last restored it, when it had been lost or conveyed away. The dean and chapter decorated it anew, A.D. 1675."

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Here is also preserved the large drinking bowl of the York Cordwainer's Company, by whom, on their dissolution in 1808 it was presented to Mr. Sheriff Hornby, as a mark of the esteem of his brother members; and by him was shortly afterwards given to the cathedral. It is of wood, lined and edged round the rim with silver, double gilt, and stands upon three silver feet. In the inside are the arms of the Cordwainer's Company, and it is otherwise ornamented. This bowl was originally given by Archbishop Scrope, and the purport of the gift may be gathered from the inscription, in old English characters, round the rim:—

Recharde arche beschope Scrope grante un to all tho that drinkis
of this cope XLti dayes to pardon

Robert Gobson beschope mesim grante in same fome afore saide
XLti dayes to pardon Robert Strensall

A large pastoral staff or croiser, of silver, six feet and a half long, which Catherine of Portugal, queen dowager of Charles II. of England gave to her confessor, Cardinal Smith, (who was nominated to the see of York by James II., in 1697.) The croiser was seized by Lord Danby, (afterwards Duke of Leeds,) as the archbishop was going in procession from the Roman Catholic chapel to the cathedral, and by him it was afterwards presented to the dean and chapter. Under the bend of the crook are figures of the Virgin and Child; on one side are the arms of Portugal, and on the other those of Smith, with a mitre and croiser, surmounted by a cardinal's cap.

Whilst taking up the old pavement in 1736, the pastoral ring of Archbishop Sewell (who died in 1278) was found, consisting of a plain ruby set in gold; that of Archbishop Bowet (who died in 1423) a composition, set in gold, bearing this motto, "Honor et Joy," the stone of which is lost; and that of Archbishop Grenfield, 1315, a carbuncle set in gold,—all of which are here deposited. Three silver chalices were also found in the graves of these archbishops.

There are also preserved a canopy of state, composed of gold tissue, and two small gilt coronets that were used in the procession which attended James I., when he passed through York, on his route from Scotland to London, after the death of Queen Elizabeth.

The ancient chair, in which several of the Saxon Kings were crowned, and which was also used at the coronation of Edward IV., Richard III., and James I., may now be seen in the vestry.

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Here are also the old Bible that was formerly chained to a reading stand in the Minster, bearing date 1611; an ancient deed chest with a carved representation of St. George and Dragon; a very ancient carving in stone of the burial of Christ; two figures that used to strike the quarters over the south entrance; the only two stalls which survived the fire of Martin; the colours of the 51st Regiment of Infantry; and the three silver maces of the vergers.

The Minster library situated on the north side of the cathedral adjoining the back part of the deanery, established in 732, contains upwards of 8000 volumes. It contains many curious and valuable manuscripts of the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th centuries; and some fine specimens of the printing of Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, Pynson, and other early English printers. The Library is open to the public between the hours of twelve and one on Saturdays.

13th. The various parochial and other choirs from the West-Riding of Yorkshire, met in York Minster for the purpose of joining together in the choral service of the Church of England. Dr. Monk presided at the organ, and R. S. Burton, Esq., of Leeds, conducted.

14th. Sir R. J. Murchison, communicated a letter to the *Times*, in which he announced the death, on the 21st of April last, of a distinguished young geologist, Mr. Richard Thornton, a native of Bradford, aged 25, of fever, whilst on his duties as geologist to the government expedition for the exploration of Central Africa. He was educated in the Royal School of Mines, where he greatly distinguished himself. Having been much attracted by the exploits of Dr. Livingstone, he volunteered and was accepted to go out as geologist and topographer of the second expedition. After making plans, and sketching maps of the banks of the Zambesi, illustrated by geological observations and sections, he quitted the Livingstone expedition and repaired eventually to Zanzibai, with a view of extending his surveys in equatorial Africa. Here he fortunately met with the energetic Hanoverian traveller, the Baron C. von der Decken; with whom he passed into the mainland, and ascended the flanks of the lofty, snow-capped mountain Kilimanjaja, making maps of this equatorial region, accompanied by geological notes. At the close of this adventure he decided to traverse Africa from east to west, for the purpose of determining the true physical structure of the centre and flanks of the southern

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map of the great continent. In the meantime, returning to his original duties on the Zambesi, to correlate his observations in the two eastern regions which he had examined, he fell a victim to the treacherous climate, which had previously carried off, in too rapid succession, the good Bishop Mackenzie and his archdeacon, as well as the exemplary and devoted wife of Livingstone.

16th. Thomas Judson, Esq., mayor of the ancient city of Ripon, entertained the members of the corporation and the principal inhabitants, including Earl de Grey and Ripon, at a sumptuous banquet at the Town Hall.

The annual police statistics of Leeds showed that the police force of the borough was 256, or one for every 809 of the population, and 90 square acres, at an annual cost of £16,108 13s. 5d. During the year there were 286 males and 114 females proceeded against for indictable offences, and 4691 males and 1212 females proceeded against summarily.

Sir Charles Wood, Bart., M.P., visited Doncaster, and presided at a testimonial banquet given to the corporation of that town, by the wool dealers and principal agriculturalists of the district. The banquet was intended as a recognition of the attention and kindness of the town council, in providing a spacious and convenient wool market for the trade.

17th. Thirty-nine lives were lost by a colliery explosion at Swansea, caused by a workman opening his lamp to get a light.

20th. The Bradford town council decided to increase the town clerk's salary from £800 to £1050.

The explosion of a locomotive steam engine at Arthington, severely scalded several persons, and was fatal to a child two years old, named Mary Ann Knowles, whose mother also was seriously scalded.

22nd. The Bishop of Columbia, formerly of Leeds, delivered an address on the mission to British Columbia, in the Leeds Philosophical Hall.

26th. The foundation stone of a new church at Masbro', Sheffield, was laid by the Archbishop of York.

27th. A grand dinner was given by the corporation of Sheffield, to the mayor (John Brown, Esq.), on the approaching close of his second year of office. A portrait of his worship, painted by Mr. Richard Smith, to hang in the Council Hall, was inaugurated after the dinner.

28th. The Hallfield Road Baptist Chapel, Bradford, was formally opened this day.

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29th. St. Stephens' School, Bowling, Bradford, was opened this day.

Earl de Grey and Ripon was installed Lord High Steward of Hull, an office established in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The duties chiefly consist in the nominal representation of the interests of the town in the House of Lords, and in the Privy Council. No public installation of a High Steward having taken place for about two hundred years, the novelty of the ceremony attracted unusual interest. His lordship afterwards took part in the unveiling of the statue of the Queen, presented by W. H. Moss, Esq., the mayor, to commemorate her majesty's visit to Hull, in 1854; and in the evening he was entertained at a banquet, attended by all the influential residents of the town.

30th. A violent storm which continued in many parts of the United Kingdom until the 2nd of November, commenced this day, and did considerable damage both by sea and land. The rivers not only of Yorkshire, but those of other parts of the country, were swollen to an extraordinary degree, and in some cases the adjoining lands were inundated. On the south coast, numerous vessels were damaged and several lives sacrificed.

31st. Thomas Smith Evans, and Thomas Dryhurst, were committed for trial for stealing and receiving about £800 worth of silver from Messrs. Bradbury and Sons, silver platers, Sheffield. They were convicted at the York Assizes in December, and each sentenced to six years penal servitude.

November 2nd. After sixteen weeks trial of strength, the dispute between the Methley colliers and Messrs. Briggs' came to a conclusion; the latter having conceded the terms insisted upon by the men, and a demonstration of miners was held on the evening of this day in the Leeds Victoria Hall.

3rd. At a mill in Castle Street, near Todmorden, a boiler explosion occurred, resulting in the destruction of a considerable amount of property; the loss of one life, and serious injury to several persons.

4th. A banquet took place at the Music Saloon, Wakefield, in celebration of the inauguration of the Albert wing of the Clayton Hospital and Wakefield Dispensary.

6th. The verdict on the deplorable accident at Edmunds main colliery, condemned the dangerous way in which the pit had been worked by the use of gunpowder in blasting; censured those under whose management it was placed,

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and expressed an opinion that "until a regular inspection of mines by the government takes place, accidents will be of frequent occurrence in the collieries in the immediate neighbourhood."

At a meeting held at Halifax, a Tradesmen's Benevolent Society was formed. An aggregate amount of £3450 was promised in donations, and Mr. Joshua Appleyard promised that when £4000 was subscribed, he would make it £5000.

7th. The Rev. Dr. Trench, Dean of Westminster accepted the Archbishopric of Dublin, vacant by the death of Dr. Whateley.

Peel Park, the public park of Bradford, was formally transferred to the corporation of that town.

The foundation stone of new schools in connexion with the Wesleyan Chapel at Manningham, Bradford, was laid by Isaac Holden, Esq., of Oakworth House, in the presence of a large concourse.

A deputation from the officers of the 4th East York (Hull) artillery volunteers, presented Lord Londesborough, at Grimston, with a magnificent sword.

The same day, the prizes won by members of the 7th West-Riding of Yorkshire (Leeds) Rifle Volunteers, were presented at the Leeds Town Hall. Sergeant William Wood carried off the "all comers prize."

D. W. Nell, Esq., one of the oldest magistrates of the borough of Leeds, died of apoplexy, this day, aged 64. He was placed upon the first Commission of Peace after the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act in 1836, and was faithful in the discharge of his magisterial duties.

9th. The Miners National Conference, for the consideration of miners grievances, the laws relating to miners, &c., commenced its sittings in Leeds, and was attended by upwards of fifty delegates from all parts of the country.

Mr. Alderman Obadiah Nussey was elected mayor of Leeds. Bradford; Joseph Farrar, Esq. Dewsbury; Dr. Pearnley. Doncaster; Henry Moor, Esq. Halifax; W. J. Holdsworth, Esq. Pontefract; John Moxon, Esq. Wakefield; Dr. Holdsworth. York; Mr. Hollin, (Lord Mayor.)

A triple murder was committed in London by a man of the name of Hunt; who afterwards committed suicide, and who put poison in some beer, which his wife and two children while driving in a cab partook of, and were poisoned.

Lady Londesborough distributed the prizes to the Hull Volunteer Rifle Corps.

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The foundation stone of a new Independent Chapel, at Hillhouse, Huddersfield, was laid this day.

11th. Thomas Ellison, Esq., having been appointed Judge of the County Courts of Sheffield and Rotherham, in the place of William Walker, Esq., resigned, sat for the first time at Sheffield.

Thomas Asline Ward, Esq., of Sheffield, resigned his office of Town Trustee, to which he was elected in 1817.

13th. The celebrated M. Thalberg, gave a performance on the piano-forte at the Town Hall, Leeds.

The Bishop of Ripon addressed a very important letter to the Churchmen of Leeds, recommending the formation of a society for Church Extension in Leeds. The movement was afterwards taken up with great spirit.

14th. The working men of Leeds decided to erect a memorial statue to the late Sir Peter Fairbairn.

A wherry accident in Briggate, Leeds, caused by furious driving, resulted in the death of John Ward, aged 72. Smith the driver of the wherry was afterwards committed to York to take his trial for manslaughter.

15th. The King of Denmark died, and was succeeded by Christian IX., father of the King of Greece and the Princess of Wales.

The new School and Preaching-room in connection with the United Methodist Free Church, at Hove-edge, near Brighouse, was opened.

17th. Brookfoot Mill, Halifax, was burnt down. The damage was about £12,000. The fire was discovered between three and four o'clock in the morning by a policeman, and in about an hour the mill was gutted by the fire.

18th. The Crawley court-martial began, and continued no less than 21 days, ending in the full and honourable acquittal of Colonel Crawley.

Three lives were lost by an explosion of petroleum in the shop of John Parker, Oxenhope, near Keighley.

Died, aged 84, Mr. Timothy Hutton, of Marske Hall, and Clifton Castle, Yorkshire. The deceased was the last lineal descendant of a long line of ancestors, amongst whom there have been two Archbishops of York, one of whom subsequently became Archbishop of Canterbury. The founder of the family was Matthew Hutton, Archbishop of York, who was born of humble parentage, in the village of Priestthattun, a small village in Lancashire, in 1524. He was Archbishop of York from 1595 to 1605, and from that and his other proceeds from the church revenues, purchased the estates which have been held by

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the family until the present time. One of the members of the family fought for the Royalists' cause in the time of Charles I., and another raised a troop to repel the invasion of the Pretender. The great uncle of the last deceased gentleman became Archbishop of York in 1747, and afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury. The deceased Mr. Hutton was born in 1779, and married in 1804, but left no issue. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1844.

Several serious fires occurred on farms situated on the Yorkshire Wolds.

22nd. Robert Hales, the Norfolk giant, died aged 43 :—height 7 feet 6 inches ; weight 452 lbs. ; he was latterly the landlord of the Burgoyne Arms, Langsett Road, Sheffield.

26th. The annual soiree of the Leeds Church Institute was held in the Victoria Hall, and was presided over by Lord R. Cecil M.P.

27th. A boiler explosion at the Phoenix corn mill, Wakefield, occupied by Mr. Carter, killed on the spot three men and a boy.

Died at Douglas, Isle of Man, aged 81, Thomas Motley, Esq., late of Osmondthorpe Hall, Leeds, one of the last of the officers of the Leeds Volunteers, under Colonel Smithson, in the year 1807.

28th. Died, at Farnley, aged 69, William Pawson, Esq., another of the senior magistrates of the borough of Leeds. He was placed on the Commission of Peace soon after the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act ; was twelve years an alderman, and in 1842, the year of the factory riots he served the office of mayor of Leeds, and displayed great coolness and sound judgment in that difficult and trying period. He was a useful and impartial magistrate, and ever tried to perform his duties conscientiously and well.

30th. A lamentable accident occurred in Leeds. About forty young women, employed by Mr. Barran, wholesale clothier, were at work in an upper story of his manufactory in Alfred Street, Boar Lane, when the floor above gave way, and fell, along with a large heap of bricks and other building materials. A large quantity of bricks and lime had been placed on the floor by workmen who were engaged in altering the roof of the building, and this extra weight bore down the feeble supports. Six females, namely, Emma Walker, Sarah Ann Phillips, Ellen Bouskill, Martha Ballance, Margaret Barry, and Mary Kelly were buried in the rubbish. The first one had a complete

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fracture of the spine, and the others were more or less seriously hurt.

On the same day, at Thrybergh Hall Colliery, at Kilnhurst, near Swinton, belonging to Messrs. Goatley and Co., six miners were killed by falling down the shaft, caused by the overturning of the "chair" in which the deceased were descending the pit. The whole of them were thrown out, and falling a depth of 150 yards, their bodies were shockingly mutilated.

Lord Houghton distributed at Pontefract, the prizes to the 18th West York Rifle Volunteers.

The New Cemetery at Elland, near Halifax, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. It was stated that a bishop had not visited Elland before since 1688.

December 2nd and 3rd. A storm of unusual violence passed over the country. It was most severely felt on the south and west coasts; and about one hundred lives were lost on the east coast. An emigrant ship to Australia named Wilhelmsburg, was wrecked, with the loss of four hundred lives. Extensive damage was done at the Smithfield Ironworks, Leeds.

3rd. A mill in the course of erection at Bridge-end, Elland, near Halifax, was blown down during a very high wind, which did considerable damage in the district generally.

5th. At a numerous and influential meeting of merchants at Halifax, it was determined to form an Exchange at the new Town Hall in that town.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hurst distributed the prizes to the 3rd West York (Bradford) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

8th. Sir John Lawrence was appointed Governor-General of India, *vice* Earl Elgin, who died on the 20th of November previous.

The Leeds Smithfield Cattle Show commenced.

A dreadful accident occurred at Santiago, in Chili, by which two thousand human beings, mostly females, perished by fire, in a church, and were consumed in the short space of a quarter of an hour, without receiving assistance of any kind, or rather because it was out of the power of the bystanders to afford them any help.

9th. Mrs. Cook, of York, and recently of Hull, was tried at the York Assizes on the charge of stealing from the mail bag at South Cave, a letter containing cheques of the value of £747. She was found guilty, and sentenced to three years penal servitude.

Another incendiary fire, making the seventh this year, occurred on the Wolds in the East-Riding of Yorkshire.

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A commission was sent from the Home Secretary to enquire into the capabilities of the Leeds Town Hall, &c., for assize purposes.

10th. Mr. Justice Wightman, the presiding judge at the winter gaol delivery at York, died very suddenly, having sat in the court on the previous day until six o'clock in the evening. The next morning about seven o'clock, he was found in bed in a state of insensibility from an attack of apoplexy, and died at one o'clock the same day. He was 79 years of age, having been born in 1784. He was called to the Bar in 1821, and elevated to the Bench in 1841, and for twenty-two years he wisely and well administered the law. Mr. Justice Mellor came from London and continued the assize business.

Great Fight for the championship, at Wadhurst, in Sussex, between Heenan, the American pugilist, and Tom King, the English champion. It lasted thirty-five minutes, and King won. The stakes were £2000. In the 25th round the American was unable to come to time.

11th. A majority of the grand jury at York agreed to a memorial against the removal of the assizes from York; the only dissentients being Mr. Walter Morrison, M.P., and Mr. William Beckett Denison. The order in council for the re-arrangement of the assize circuits was published in the *Gazette*. The county and city of York were to be added to the midland circuit, and the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Northampton, were to be added to the Norfolk circuit. The alterations to take effect from the 8th instant.

Two more incendiary fires on the Yorkshire Wolds, at Kilham, between Driffield and Bridlington, and for some time after scarcely a day passed without some additional fire, which caused almost a panic amongst the farmers in the Wold district.

12th. George Victor Townley, of Manchester, was convicted at the Derby Assizes, before Mr. Baron Martin, of the murder of Miss Elizabeth Goodwin, of Wigwell Grange, but the capital punishment to which the prisoner was sentenced was commuted to transportation for life. This trial, and the steps which led to a remission of the sentence of death, caused great excitement throughout the country. He afterwards committed suicide by jumping over the bannisters in the asylum in which he was confined.

13th. Samuel Wright, a bricklayer, murdered Maria Green, with whom he cohabited, in a lodging-house in Waterloo road, London. On the following day (the 14th),

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Wright was committed for trial; on the 15th he pleaded guilty, and was condemned to the gallows before his victim's remains were buried.

The School and Preaching-room, West Hill Park, Halifax, was opened.

14th. Patrick Hirley, the Leeds murderer of Anthony Golding, found guilty and sentenced to death, but with a recommendation to mercy. The sentence was afterwards commuted to penal servitude for life.

At the Wakefield Court House, an American named Daniel Milton, who is connected with the Southcottian sect, was fined for a trespass upon the property of the executors of John Wroe, deceased, at Wrenthorpe, the prophet of the society. Before committing the trespass he had posted the following notice:—

Important Notice!—Christian Israelite, Church Wakefield, 7th of 12th month 1863.—All believers in the divine visitation of George Tamer, William Shaw, John Wroe, and the coming of Shiloh, throughout the island of Great Britain and the British Provinces, who have subscribed towards the building of the Israel's Mansion, in Wrenthorpe, and who have not signed over the said subscription to either John Wroe, John Lalen Bishop, or Benjamin Eddowes, are requested to send their names and addresses, with the amount of their subscriptions, with immediate dispatch to Wakefield, in Yorkshire, England. Direct to 'Promised Messiah,' or Perfect Gospel Advocate! By order of the president of Church, J.A.J.

A railway accident, without parallel, occurred to a passenger train on the North-Eastern Railway, about 5 miles from York. The train was going about 20 miles an hour, when six or eight carriages got off the line and turned topsy turvy down an embankment ten feet high, and although there were about fifty passengers in the train, there was no serious injury.

15th. The first general meeting of the members of the liberal party in the northern division of the West Riding, took place at the Queen's Hotel, in Leeds, on the occasion of a public dinner given under the auspices of the Liberal Registration Association. The attendance was large, and the proceedings enthusiastic. Mr. H. S. Thompson, M.P. occupied the chair, and speeches were delivered by Lord Houghton, Lord Cavendish, Sir J. W. Ramsden, M.P., Sir F. Crossley, M.P., Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Ferster, M.P., and other members of Parliament.

16th. A complimentary banquet was given at the Town Hall, Halifax, to John Crossley, Esq., ex-mayor, as a

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recognition of his eminent services to the borough of which for four years he had held the office of mayor ; which position he had occupied with distinguished ability and princely munificence. Lieutenant-Colonel Akroyd presided, and the banquet was attended by Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Sir Fras. Crossley, M.P., and the leading inhabitants of the town.

A pleasure party ; four ladies and three gentlemen, were capsized in a boat and drowned, in proceeding from Lytham to Preston. Five of them belonged to one family, in Manchester, of the name of Sugars.

17th. A sergeant of the 3rd Buffs, named Mahaig, was sentenced to death at Kingston Assizes for the murder of a young woman named Waterer, who had left service at Guildford to live with him, and they had both agreed to take poison, but his portion had failed to do its work. Being recommended to mercy on account of good character, his sentence was commuted to penal servitude for life.

18th. Great fire in Milk Street, Cheapside, London, by which warehouses and merchandise were destroyed, estimated to be worth from £100,000 to £150,000.

21st. At a public meeting in the Civil Court of the Leeds Town Hall, presided over by the mayor, it was determined to erect a monument to the late Sir Peter Fairbairn.

The same day, in the Grand Jury Room, a Female Servants' Home for Leeds was formed.

22nd. The second annual gathering of aged people took place at the Lord Nelson Inn, Luddenden, near Halifax. The united ages of those present was 7870, the average being 71 years each person.

23rd. Mr. Jowett, worsted spinner, Bradford, suspended, with liabilities about £90,000 ; a dividend of 12s. in the pound was paid.

Mr. W. S. C. Standish, of Duxberry Hall, near Preston, a county magistrate, was sentenced to one months imprisonment in the common gaol, and to pay a fine of £300 to the Queen, for wounding two men named Hesketh and Burke, on the highway, on the 8th of September last, near Ormskirk.

The prize fighters, King, Heenan, Sayers, Mace, and others were bound over to keep the peace by the Sussex magistrates.

Mr. Thackeray, the distinguished novelist, died. He was a descendant of a Yorkshire family, but was himself born in Calcutta in 1811.

A quaint and picturesque old building known as Wade

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Hall, situate in Wade Lane, Leeds, was about this time pulled down for the purpose of forming a new street, being a continuation of Kelsall Street from Woodhouse Lane to Wade Lane, near the top of Merriion Street. Wade Hall was the only really picturesque old house in the whole town, and one upon which poor Haydon—the ill-starred painter—once stopped to gaze, as it stood out in all the magic of light and shade, beneath the beams of a silvery moon. Externally it presented to us a large, rambling, square-looking stone house, crested with a brotherhood of angular chimney shafts, crowned with very plain and very modern pots; rejoicing in a goodly number of gables, some of them ornamented with queer odd-looking crockets, rather out of perpendicular; with windows divided by heavy mullions into many narrow lights, with leaded casements glazed with little diamond-shaped panes of sombre glass, and surmounted by weather moulds, terminating in stiff ornament, or running out at abrupt angles. A low blackened oak door, curiously panelled and studded with large rusty nails, once opened out on the east front, but its hinges had not creaked for many a long year. The old walls had been patched, and pointed, and plastered, and were stained and tinted with various colours, from the palette of Father Time, whose tooth—had been busy too, gnarling and furrowing, and seaming each individual stone to his own fancy. The ivy, defiant alike of smoke, and soot, and dust, had cast a green mantle about it, and rustled a pleasant chorus to the cold winter's wind, as it whistled about the nooks and crannies of the old weatherbeaten pile. The interior possessed some very interesting features, particularly in that portion of the house occupied by Mr. Catley. The principal room on the ground floor fronted Wade Lane: its walls were covered with wainscot, and the chimney piece was richly ornamented. The staircase was of massive construction, there being as much timber in it as the whole interior of some houses that are built now-a-days. The steps had been renewed with deal, as the old ones were a good deal worn, but the turned balusters, the broad hand-rail, and the massive stocks, surmounted with carved standards, were all of polished oak. At the head of the staircase a little square lobby of panelled oak lead into another fine old room, with its wainscot unpainted, but not very brightly polished, and ornamented with a deep frieze very richly carved in foliage and grotesque heads. The chimney piece was handsomely decorated. Ascending still higher, was the attic story, covered

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with dust and festooned with cobwebs, and to which the bats and sparrows had und sputed access. This ran over what was known as the ball-room, which had been walled up for many years. Some of the ceilings retained their original decorations in plaster-work. There were no dates or initials about any part of the house, but its general aspect externally, and the character of the internal decorations, would lead most people to ascribe its erection to a much earlier period than documentary evidence confirms. By a deed dated 1659, it appears that the site of Wade Hall was then arable or pasture land, and unbuilt upon. On the 28th March, 1677, a lease is entered into between "William Beswicke, of Lidgate, in Leedes Mainerideing and Countye of Yorke, cloth-worker," and Thomas Carter, of York, merchant, and Richard Man, of Leedes, merchant, for "all that close of arrable, meadow, or pasture ground, with the appurtenances, lyeing and being in or neare Lidgate, within the mannor of Leedes, in the countye of Yorke aforesaid, called or knowne by the name of Towne Cille, containeing by estimation two acres, be the same more or less, abutting upon the highway leadeing betwixt Leedes and Woodhouse towards the east, and Waide Lane towards the west, with the messuage, tenements, and buildings *lately erected and built*, and now standing and being in and upon the said premises, as the same now are, or late weere, in the tenure and occupation of the said William Beswicke, and Samuel Sykes, of Leedes aforesaid, alderman." This deed is signed, "sealed, and delivered" in the presence of

GODFREY LAWSON.
JO. WILKINSON.
JO. KILLINGBECK.

WILLIAM WALKER.
WILLM. HUTHWAITE.
SAML. WALKER.

From these documents it appears that the house must have been erected at some period between 1659 and 1677, and as the last dated instrument describes the "buildings" as "*lately erected and built*," it seems very evident that we cannot refer its erection to an earlier period than that in which Charles the Second of precious memory "reigned king." A few particulars relative to some of the parties to the above deed may not be uninteresting. Of William Beswicke we can glean nothing. Thomas Carter, of York, merchant, was an alderman of that "good citye," and its Lord Mayor in 1681. He died November 6th, 1686, and was interred in St. Martin's Church, Micklegate. Samuel Sykes, of Leeds, alderman, filled the office of mayor in 1671. He died May 25th, 1684, and was interred in the

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Parish Church. Godfrey Lawson was mayor of Leeds in 1669. He died January 27th, 1709, and was interred in St. John's Church, where, writes Thoresby, "there is set up a curious marble monument" to his memory. Besides other good works, he added to the Grammar School "a new apartment in the year 1692, in the lower room whereof is a conveniency for a fire for the scholars in winter, and in that above a growing library." John Killingbeck was mayor of Leeds in 1667. He died at Moor Grange, September 19th, 1696, and was interred in the old chapel of Headingley. William and Samuel Walker were Leeds merchants. The Sykes's were Leeds merchants—the Gotts of those days. Thoresby married a daughter of Richard Sykes, who, he tells us, was the first private gentleman in Leeds who kept a coach for his own use. One of the Sykes's was Rector of Spofforth; and John Sykes, M.A., a son of his, died at Sheepscar Hall, on the 10th October, 1686. The site of this hall is now covered by streets of cottages, swarming with children. It was a venerable stone building, standing in a pleasant garden, and surrounded with green fields, and was demolished some quarter of a century ago, and one of the last relics of it we remember seeing was a bulky oak rafter, curiously carved, and dated 1592, which was doubtless the period of its erection. Thoresby writes in his Diary, of May, 1684, that he was "*entertained* with the melancholy news of the death of Alderman Samuel Sykes, and his brother-in-law Mr. Kershaw, Rector of Ripley: two excellent persons, and very useful in their several capacities." Lidgate, mentioned in the Wade Hall lease of 1677, is not the short street, or passage, at present known as Lydgate, but a continuation of Woodhouse Lane, commencing about Brown's warehouse and ending at the corner of Wade Lane, where a pile of buildings formerly stood that went by the name of Cabbage Hall. The name is a very ancient one, and probably derived from the Saxon *Lud-gæt*, a back door, or back way or road leading out of the town. A branch of the Blayds family lived, carried on business as merchants, and amassed great riches in Lidgate. John Blayds, Esq., who was three times mayor of Leeds, bequeathed his possessions to John Calverley, Esq., who assumed the name of his enricher. The Browns occupied the same premises, and, as one of our old merchant princes, the name of "Jimmy Brown" still lingers as "a household word." The premises below, now occupied by Walter Stead, Esq., were originally tenanted by

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Thomas Bischoff, Esq., another Leeds merchant of the olden times. The merchants of those days lived in good plain houses adjacent to the warehouse—they imagined that no man could “get on in the world” who lived away from his business—they were to be found at work by six in the morning—they dined very early—worked very hard—drove very hard bargains—and made very large fortunes. How different is the merchant of to-day, with his ornate warehouse; his “genteel villa residence in the country;” his carriage and pair; and his luxurious dine at six. Time brings about strange changes. Another of Lidgate’s old houses now forms Nos. 1 and 2 at the bottom of Woodhouse Lane. It is a fine substantial brick building, three stories high, with stone quoining, and a curious square leaden rain-pipe, ornamented with a coat-of arms, flowers, fruit, &c., in low relief, and with the initials and date “FNX, 1727,” upon it. The arms are those of the Fairfax family, and the house was most probably built and occupied by Nathaniel and Katherine Fairfax. When General Wade encamped his large army at Leeds, during the winter of 1745, he is said to have resided at Wade Hall, from which circumstance it is generally supposed that the old house and Wade Lane derived their names. So far as the house is concerned this may be correct, but it certainly does not apply to the lane, which was known as Waide Lane in 1677, and doubtless derived its name from Thomas Waid, who had possessions hereabouts and in the Head Row, all of which, in 1530, he bequeathed for the repairs of the highways, &c. In 1712, the annual rents of this charitable trust amounted to about £16, but with the accumulation of capital, and the improved value of the property, it now yields an annual income of at least £1500. Camp Road is another name which preserves the memory of this encampment; but it is comparatively modern. Long Balk Lane being its old title, and probably derived from the ancient balk, or high ridge of unploughed land, a derivative which would suit its natural features very well. The site of the encampment extended from Wade Lane to Sheepscar. Brunswick Place and Brunswick Street were built upon what was formerly known as the “Soldier Close,” and we have conversed with old people who remembered that the stone walls which bounded this meadow were reddened in many places by the camp fires of the soldiery. Some half-dozen fine old elms, of magnificent growth, and most picturesque outline, that used to sling their tall shadows upon

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that portion of the “king’s highway” known as Whitelock Hill, a little above Sheepscar Bar, were said to have been spared from destruction by Mr. Whitelock undertaking to supply the half-starved soldiery in that quarter with coals. In those days quarries were wrought near the top of Lady Lane and Trafalgar Street. The High Causeway, a footpath once raised some eight or nine feet above the level of the road, stood on the sight of the former. A fine old wood and plaster building stood on what is now the top of Trafalgar Street. It was one of the best examples in the town, and was occupied by a facetious, beer-loving cropper, who used part of it as a dwelling-house, and the remainder as workshops. It was demolished some eighty years ago. A few gun-flints, buttons, small tobacco pipe heads, and sundry collections of beef and mutton bones, are the only relics that have been brought to light to attest the presence of Wade’s grand army,—“the last encampment which, in time of actual war on English ground, has taken place in this island.” The rebels, however, did not come to Leeds, and so its wealthy burghers and timorous old ladies, escaped “Scot free.” Wade Hall has sometimes been called the Manor House; but this is erroneous, as Thoresby plainly tells us that “where the Castle of old stood, is now a capital messuage; and the ancient *Manor-house*, lately with the Park, &c., the estate of Richard Sykes, of Leeds, Gent.” Tradition also reports that Oliver Cromwell slept a night in Wade Hall, and that for some time it was the residence of John Harrison the benefactor. Matter-of-fact parchment, however, proves that neither of these great men could have done any such thing, as Cromwell died in 1658, and Harrison in 1656, both of which dates are antecedent to its erection.

1864. January 2nd. The Halifax Exchange was formally opened by the mayor, Mr. W. I. Holdsworth. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Edward Akroyd, Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P., and Mr. John Crossley. The same day 180 tradesmen were enrolled members of the Exchange, and the annual subscriptions promised amounted to £162.

The new wing of the Halifax Infirmary first occupied.

7th. St. Thomas’s Church School, New Bank, Halifax, opened by a tea meeting, &c.

8th. Albert Christian Victor, son of the Prince of Wales, was born this day.

Mr. W. F. Forster, M.P. for Bradford, according to

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his annual custom, addressed his constituents in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Alderman Brown occupied the chair.

10th. Explosion of a hot-water apparatus in the Wesleyan Reformers' preaching-room, Skircoat Green. The chapel keeper was badly burnt and damage was done to the room.

23rd. The foundation stone of a new and handsome school building, to be erected in connection with White Abbey Wesleyan Chapel, Bradford, was laid by Mr. James Wilson.

26th. A public meeting of the subscribers of the Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Society took place in the Town Hall, when the Rules, &c., for the regulation of the society were adopted. It was announced that upwards of £4000 had been subscribed as a fund, and that annual sums to the amount of £337 had been promised. The chairman, Mr. Joshua Appleyard, in fulfilment of a previously expressed condition, handed to the treasurer a cheque for £1000, as a donation.

27th. The preaching-room at Mr. Joseph Crossley's new almshouses, Halifax, was opened by a sermon, delivered by the Rev. J. Simpson. At the close of the service, Mr. Crossley made a few remarks to the inmates of the almshouses, observing that he hoped the inmates of the houses would be as happy in living in them as he had been in building them. He also informed them that the endowment of the houses was fully accomplished.

A piece of silver plate was presented to each of the following five directors of the Halifax Joint Stock Banking Company, viz. :—Mr. John Abbott, Mr. Wm. Edleston, Mr. Joshua Appleyard, Mr. John Haigh, and Mr. George Whiteley. The total value of the plate was £1000, being £200 to each, and was presented to them in acknowledgment of their long and gratuitous services at the board of directory.

28th. The Rev. Amos Blackburn, Independent minister, Eastwood, was knocked down, run over, and killed on the spot, by a train at the railway crossing near Eastwood. Mr. Blackburn, who was a native of Halifax, had been forty years minister at Eastwood.

A large meeting was held in the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford, to consider the position of the liberal party with respect to the reform question, and the approaching general election. Mr. Alderman Brown occupied the chair.

February 3rd. A presentation of a handsome time-piece

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and a silver inkstand was made to Mr. Frobisher, late organist at the Halifax Parish Church, by a number of friends, in appreciation of his services in the promotion of music in Halifax.

4th. The divorce case of O'Kane v O'Kane, and (Lord) Palmerston, came before the divorce court, the suit was dismissed.

The foundation stone of a new Independent Chapel, to be built in the vicinity of the Seven Stars, on the Wakefield Road, Bowling, Bradford, was laid this day by Henry Brown, Esq.

9th. Isaac Holden, Esq., this day, cut the first sod of the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway, at Haworth. The event caused the primitive old town to be a scene of unusual bustle and gaiety. The bells of the ancient church rang out merrily. Flags, and banners, and streamers, flaunted from the church tower, and house tops, and windows; and not fewer than 20,000 people covered the sides of the hills around. A procession formed one of the features of the ceremony, consisting of officers of the West Riding Constabulary; Spring Head Brass Band; Engineer and Contractor; Clergy; Magistrates; the Chairman and vice-Chairman of the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway; the Directors; Gentlemen and other inhabitants of the district three abreast; Secret Orders, &c. Mr. Holden was presented with a beautiful spade, the handle of which was covered with frosted silver, representing oak leaves, and the implement terminated in a small spade in the form of an ornamented shield, which bore the inscription:—

“Presented to Isaac Holden, Esq., on the occasion of his cutting the first sod of the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway, on Shrove Tuesday, February 9th, 1864, at Haworth.”

The Rev. John Wade presented the spade, and another instrument consisting of a handsome wheelbarrow of polished oak, was presented by the Rev. E. Oldfield.

10th. A horrible murder took place at Greenhouse, Keighley, between three and four o'clock this day. The name of the victim was Sarah Terry, about 35 years of age, and her murderer, her husband, (who for ten months had been in a low state of mind) Brian Terry, about 38 years of age. He nearly severed her head from her body with a sharp spade, or hay knife. He was tried at the Yorkshire Spring Assizes for wilful murder, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty on the ground of insanity, upon which the prisoner said “Oh! but I am guilty! I

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am guilty ! what have they brought me in not guilty for ?” The judge ordered him to be kept in custody during her majesty’s pleasure.

20th. The foundation stone of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel, Lane-head, Brighouse, was laid by the Rev. R. Harley, F.R.S.

21st. The Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Queensbury, near Halifax, was opened.

March 1st. The work connected with the removal of the old Unitarian Chapel at Elland, was begun. The new chapel is to be erected at South Wells. The site of the old chapel was given up for the purpose of forming a new street. A number of bodies were disinterred under the authority of an order of the Secretary of State, and removed to Elland new cemetery.

2nd. The Halifax new Post-Office opened.

A meeting of the committee entrusted with the arrangements connected with the presentation to Mr. John Crossley, of Halifax, of his portrait, was held, when it was reported that the subscriptions had amounted to £317 11s. It was decided to expend about three hundred guineas upon the portrait, exclusive of the frame.

Contested election of a surveyor for Norland. The number of votes given for Mr. Samuel Blackburn was 52, and for Mr. George Binns 22 : the former, therefore, being elected.

5th and 7th. Between Saturday night and Sunday morning the premises of Messrs. Brown and Muir, drapers, Market Street, Bradford, were entered by thieves and robbed of goods to the value of £2000.

8th. The award in the action commenced by Messrs. Crossley and Sons, the well known carpet manufacturers, at Halifax, against Messrs. Bright and Co., of Rochdale, for an alleged infringement of a patent, granted on the 28th of September, 1850, was given this day. It was in favour of Messrs. Bright and Co.

SHEFFIELD FLOOD.—At midnight on Friday, the 11th of March, 1864, two hundred and seventy people were sound asleep, or stealing an hour from rest for some extra work, in the hamlets and suburbs of Sheffield, and in a moment they were at the mercy of a deluge. In a few minutes more they were lifeless figures, half buried in mud, crushed under ruin, entangled in wreck, rolling down towards the sea, among trees, remains of houses, cattle, and all the spoil of cultivated valley or crowded street. Up among the hills of Loxley and Stannington, guarded by a



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monster embankment, and held in by the sides of the mountains themselves, was lodged an immense reservoir—an artificial lake, and the whole of its contents, a hundred acres of water, leaped out of their lofty bed in an instant, and rushed in one black, boiling, overwhelming torrent, down the gorges, through the vale, over farm and village, into the startled town. The enormous flood, bursting from above a high-pitched hill, rolled and thundered down the deep descent, alarming the country round for miles; house and bridge, workshop and homestead, cottage and mill, forge and wheel, were swept away with the deluge; and above 270 souls at least perished beneath those dark and angry waves. Over some the dreadful inundation passed in their sleep, and they must have died as in some nightmare fit or terrible dream; others were, to judge from their countenances, awakened to one instant's ghastly consciousness of peril, and drowned as they struggled amid the drifting wrecks of their dwellings. From many the fury of the eddying billows stripped their entire clothing; men, women, and children, whirled away out of their shattered habitations, were carried miles afar, their bodies mutilated, their limbs torn off, their features obliterated by the savage current, and the crashing together of walls, timbers, house-roofs, broken bridges, and floating merchandise in the general wreck. A district was blotted out; a population gone; between Hillsborough and Malin a township vanished; families numbering from ten to twelve persons were drowned, and their remains, in not a few instances, were washed to a distance beyond recovery in the streams. To talk of the property annihilated appears frivolous with so much human agony in view. Hundreds lost their whole; the young crops were swept from the fields; fifteen miles of the valley, from Bradfield downwards, were laid waste, as though an avalanche, a volcanic flame, or a cloud of locusts had passed that way; buildings gone, gardens turned into expanses of mud and slime, and the miserable drift of death travelled even to Doncaster, where the bodies of the drowned were actually rescued. Who could conceive or depict the anguish of that midnight tragedy! A young mother, with her infant, two days old, was among the victims. An old man escaped to a garret, while his son was overtaken on the stairs. A little boy wandered about in the morning, in a vain search only, for the spot on which his parents' house had stood. It is one hideous perspective of desolation, bereavement, and misery—worse than Hartley, when its

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men and youths were brought up from the fatal pit—worse than Harleem, when its dykes were swept away—worse than a battle-field—worse than the scene of a pestilence ; a night of wretchedness and weeping such as might have been witnessed at Santiago after the priests had kindled their bonfire of beauty in its bedizened and be-fripperied cathedral.

THE RESERVOIR.—The great Bradfield Reservoir is about eight miles from the town of Sheffield, and several hundred feet above the level of the water at Lady's Bridge. It was formed by an enormous embankment across the dale, the length being about 400 yards and the depth something like 90 feet. In order to make it indubitably secure, its foundations were about 60 feet below the natural level of the ground, and its breadth at the base, was more than 500 feet. The dam covered 78 acres, but the water extended over a vast space above it. In the midst of a violent storm of wind, the water made its way through a crack which appeared in the top of the reservoir, and almost instantaneously widened it to a great gap 110 yards long and 70 feet deep. Confined by the steep sides of the narrow valley, the flood came pouring down, a wall of water 50 or 60 feet high. Every building that it struck went down before it like a castle of cards—corn mills, grinding wheels, a paper mill, a few substantial residences, and a multitude of feebler structures, homesteads, plantations of trees, rocks—the works of man and the works of nature disappeared in one common wreck. Happily the buildings in the upper part of the valley were chiefly works. The houses were few, and thus it happened that till the flood reached the neighbourhood of Malin Bridge, where the valley widened and the population became more numerous, few lives were lost. But here began the saddest story of all. Even rows of houses disappeared ;—swept away with all they contained ; many others stood in a ruined state—their inmates gone, their furniture destroyed ; workmen lost their employment and their tools ; manufacturers lost their premises, their machinery, their stores of finished and unfinished goods and material ; traders of various kinds found their stores destroyed, and while their liabilities were going on their resources were cut off.

Low Bradfield.—The first case in which life was lost by the flood occurred at Low Bradfield, where a poor infant, the daughter of a tailor named Dawson, fell from the arms of its affrighted mother and was drowned. Here the

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newly-erected Endowed School and school-house are gone. At this place two bridges, Mr. Ibbotson's corn mill, and Mr. M. Elliott's blacksmith's shop, was washed away. The house of a man named Empsall was destroyed, but the inmates happily escaped. The losses of animals in this neighbourhood are numerous. Mr. Hawke lost his house and barn, and his cow and pig. Mr. Ibbotson, of Lower Bradfield, writes—"A few minutes before twelve o'clock he heard a shout, and the roaring of the flood. He instantly aroused his nearest neighbours and others in danger. My house stands about fifty or sixty yards from the mill, on rocky ground, higher than the roof of the mill, facing across the valley. On hearing a noise and a shout 'The flood is coming,' I instantly leaped out of bed and looked out of the window, from which we have a view of more than a mile of the river course. I could hear the roar, and just discern the rushing water up the valley. At this moment the water was passing over our mill weir in its ordinary course. The bridges and the buildings adjoining the river were all standing. I ran out of the house down to within fifteen or twenty yards of the flood. Language cannot convey any just description of the awful thundering crashing roar of the torrent. It was as if the earth itself was being rent asunder by the impetuous stream, which appeared from floating objects to rush along at a racehorse speed down the centre of the valley. I fondly imagined and repeatedly exclaimed, 'This must be a wild dream; it cannot be a reality.' I may just name the principal structures which disappeared five minutes from the time I looked out of my bed-room window:—1st, the chapel bridge, stone-built: next the blacksmith shop; next the corn mill, a three-story building, built with heavy ashlar stone in the lower part; another strong stone-built foot bridge; a large school-room; a new two-story stone-built schoolmasters' house. The corn mill resisted the current until it reached the roof. I may give you the case of Mr. Nicholls, the schoolmaster, and Mrs. Nicholls, by way of illustrating the rapidity with which buildings were swept from the face of the earth. They had only to cross the road and ascend our field, a distance of fifty or sixty yards, to reach our house after the alarm, but before they had got half-way, the school and house had disappeared. He actually felt the spray from the coming flood blown against his face. The destruction is so complete here that the rock is actually torn up under the foundations, and visitors appeared amazed when told what buildings have stood here."

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Damflask.—Here the corn mill and the greater part of the wire mill were washed away. The corn mill belonged to Mr. Earnshaw, of Bradfield, Mr. Jos. Hobson being the occupier. The wire mill was occupied by Mr. Shaw, and belonged to Mr. Tasker, of Sheffield. Three men who were working in the wire mill were missing. There was lost here a navvie, who lodged with a person named Kirk. The messenger sent from the dam to give warning of the coming danger, had reached Kirk's house, and all the family escaped but the navvie, who declared "he would not turn out of bed for anything." Kirk's house and an adjoining one disappeared. As also the Earrel public-house and a cottage, the property of Mr. George Eadon, of Sheffield. The occupier of the Barrel was Mr. John Ibbotson.

Rowell Bridge.—At this place the bridge and two grinding wheels were totally washed away. One of the wheels belonged to Messrs. Elliott and Pitchford, and the other to Messrs. Darwen and Oates. About sixty persons were employed here, and all the poor men's tools were carried away. One man was lost, a grinder named Bradley, who was working at the time of the flood. The cottage of John Waters, close to the edge of the flood, happily escaped. Between Rowell Bridge and Malin Bridge, with only one or two exceptions, the numerous wheels and tilts which followed one another in quick succession the whole length of the stream, were utterly destroyed. In many places nothing remained to show where the tilts stood, except the wreck of a water wheel or the scattered pieces of machinery. In some cases the position of the mill dam could hardly be traced. The whole valley was a scene of most awful desolation, not a single bridge remaining. Most fortunately in very few cases were men at work, though some had most narrow escapes, having just left off, or having been prevented beginning by exceptional circumstances. Woodward's paper mill escaped with wonderfully little damage. The wheel and more exposed parts were destroyed, and a great amount of damage in spoiled paper, but the building was comparatively uninjured. An adjoining tilt known as Ibbett's, came in for the full violence of the torrent, scarcely one stone was left, but here again most fortunately all the workmen were away. The Old Mill was destroyed, and here Joseph Denton lost his life.

From Little Matlock to Hillfoot.—These hamlets, on the banks of the Loxley, were the first to experience in its most tremendous force, the rush of waters from the

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hills above. Just above Matlock, the Loxley is confined between high and precipitous banks, which restrict and confine its course within limits which cannot be altered even by such a furious assault as was made upon them on this occasion ; and consequently the enormous volume of the flood was confined in a comparatively narrow gorge, as it were, for some hundreds of yards. But at Matlock, and below it, the gorge suddenly opened out at one side, and the river on the left hand was confined only by a low bank of earth, which gradually rose into the Loxley hills. It was here that the flood, rushing at the fearful speed which its descent from the hill had given to it, spread out its huge bulk, and overwhelmed the left bank and the adjacent low lands, which were submerged in a moment. The frail bridges, which were built of timber, resting on slight stone piers, were washed away and carried like straws upon the surface of the torrent. Messrs. Denton's wheel and tilt and a row of houses on the right bank of the river, opposite the works, were most unfortunately situated in regard to such an accident as this. The wheel and tilt on the left bank were necessarily close to the stream from which the power was obtained, but they were upon a sort of headland, projecting into the stream and meeting it in its flow from the precipitous banks above on the right side. They were connected by a slight but sufficiently substantial bridge, with a row of houses on the right bank occupied by several of the workmen, and these houses were also situated upon the tongue of a headland, which is exposed to the full strength of a torrent sweeping down the river. The works suffered immense damage. They were nearly entirely submerged, and the heavy masses of iron, and the ponderous machinery, were torn from their places, and dashed about as though they were playthings. The site of the rolling mill was only traceable from the foundations ; and the building next to it sustained almost an equal amount of damage. The bridge was of course swept away ; and the water made a clean sweep over the headland, carrying away all the other buildings that had been erected upon it, and making for itself a deep bend in the centre of what had been a field. The bed of the stream was widened a hundred feet, but even this additional space was insufficient ; and it rose forty feet on the cliffs above and below, on the left bank, tearing away the surface and leaving the solid rock exposed. The disappearance of the bridge completely cut off communication between the banks, but when the flood had subsided it was found that

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vast masses of rock had been piled across the bed of the stream, and these were used as the piers of a very rough and rather dangerous plank bridge by which, after considerable difficulty, we were enabled to reach the left bank. The "bridge" was laid at that part of the river where the cliffs are steepest, and only persons accustomed to climbing could make their way from the base to the summit of the cliffs. Arrived at the row of houses above referred to, one of the most melancholy scenes connected with the inundation had taken place. There were five houses, and of their occupants, Daniel Chapman, his wife, two children, two apprentices, a servant girl named Alethea Hague, and Edward Chapman, (nephew of Daniel Chapman) were all drowned. The next house was inundated, a portion of the party wall was swept down, and the doors and windows were burst open by the force of the waters. Fortunately, the inmates saved themselves by retiring to the upper room, and on the partial subsidence of the flood they removed to a house near at hand, which was approached at the side by a flight of steps, and had a living room a considerable height from the ground. The flood rose up to the doorway, and carried away the steps, leaving in their place a mound of mud and sand. A narrow gap between the block of houses and the wood was widened by the displacement of a huge mass of earth, which was swept round the headland into the river. A field beneath was completely obliterated by the mud, and upon the return of the river to its usual channel, the ground was covered several feet in depth with heavy stones. A number of trunks of heavy trees lodged amongst the cliffs, forty feet above the level of the river. A heavy stone wall, one hundred and fifty feet from the river, had been reached and demolished. At Harrison's tilt, on the left bank, very extensive damage was done to the building and works, and two young men, Walter Booth and Joseph Gregory, were overtaken by the flood and drowned. We should have said that at the old wheel (Denton's) two boys were working; one of them, John Bowers, was swept out of the building and carried away. The other boy escaped. Messrs. Cadman, of Matlock Works, were great sufferers. Their mill was almost submerged, and a great part of the machinery was irretrievably damaged, many parts of it indeed being washed into the river. The stream seemed at this point to have spread out to an enormous breadth. Standing upon the left bank of the river, at the highest point where the water had reached, the corresponding point upon the other bank

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was at least 150 yards distance, and was forty feet above the level of the river. At Wisewood Works, the property of Mr. W. I. Horn, the rolling mill was almost entirely swept away. Scarcely any traces of the building remained, and the greater part of the machinery had been removed from its foundations, and swept along some distance down the stream. At Mr. Taylor's forge, the building and machinery sustained almost equal damage, but fortunately no lives were lost. The man had just gone out, and another would have taken his place in two minutes. Behind the mill was a small row of houses. The water came up to the top of the garden steps, within a yard of the doors, but passed on and left the houses untouched. A horse was in the stable between the mill and the river; of the stable not a trace remained, but the horse was found at the top of a steep field, one hundred yards away from the house, uninjured. Going down the river towards Wadsley Bottom, on the left bank, we came upon ruins which were said to be those of Messrs. Sissons' rolling mill. The foundations, upon which had rested some of the most ponderous machinery, were carried away, the mill being exposed by its situation to the full force of the current. The heavy machinery was cast into the bed of the river, as though it had been projected thither by an explosion of gunpowder. On the opposite side of the river from Matlock to the junction of the two streams, the Loxley and Revelin, the bank was laid waste, and the fields and hedges covered with mud and *debris*. Upon the promontory just above Malin Bridge there stood a commodious farm house, occupied by Mr. James Trickett. With the exception of a small portion here and there of the foundation, not a vestige of the house remained. Mr. Trickett, his wife, four children, two servant men, maid, his father-in-law, Mr. Thomas Kay, aged between seventy and eighty, and a gentleman named Barker, who lodged with them, found a common grave. The stable was swept away, with the exception of a tottering ruin of one wall. A solidly-built barn withstood the current, but unhappily it seemed to have diverted it upon the house. A huge chasm, where once a pleasant garden had been, only one tree remained, a slender weeping ash, stripped of its bark, and bowing to the force of the flood. Four horses were drowned and washed out of the stable, and their bodies dotted the banks of the stream at intervals near the bridge. In the *barn*, which was partially submerged, there were eleven milch beasts, which were saved by the

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strenuous exertions of a farm servant. At this point the loss of life began to grow more and more serious at every step. Between Mr. Trickett's house and the river were three cottage houses. The nearest to the water was occupied by Mrs. Hannah Spooner, her brother-in-law Benjamin, her sons Jonathan and Henry, and a young man named Charles Wood, and a little grand-daughter of Mr. Spooner's. In the next house a married couple named James and Mary Bagshaw resided, and in the third lived John Hudson, his wife, and three children. With the exception of Henry Spooner and Charles Wood, all these persons were lost. The two survivors were washed ashore, and escaped most miraculously by clinging to the bank upon which they were cast. The strip of land on which the houses stood presented the aspect of a virgin soil, so completely had all traces of the buildings being obliterated. Malin Bridge, which stood at the confluence of the Loxley and Revelin, was completely destroyed; and where a corn field had been, the flood had cut a passage for itself, into which the river was diverted. A picturesque waterfall was formed by a landslip in the new bed of the stream. Going still further down the river on that bank we found a rolling mill of Messrs. Johnson and Barker a mere mass of ruins. The end of the solid stone building was driven in, and a perfectly indescribable mass of the *debris* that had been carried down the stream, resting upon a thick stratum of mud, hid the massive machinery from view. Outside the works extensions were in progress, but the masons would seek in vain for any trace of their labours. Two long boilers, resting upon solid pins of brickwork, were partially dislodged, and entirely stripped of their covering. The ground and the river bank were covered with rolls of wire and crinoline steel, and the heavy tools used by the workmen. A stable had only a portion of one wall left standing. Mr. Barker, one of the proprietors of these works, and son of Mr. Barker, of Arbourthorne, Sheffield Park, was the gentleman drowned in Mr. Trickett's house. Still following the course of the stream, we came upon what had been a block of small workshops, occupied by file-cutters. They were greatly injured, but were saved from complete destruction by the accumulation at the side of an enormous mass of trees, the portions of wood-work of houses, chairs and sofas, and some of the heaviest furniture from the desolated houses above. Next to them, at Hill Bridge, opposite the Hillsboro' Inn, stood about twelve small miserable tenements, which possessing very

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little strength or solidity of structure, would have inevitably been swept away *en masse* but for the protection afforded by the barricade above mentioned. The water rose nearly to the bed room ceilings. In one of the houses a man named George Mills and his wife were drowned. The interior of the house was a mere den of mud. At the back of these cottages was a house occupied by Robert Graham, his wife, and six children. They were all saved, owing to the uncommon presence of mind shown by Graham. He awoke to find the water invading his chamber, and before he could act efficiently, he and his wife and children were all knocked down by the fall of a brick wall. By superhuman exertions he got them out of the water, and placed them all upon one bed. He says that he could not prevent the bed floating about in the chamber, but by his earnest assurance he prevented his family from making a hopeless attempt to escape, and when the flood subsided they were rescued. Next to him lived George Snape, a table blade grinder, and his wife. They were drowned. Opposite to this house lived a man named Whittles, his wife, and five children. Here an extraordinary spectacle presented itself. The gable of the house was washed away, exposing two bed rooms. In one of them, resting on the corner of the floor, which was tottering to its fall, being only supported on two sides, was a little stump bedstead. Upon that bed Whittles placed his wife and children, and held them firmly upon it, while he supported himself with one hand on the mantelpiece. They were all saved. Amongst the other sufferers in this block of buildings were four of the family of the Pickerings, who kept the Freemason's Arms, Eliza Mappin, who lived in a house in the yard, and a man and his wife, whose name we did not ascertain. It is scarcely necessary to say that the furniture in the houses left standing was totally destroyed.

Between the houses of Malin Bridge and the hills there was a large piece of ground which the river had spread over with its plunder. We noticed a kitchen dresser—a good respectable article of furniture—at gun-shot distance from any house. We wonder what had got the matron who owned that tidy dresser, and we wonder to whom the dresser belonged. Was it the farmer's at the bend of the river, or did it belong to the landlady of that spruce inn of which nothing but the cellar could be found? There were no less than three kitchen boilers scattered unnoticed among the stones. In a pool of dirty water an iron bedstead in emerald green—a fancy article for the class of

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house to which it had belonged—lay half buried, and its mistress had probably either drifted down the Don or was stretched on one of those boards where the corpses were for greater saving of space laid unwashed and much bruised side by side. The adhesiveness of mortar was shown in the behaviour of some of the brickwork. There were pieces of brick wall that had, after being carried a considerable distance, hung together like boards. There were sections of brick chimneys which lay on their sides like boxes, at several hundred yards from where they were thrown down. A solitary perambulator stood apart, and made us think of baby and the great loss there had been in children. Sometimes a bit of oilcloth, a man's boot, or a piece of broken crockery cropped up among the stones, and but for these signs of home you would not suspect that the stones laid down in a confusion like that of the small boulders which lie at the foot of the hill had ever formed the walls of a house. There was one large tree that had got upon its feet again, and there was an instance in which several others had fastened their arms round a living one and held their ground. A gig and some farmers carts and railway trucks had stuck in separate corners of the river. The gig was said to have been carried off the adjoining road with the horse and driver along with it. The houses at Owlerton were exposed as if they had been made for the purpose of exhibiting their interiors. In one room there was an iron bedstead, in another an old mahogany one, and in a third the floor had canted like a corn shoot, and the bed and its occupants had been sent down the river. At the stone bridge there was a brick house which had been brought down by the current with its roof and flooring all complete. The story may seem an incredible one, but the fact was witnessed by thousands. Another remarkable fact was the heavy burden of earth which the flood brought with it. It was no uncommon thing to see men at work with spades shovelling up the soil from the floor of what had been their best room, and as a rule the smallest rooms appeared capable of furnishing several hundred weights of earth for carting away. The movement of great weights by hydraulic power was illustrated at the bridge below the new barracks. The bridge was not upset, or rather it was only partly upset. The current, not to be baffled, turned the position, and cut itself a road round its opponent the bridge.

Malin Bridge to Hillsbro'.—After overwhelming Malin Bridge, the volume of water seemed to have divided into

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two powerful streams, one of which swept away a row of houses with the whole of their occupants. Among the persons drowned from this row are Joseph Crapper, a shoemaker, a widow named Etchell, who kept a school; Ann Mount, a small shopkeeper; a family named Goddard, numbering five persons; William Sellers and wife, a family named Watson, George Jepson, his wife, daughter-in-law, and grandson; — Barrett, shoemaker, and family; and a family named Spooner, who numbered eleven persons. William Watson was borne down the current for some distance, with his wife and family. The eddying water bore him past a house, and he saved himself by clinging to a window frame. The Stag Inn, kept by Mrs. Eliza Armitage, was carried away, with the exception of one wall and part of the roof. She was drowned, along with her son, his wife, and five children, and her son-in-law, with his wife and two children, were lost in the next house. Opposite to the row which disappeared was another row of twenty-four houses. They did not experience the full fury of the flood, but the lower rooms were completely submerged, and the furniture either dashed to pieces or utterly ruined by the mud. Several of the inhabitants said that they were awakened by a noise like thunder, which they attributed to a more than usually heavy fall of water over the weir at Malin Bridge. Several of them looked out of the windows, and they saw that in two minutes after hearing the noise the water had risen up to their bed rooms. The feeling most prevalent amongst them was that of deep and earnest gratitude for their wonderful escape. While we were investigating the condition of these houses, we may state, as illustrating the loss of life in this locality, that no less than forty-six bodies were removed from the water and placed in various buildings between Hillsboro' and Owlerton. On the river bank, the premises of Messrs. Butler, Wilson, and Co., and Mr. John Wilson, forgers and rollers, had almost entirely disappeared. Ten dead bodies were found in the stream opposite these works, and were removed, part to the New Free Inn, and part to the Rodney. At the back of the Stag several houses were demolished. Thomas Hines and his family, and Thomas Bullond and his wife were drowned here. Between Bowers-row and Hillsboro' the flood had taken a clean sweep across the road and the fields, obliterating all the land marks and leaving nothing but a large track of mud, which was thickly strewn with trees, parts of the roofs of houses, the lighter parts of

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machinery, casks, grates, fire irons, and hosts of other things. The sweep of the flood seemed to have been towards the left, and a row of houses on the left hand side of the road, above the Hillsboro' Inn, felt its full force. They were submerged, back and front, to the top of the ceiling of the bed rooms. The first house, occupied by a man named Dyson, his wife, five children, and his brother, was entirely destroyed, with the exception of the bed room and attic; and the inmates, with the exception of Dyson's brother, were drowned. He escaped by breaking through upon the slates. In the next house the inmates, named Cooper, saved themselves in the garret. The partial demolition of the houses had, of course, exposed the manner of their construction, and it is scarcely too much to say, in the words of one of the spectators, that a good smith's hammer would have smashed all before it. Five inch walls, with occasional dabs of mortar, and floor joists like clothes props, and boards more like plasterer's laths than flooring, sum up in a few words the manner in which these houses had been constructed. In one of them we noticed that a clock had stopped at exactly twenty-seven minutes past twelve. In a smaller class of houses at the end of this row the loss of life was fearful. James Atkinson, his wife, two little boys, and his daughter were drowned. In the next two houses lived William Atkinson and his family, and in the next George Atkinson and his wife. Not one survived. In the furthest house of the row, Isaac Drabble, his wife, and two children were drowned. These houses were of older date than the others, and were rather more strongly built. Across the road was a little hovel, which seemed a mere mass of stones, loosely piled. The bed room, as it was termed, was scarcely eight feet from the ground. In one corner was a large box, in which the occupant of the house—an old man—had sought shelter from the flood. He closed the lid on himself, and was found high and dry uninjured when the waters receded. Across the Wadsley and Langsett turnpike road the flood had driven huge heaps of stones and trees, parts of corn and hay stacks, which were piled up in front of the school house and by the side of the police station, and this had saved them from being swept away. The Hillsboro' Inn was submerged in its lower stories. The water rushed into the cellars, literally blew up the flooring, and burst out the doors and windows. The furniture in the lower stories was quite ruined. On the opposite side of the road, Mr. Woodcock, maltster,

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sustained a serious loss by the destruction of the goods with which his shop was stored. Next door was the Shakespeare Inn, which seemed to have narrowly escaped destruction. The cellars were filled with water and a number of beer casks were smashed, and the rooms on the lower floor were half filled with mud. Several dead bodies were removed here as they were got from the river opposite, and were placed on planks on the mud in the passages. Hillsboro' bridge was broken up, and the communication wholly cut off.

Hillsboro' to Owlerton.—Lower down the road, between Hillsboro' and Owlerton, Mr. Hawksley seemed to be the chief sufferer. The side of his house was almost concealed from view by an enormous accumulation of ruins, against which several dead animals were jammed. The works opposite his house were carried away in great part, and a large summer house had been carried bodily across the road and left in the middle of a miniature lake. The heavy rails and stone work in front of his house were washed down, and the garden was filled with deep mud, leaving only visible a pretty statue of praying Samuel. A man named Turton, and his wife, who lived at Marshall's paper mill, were drowned. In one of the small cottage houses lived a family named Dean. In one of the upper rooms two little boys were in bed, and they were awakened by feeling the bed float about. One of them, by pressing against the ceiling, prevented the bed from touching, and so saved himself from being suffocated, but his brother jumped out and was drowned in the chamber. The destruction among the small cottages and on the newly laid-out streets on the Owlerton road was almost on a larger scale than it was higher up the river. The stream of water had left a clearly defined course, extending for nearly 300 yards, upon the wall of Hillsboro' Hall, which was partially demolished. In a small cottage lived a family named Proctor. The house is one of a row of three, and they were saved from being swept away by a similar barricade to that which was thrown before Mr. Hawksley's house. The escape of the inmates of Proctor's house was rather remarkable. Mrs. Proctor's married daughter, her husband and child, were sleeping in a room on the ground floor, in which a man of average height could not stand upright. Mrs. Proctor was sitting up reading, and between 12.30 and 12.45 she heard what she described as a great roaring noise. She went to the door, but before she could open it the water rushed in. She made her way into

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her daughter's bed room, and just succeeded in getting the inmates up into the room above, when the door and window gave way before the rush of water, and the low rooms were filled to the ceiling.

Along Owlerton road, for a space of 400 hundred yards, the flood committed great havoc. The fronts of a row of four houses were burst in, and the water had found an escape through the back of the centre house, carrying with it the whole of the furniture. The public-houses along the road were used as receptacles for the dead bodies. At Hollin's public-house fourteen dead bodies were placed in the stable. Amongst them were Daniel Chapman, Ann Mount, Joseph Goddard, and Sarah his wife, Selina Spooner and her infant daughter Betsey. Several of the bodies were in a very disfigured condition, the men in particular having apparently struggled desperately for life. At the Victoria Hotel there were seven bodies, among whom were Mary Wolstenholm, William Damms, a youth named Spooner, a man named Price, a girl named Sarah Watson, and her sister, a few months old. There was also a beautiful girl about two years old, whose little arms were lifted up and crowded before its face, as though she had endeavoured instinctively to shield herself. Owlerton Bridge was the only one higher up the river than the new Neepsend Bridge that at all withstood the torrent, and it was much injured, though passable. We now pass on to the point where the Loxley joins the Don. The flood swept over Rawson's meadows, and dashed against the hill at Ward's-end, and in its recoil carried away several of the mills and forges on both banks of the river. The Wards-end slitting mill was submerged, and immense damage done to the machinery. Four bodies were amongst the ruins, but they were those of persons drowned higher up the river. Of the mills and buildings along the whole course of the stream from this point to Neepsend, it may be said, that when they were not prostrated by the fury of the current, they were left tottering and almost covered with the ruins that had been swept from the upper part of the valley. The bodies found scattered about the fields and in the deep brooks were removed to the mills. In the Park House mill, ten bodies were hastily laid upon the mud. Amongst them were Thomas Winter, aged 70, toll collector at Hillsboro' gate, who had been identified by a son residing at Chesterfield, and James Frith, aged 34, scythe grinder, Wadsley bottom. He had a wife and five children at Eckington. Some of the bodies were much

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disfigured. Lower down the stream, at the silver mill of Mr. Peace, the wonder was not at the extensive devastation that had been committed, but that any part of the building had been left standing. A large quantity of silver which was being rolled was missing. Ten bodies were recovered in this locality. Opposite the mill, under the overhanging wood, were several dwelling-houses, occupied by families named Hurts, Saxon, Slack, and Dakin. The men working during the night at the mill were alarmed by the thunder of the approaching flood, and they hastily sought to arouse the inmates of the houses. Slack's and Dakin's got out by breaking through the roof, from which they escaped into the wood, the sloping bank nearly touching the roof. The inmates of the other houses also escaped. One dead body was found resting on the branches of a tree, and another was jammed between a beam and the wall of a house. It was expected that a large number of bodies would be recovered when the brooks and water-courses along the wood side could be cleared. Coming down the Hillfoot, the most serious damage to buildings seemed to have been done at the works of Messrs. Marshallington and Makin. The end of the buildings facing up the stream was partially broken down, and the water having once obtained entrance, had run riot through the whole length of the workshops, destroying machinery and everything in the place. The owners were constructing a massive weir, with heavy iron shuttles; but the flood carried away the whole erection. Half a dozen huge stones, strongly clamped together, were driven more than twenty-five yards from the place where the weir had been. Along the river front of the works was an elevated footpath, along which ran a strong iron railing of inch round iron, secured to iron pillars weighing one cwt. each. This was driven from its place, and the wrought-iron bars were twisted in many fantastic forms. At this end of the building the file cutters' stocks were washed out of their shops. The destruction was not unaccompanied by loss of life. A man named William Simpson, who was working at the forge with a boy named Capper, ran out of the workshop and sought shelter on the top of a boiler which was erected by the side of the goit. Capper took refuge on a beam over the boiler, and escaped the fate of his companion, who was washed away with the boiler and the brick piers upon which it stood. The boy remained in his position several hours. The flood rose fifteen feet in the interior of the workshops. Below the mill, near Farfield Inn, stood two groups of

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cottage houses. They were in great part destroyed, but we did not hear of any loss of life among the inmates, most of them escaping to the garrets. A man named Baggley said he heard a noise which he thought was that of steam blowing off, and went to the window, and seeing nothing alarming returned to bed, but in less than three minutes the water had reached his bed room window. Joseph Hawley, on the opposite side of the road, also compared the noise in the first instance to the blowing off of steam, but he said that in two minutes after he heard it, the water had reached its utmost height. Not fifteen minutes elapsed before the flood began to subside. The back of his house was burst in, and the water forced out the doors and windows in front, clearing the two rooms of furniture.

Owlerton to Neepsend.—Between Hillfoot and the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, were many acres of land laid out in gardens, which was covered deep with mud. All the land marks were swept away, and the wide plain was covered with the *debris* of the flood. In Neepsend lane, the Far Field Inn, opposite the site where the wooden bridge at Hillfoot had stood, was greatly damaged in the lower stories. Down the land on both sides the scene of devastation was almost worse than at any other place. In several wretched garden houses, one storey high, whole families were drowned. A man named Petty, his wife, and three children, were drowned in a little building that seemed scarcely larger than a pig-stye. In another, a file grinder named Hukin, his wife, and a niece were drowned. Messrs. Fawley's tannery, opposite Bacon Island, suffered tremendously, and the lower part of the premises entirely disappeared. Immense damage was done to the stock and machinery, and two thousand skins were washed away. The press-house was a mass of ruins, the trunk of a huge tree having driven in the wall and fallen upon the hydraulic press. From that point the water swept across the yard, and burst through the wall of the lower storey. The piers supporting the superstructure remained intact. Parcels of skins prepared for the market, of enormous weight, were carried out of the shop and left embedded in the mud in a garden. At the head of the yard there were two houses, in one of which a man named Thomas Wilkinson lived. He "had been in a flood before," and when he found the house nearly submerged, he got on to the roof. A light cart floated near, and he got into it and held on by the windows until he was

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rescued. Whilst in that position he kept up a conversation with the persons in the other house, and advised them to "hold on" in the garret in which they had sought refuge. Near these works the body of a man was found in a tree, and another was jammed between part of a hay stack and the side of a cottage. The gardens behind the Victoria Hotel presented the appearance of a lake of mud, the ruins of the garden houses sticking out here and there. A woman was found in a pond at the back of the hotel, and her three children were supposed to be in a pond which was formed behind. Eleven bodies were found in the gardens, and removed to Mr. Bagshaw's house. A serious loss of life occurred in the garden houses between the Victoria Gardens and the gas works. A woman named Bennet was lost. Her husband was rescued from the roof of a garden house by a man named Poston. A man named Elston, his wife, and a child fourteen days old, were reported missing. A man named Howard, and his wife and daughter, and a family named Fletcher, got on the roofs of their respective houses, and were saved by Poston and members of his family. In Poston's house there were three babies alive, which he had taken in, and was doing the utmost in his power to supply their wants till they were claimed or provided for in case of the loss of their parents. A house occupied by a man named Jenkinson was partially swept away, and he lost his life. A family named Moss, five in number, were swept out of their house into the stream, near Neepsend Bridge. They were all drowned but Joel Moss, who saved himself by clinging to some timber that had accumulated against one of the piers. The works of the Gas Company at Neepsend suffered to a very serious extent. Retorts, boilers, and engines were either ripped from their foundations or buried in ruins. The damage here was estimated at above £1500. More than 1000 tons of coke and 10,000 feet of timber were washed away. Five men were working on the premises, and made their escape on to the railway. The yard was used as a temporary receptacle for the dead, and three dray loads were fetched from thence to the workhouse. The Neepsend Tavern was almost submerged, and great damage was done to the whole of the houses in that narrow street.

From Hillfoot to Corporation Bridge.—Hillfoot bridge, as we have already said, was swept away. Taking up the narrative of disaster at the end of the bridge at Neepsend lane, we had before us an appalling scene of destruction

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and desolation. The boundary walls of the river were swept away, and with them disappeared numbers of adjoining buildings, including houses and parts of houses. Close to the river was a row of low white-washed cottages, the most eastern of which, standing away from the rest, was occupied by John Gannon, a labourer, his wife, and six children. The water rose to a considerable height in the bed rooms, and appalling were the cries for help and mercy of the inmates. The house was so full of water that he and his household climbed upon the roof, and there clung together with desperate tenacity. They had been there but a few minutes, when the house was swept away as if it had been pasteboard. A wild shriek was heard for a moment; the family were plunged into the whirl of waters, and every member of it immediately perished. A labourer, named Coggan, and his wife, living a short distance beyond Gannon's, had gone to attend the funeral of a sister of one of them. They had left at home their three children, the oldest of whom was about ten years. The children slept in the same bed on the ground floor, and were drowned as they slept. The waters dashed with a loud hissing roar against the corner shop of Mr. Tindall, grocer, almost close to Gannon's, and destroyed his whole stock. A little lower down the river side was another row of low white-washed cottages, in one of which lived an aged widow woman, named Bright, two sons, a daughter-in-law, whose husband worked some miles off, and was therefore not at home, three grand-children, and a youth of fifteen years, named Edward Cross, employed by Mr. Mills, tanner. One of the old woman's sons sought refuge up the chimney and escaped. The daughter-in-law dashed through the rising waters with her youngest child, and, by a desperate struggle, reached a neighbour's house in safety. The old woman and the rest clung together, and all five perished, being hurried down the stream, along with half of the house. A few yards nearer the centre of the town lived a butcher named John Mayor, who had an invalid wife, and, consequently, slept down stairs. His wife had been from home for some time, and only returned a few days previous. Husband, wife, and daughter were all drowned before they could escape from the low room; while Miss Clayton and another inmate, who occupied a bed room in the upper story, escaped. The houses where all these persons were drowned belonged to Mr. Henry Mills, cutler, Parkwood springs. The lower rooms of the entire row of houses in which they

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lived were gutted, and the rear walls of several of them had been entirely carried away. In the same row of houses lived Thomas Albert, a skinner in the employ of Mr. G. Mills. He had a wife and several children. Immediately the waters burst into his house, Albert took the eldest boy on his shoulder and rushed out, telling his wife to follow him. She attempted to do so, but perished with the rest of the children. In the next house to Albert, was Mrs. Peters and four children. Her husband was in Lincolnshire, and she was alone with the children. She escaped into a neighbour's house with one of the children, but the other three were drowned. Several of these houses were so low that the bed rooms were not a refuge, and the inmates had no alternative but to try to reach more lofty rooms, where they could get beyond the reach of the water. A heart-rending scene occurred in Jackson's yard, on the opposite side of Neepsend lane to Mayor's house. In this yard lived William Needham, a skinner in the employ of Mr. Hawley, his wife, and two children, and also a man named Glover and his wife. They all rushed out of their houses, and tried to make their way down the passage into the street. Finding this impossible, Glover and his wife made for a neighbour's house, but sunk exhausted before they could get through it to the upper room, and both perished miserably. Needham and his wife lost both their children in a desperate struggle to reach the same refuge. Mrs. Needham got inside the neighbour's house, but was still in such deep water that she was borne off her feet. Unfortunately, the chamber door was closed, and the force of the water was so great that those in the bed room could not push it open. Mrs. Needham strove to hold her child out of the water, until it died in her arms, and then she let it go, clinging convulsively to a table to support herself. At length the panels of the chamber door were broken out, and she was drawn up stairs. Her husband had even a narrower escape, being drawn in at the bed room window, after he had struggled in the yard until he was as nearly as possible exhausted. Father and mother were saved, but both their children were lost. Mr. John Gray, of the Cardigan Tavern, assisted in removing the bodies to the Rutland Hotel, whence they were afterwards removed to the workhouse. Mr. Gray had a trotter shop near, and it was entirely gutted. Neepsend lane is low at this point, and the water was consequently very deep. All the houses were flooded chamber height, and the destruction of furniture,

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Sec. was immense. We next came to Neepsend bridge, where the destruction was as great as at the footbridge higher up. The parapets of the bridge, and the walls on both sides the river, had been swept away. Adjoining the bridge are the rolling mills and other works of Messrs. Joseph Peace and Co., Merchant Works, where considerable damage was done. The boundary walls of the unoccupied ground next the bridge were torn down, and two waggons and the same number of carts were floated away. The river wall of the works had been carried away, and quantities of articles floated down the stream. Water ran all over the works to the depth of five feet, greatly damaging the machinery and finished goods in the works and warehouses. Upwards of 200 gallons of oil were washed away, and the current was so irresistible that it burst open the large doors, carried a case of files from the top to the bottom of the yard, and floated pieces of steel into the river. The stonework of the pavement and wall into which the doors were bolted were torn away. About twenty men were on the night shift, and had they been at work at the moment the water rushed in they must have been carried into the machinery and killed. Fortunately they were at supper, and warned by the roar of the advancing flood hurried into the engine house chamber just in time to save themselves. The man who lives on the premises and his wife had a curious adventure. The wife is an invalid, and both slept on the ground floor. The first notice they had of the flood was that their bed was floating about the room, and to save themselves seemed hopeless. The man tried to open the door, in order to get out, but without effect, and there was nothing for it but to stick to the floating bed. Fortunately the water speedily began to subside, and as soon as it was sufficiently low some men from the works went to the door. The door being shut had kept the water in the room to such an extent as to create a pressure which it required the greatest efforts to overcome. At length, however, the door was forced open, the water rushed out, and the bed with its occupants descended to *terra firma*. The furnaces were washed out, and the whole works brought to a stand still. The damage, however, it was thought, would not exceed £400 or £500. Opposite the works of Messrs. Peace was a row of buildings consisting of a house occupied by a man named Ridge, and some stables. The stables were washed down and five horses in them were killed. The house is in a hollow, and the

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water flooded the bed rooms to a great depth. Ridge, his wife and six or seven young children climbed through a window upon the roof, and escaped by means of a ladder obtained from the works of Messrs. Peace. The works of Mr. Mills, tanner, &c., presented an extraordinary scene of desolation. All the tan and other pits were full of water and sand, the "pelts" and skins in various stages of manufacture being destroyed. Wool skins of the value of about £300, which had been received from London on the very day of the flood, were washed away or destroyed. The machinery was deeply embelied in wet sand. The water had swept through the works, floating a wooden house from the top nearly to the bottom, bursting windows, removing pans, and throwing the entire place into such utter disorder that weeks would elapse before it could be restored to a working state. The walls and sheds adjoining the river were in a great measure swept down, and large quantities of finished goods were destroyed. Fortunately the principal store room for one class of goods was too high to be reached by the water, but the destruction of finished goods was considerable and the total damage would be large. The body of a young woman was found in one of the tan pits, whither it had floated from some point higher up the river. A workman of Mr. Gibson, joiner, was doing some repairs in the lower part of the premises, but was fortunately at supper, higher up when the flood came, and so escaped. Ball street foot bridge crossed the river adjoining Mr. Mid's works. The Green lane end had been carried away: the other end lay sloping upon the edge of the weir, bent as if it were a piece of whalebone. The boundary walls were washed down and other mischief done to the works of Messrs. Thackray Brothers, engineers and millwrights, below the approach to the bridge. The adjoining works of Mr. John Brammell, file and steel manufacturer, were seriously damaged by the flood, walls being knocked down and hulls girted, containing property of much value. The portion of these works which belonged to Mr. John Parkin did not suffer so much. The works of Messrs. Taylor; of Drury Bros. and Walker; of Mr. Ashforth, and of Messrs. J. and W. Nicholson, had been damaged considerably. The Eagle Works, belonging to Messrs. W. K. and C. Peace, steel and file manufacturers, were submerged to the depth of five feet; a shed had been washed down, and other damage done. The water debouched to the left at this point along Orchard-street, filling all the houses up to the bed room

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floors, and doing great damage. Mr. Clayton, grocer, had two pigs drowned, and much flour floated from his shop, the door of which gave way. Mr. W. Batty had five pigs drowned. Messrs. Faulkner and Co., carriers, had ten horses destroyed, and Mr. F. Coggan, butter merchant, had one horse destroyed, and the floor of his house let down. Mr. Robinson, of the Pheasant Inn, and his neighbour, a man named Eastwood, had each a pig drowned, and the former's furniture suffered greatly. Henry Frost, and a neighbour named Hinchelinc, had each six or seven pigs drowned. In Orchard lane lived John Parkes, his wife, and two children. Parkes himself was so ill as to be unable to get out of bed. Being upstairs, he was above the reach of the water; Mrs. Parkes jumped out of the window with her two children to escape, and all three were drowned. The woman and one child were picked up near the Harrow Inn; where the body of the other was taken was not then known. The door of the house where Parkes and his family lived was burst open, and a grey horse was floated into the house, where it remained when the flood subsided. John Vaughan and his wife, an old couple, lived in Orchard street, and kept lodgers. They slept in the low room and were drowned in the first rush of water which filled the room. The lodgers remained in the bed rooms and were uninjured. Much damage was done at the works of Messrs. Norton and Sammonds, ironfounders, opposite the end of Orchard-street, two horses being drowned, great quantities of models and other valuable property being floated away, and serious injury being done to the machinery. On the premises of Mr. Samuel Thorne, Harvest-lane, damage estimated at £300 was done. Two horses were drowned, and six pigs, the latter belonging to tenants. A store room containing doors, &c., was carried away with all its contents, the inner wall of the building, which adjoined the river, alone remaining. The narrow corner between the end of Harvest-lane and the river was the scene of some very sad casualties. In a room in the Hope and Anchor yard lived a widow named Crump, and her son, aged about 28 years, a man of weak intellect. They had no upper room to which to escape, and when the waters subsided were found lying dead, the one on the bed and the other on a sofa. They had evidently been overtaken by the first rush of the flood, before they were well awake. In the same yard, Mrs. Green, a manglewoman, occupied a house consisting of a

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single room, and she too was drowned in the first rush of the water, having no upper room to which to retreat. A cluster of houses in this and adjoining yards were old and low. The water rose high in the bed rooms, and the old buildings tottered under the pressure of the current. All but Mrs. Green and the Crump's had upper rooms, and retreated to them, calling from their windows for help, which in most cases none could render. Two or three families of the name of Pitt and Kay, were rescued, being assisted one by one through a small window upon the roofs of their houses, and over the roofs into Corporation Street. The water burst the lower walls of an adjoining house, and Thomas Allen, the occupier, attempted to seek safety upon the roof. He slipped, however, and had the narrowest possible escape from rolling headlong into the river. With the assistance of his wife he scrambled back into his bed room, and there awaited whatever fate was in store for him. The house withstood the shock of the waters, and all were saved. Mrs. Twigg, a widow woman, with three young children, lost five out of six cows, and the sixth suffered so much that it was not expected to live. Her donkey cart was also carried away, and her donkey nearly killed. Her means of livelihood were thus swept away at a stroke. William Empson, of the Crown Cow yard, Bridgehouses, had eleven cows and a horse, the latter bought only the day previous, drowned, several of them being carried away, and the remainder left in their stalls. Three of those carried away were found at Twelve o'clock Wheel. Empson's house was flooded to a great depth, his furniture in a great measure destroyed, he and his family escaping only by transferring themselves to the garret. Ann Knap, a widow, with five young children, and only one arm, lost her donkey and cart, and nearly all her children's clothing, and part of her furniture.

From Bacon Island to the Wicker.—Returning to the site of Hull and Bridge, we resume the narrative at Bacon Island, which is opposite the old barracks, and presented an extraordinary scene of desolation. At the head of the island was the dwelling house of Mr. James Sharman, known as the "Shuttle House," Sharman having charge of the shuttle by which the water was turned down a broad mill-race passing the mill of Mr. Rogers, of Philadelphia, and through the works of Messrs. Butcher. In this house was Mr. Sharman, his wife, a daughter, two daughters-in-law, and four grand-children, one of the latter being a baby.

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They were sleeping soundly until aroused by the call of the watchman. They awoke to find the lower rooms of their house full of water, and the upper rooms rapidly filling. An iron bar closed the egress from the chamber window, but with the strength of desperation Sharman wrenched it out. A ladder was obtained, and they descended as rapidly as they could from the bed room window, with nothing on but their night clothes, the mother of the baby throwing it out to the watchman, who caught it in his arms without doing it the least injury. The last member of the numerous family had scarcely reached the ground, when with a great crash, the house was swept bodily away, not a vestige being left behind. The family expressed unbounded gratitude to the policeman, whose promptitude had saved nine lives, and whose kindness to those he had saved was as great as his promptitude was effective. His name was John Thorpe. Spreading over the island in one irresistible volume, it swept away every vestige of the walls, rails, and fences. Even the soil of the island was swept away. A stable, occupied by Mr. Greaves, treacle boiler, formed the gable of a row of houses on the south side of the island. The end wall of the stable was knocked down with such violence that it dashed through the wall of the adjoining house. The pony of Mr. Greaves was driven in its stall. George Shaw, a miller's labourer, and his family, occupied the adjoining house. The water filled the lower rooms, and floated the beds in the upper rooms. As portions of the foundation gave way, the house tottered, and the family gave themselves up, expecting every moment to be carried away. Their experience was also the experience of the occupants of the other cottages in the row. The water and its load of *debris* thundered around them, but happily failed to destroy them. Just below this row were two houses standing crosswise, and fronting towards their corner gable. George Wright, a furnace man in the employ of Messrs. Butcher's, occupied one of these houses, and a family named Mappin the other. Wright's lad with them one child of their own—a baby, and an older child, who was a visitor, being the daughter of a tradesman living on Sheffield Moor, with whom Mrs. Wright was formerly servant. The roar of the waters aroused Wright, who knocked at the partition wall to alarm his neighbour. Mappin's wife returned the knock, and a moment afterwards heard a wild scream of despair. When the flood had subsided, it was found that the gable wall of Wright's

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house had been carried away, and that with it had gone Wright and his wife, and their young visitor, the daughter of Mr. Johnson, pork butcher, Sheffield Moor. Wright's child was found playing on the bed all unconscious of its bereavement; the candle which its parents had lighted in their terror burning near it. The father of the lost child, the neighbours say, applied for the living child in its stead, but a prior claim was made by the relatives of Mrs. Wright. Subsequently, however, we understand Wright's child was handed over to Mr. Johnson, who undertook its care. Mr. Howe, metal smith, occupied a large house on the island, fronting the stream, and had in front of it a large and substantial built greenhouse. The greenhouse was carried away, and the water filled the house up to the chamber floors, destroying the oodshoot kitchen behind it. The house withstood the force of the waves, and all the family remaining in the upper rooms escaped. Behind this house was a long row of cottages, presenting their gable end to the flood. The occupants were all alarmed by the roar of the flood, and huddled together in their bed rooms. Those who ventured to their windows to look out, having to wade up to their knees in water, but all escaped. Their doors were burst in, and the destruction of their furniture was complete. What was not carried away was broken, scarcely an undamaged article being left in any of them. Immediately below Bacon Island, on the Sheffield side, is the mill of Mr. Joseph Rodgers, of Philadelphia. The stream swept away sixteen pigs and their styes, but five of the pigs were floated upon the slope towards the infirmary, and were not drowned. Four horses were drowned in their stable, and the water filled the mill up to the second floor. Several men had been at work in the mill all day and all night filling bags with flour. They were just about beginning to draw them to the upper story when the dreadful rush of water burst into the room. The men had just time to get up the stairs before the water reached them, and were saved. The flour was floated about the mill, and for all practicable purposes was destroyed. Waggon and carts were floated away—the waggon being left in the yard of Messrs. Butcher's works below, and the carts resting on the low out-buildings in the neighbourhood. Much valuable timber was carried away, including an oak log of two tons weight, which was deposited near the New Inn, Shales Moor. The partition wall between the stable and shed was carried away, and a newly-erected tilt—Mr.

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Rodgers being a manufacturer of steel as well as flour—was carried away bodily with the exception of one gable end. A number of cottages around the mill yard were flooded to such an extent that the bed rooms were some depth in water. The window of Aaron Dearden, flour dealer, was burst in, and he and his family had a narrow escape. The occupants of all the houses were in a most perilous position, but fortunately the walls withstood the violence, except those of one unoccupied. The entire damage to the mill, cottages, tilt, and their contents would not be less than £1000. We next came to the works of Messrs. W. and S. Butcher, where the damage done was enormous. A croft occupied the angle between Bacon Island and the mill of Mr. Rodgers, running to a point at the Shuttle house previously mentioned. A thick wall with a pair of gates in the centre separated this croft from the works of Messrs. Butcher. Wall and gates were carried away. A crinoline mill and workshops adjoining the wall entirely disappeared, and along with them a boiler, forge, and tilt, the chimney which stood in the middle being alone left to mark their site. A mill for rolling crinoline steel was in a great measure levelled with the ground. Not a shred remained of the heavy bridge which crossed the goit running through the works. Part of the rolling mill, beyond the bridge, was carried away, and the blacksmith's and other shops were greatly damaged. The damage was vaguely estimated at £10,000 or £15,000. The only persons living on the premises was Mr. Henry Walker, the manager, and his family, consisting of his wife, four daughters, a son, and a nephew. The water dashed with such fury against the house that the offshoot kitchen and front wall of the house were entirely swept away, much damage being done also to the inner walls. Aroued by the dreadful roar of the flood, the members of the family hastily assembled in a front and back bed room. The house literally rocked, and was expected to be carried away every moment. In a few moments the whole front wall fell down. The nephew was standing at the front bed room window when the wall fell, and only escaped by throwing back his hand and catching hold of one of the bed posts. Happily the main portion of the house withstood the fury of the waters, and not a soul in it perished. The house, for Mr. Walker's station in life, was handsomely furnished, but scarcely a wreck of the valuable contents of the lower rooms remained. An expensive piano-forte and the other costly furniture totally disappear-

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ed, and with them perished two pigs (one belonging to a neighbour), two goats, and twenty-five fowls. The dog was saved. Two valuable horses, belonging to Mr. Wm. Butcher, were destroyed. The adjoining works of Mr. William Butcher, jun., suffered much less damage, but a large shed was damaged, and the machinery and goods much deteriorated by the water and mud, the water covering these and the site of Artisan Works adjoining, to the depth of several feet, and doing much mischief to the finished goods and machinery. The water extended some distance up the slope towards Infirmary road, flooding the houses, and carrying away walls, pig-styes, and other outbuildings, but doing no serious damage to the houses. The damage at the works of Messrs. Bury and Co., arose mainly from the soaking of a large quantity of finished goods—files, edge tools, saws, and steel—in thick water. The flow of water in Infirmary Road was so strong as to burst open the large entrance doors, and that so suddenly, that several of the men who were at work had difficulty in escaping. They all however succeeded in getting upon elevated places, out of the reach of the water, which rose to the height of several feet. The works of Mr. William Butcher, jun., bounding the approach to Neepsend Pridge on the one side, and those of Bury and Co. on the other side. Each of the works had a long corner of vacant ground between the buildings and the river, and the boundary walls of these plots were both swept down, constituting almost the only damage sustained by the buildings of either of the firms. Near to the side of the river were two rows of houses at right angles, belonging to Mr. W. F. Dixon, and called Waterloo Houses. The entire front walls of the row which stood with the gable towards the river were washed down, the floors of some of the bed rooms falling to a steep slant. Strange as it may appear, though all these houses were occupied, only one person was drowned, and she a woman 85 years old, who had the misfortune to be sleeping in the low room at the house of her daughter, Mrs. Whittington. When the walls fell, the bed and its occupant both floated away. Many of the other occupants had narrow escapes, but most of them, on finding that the front wall was tottering, had withdrawn into the back bed rooms, and were saved. The row of houses was exposed to the full fury of the flood, and the wonder is, that it was not entirely swept away. Heavy beams of wood were dashed against the back walls, smashing in the doors, and allowing the water to accumulate in

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the houses until the front walls bent and fell with a great roar and splash. The houses in the other row were flooded to a great depth, but the walls were not damaged, and the inmates escaped by staying up stairs. The boundary wall of Cornish lane was washed away for a great distance, and Cornish Works were flooded to a slight extent. The chief damage however was done to dies and stamps in the lower rooms. Some slight damage was also done by the flooding at the works of Messrs. Steel and Garland, stove grate manufacturers, at the adjoining steel works of Messrs. Moss and Gamble, and at the Globe Works. Don Brewery belonging to Messrs. Smith and Redfern was flooded, some considerable damage being done to the barley and malt, and pans. The houses in Ball Street were all flooded, and Mr. Wood, landlord of the Boatman Inn, at the bottom of the street, had two horses, eight pigs, stables, pig-styes, &c. carried away. The Ball street foot bridge, near Cornish Place was carried away. At the new works of Messrs. Beckett and Slater, steel, saw, and file manufacturers, the damage was extensive. The boundary wall of the river was carried away so completely, that its site was scarcely visible. Just within the wall was a boiler and machinery and mortar mill. The boiler was torn from its bed and carried to the works of Messrs. Wheatman and Smith, some hundred yards lower down the river, and the machinery was broken to pieces. The furnace cellars were filled with water; 24 of the furnace holes, which had only been in work five days, were destroyed, and much damage was done to the premises. A shed full of coke was swept away, and casks of files and other finished goods, packed ready for being sent away, were spoiled. Considerable damage was done at Green-lane Works, belonging to Messrs. Hoole and Co. The water entered in in torrents through the windows facing the river, flooding the large room filled with stoves, fenders, &c., in a nearly finished state to the depth of four feet. Great trunks of trees were pitched into the grinding wheel, damaging the machinery, which suffered still more from the water itself. The engine and boiler were half covered with water, and the moulds, sand, and other materials in the moulding rooms were destroyed. The paint shop was flooded, the large stores of oil, &c. being destroyed. The flood extended to the right of Green-lane, up to Shales Moor in some parts, but the damage on that side was comparatively small. An old man named Dennis M'Laughlin was

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drowned in a yard in Dunn-street. The yard lies low, and he lived alone in a room on the ground floor. He was drowned in his bed. His donkey, which occupied an adjoining room, shared the fate of its master. Another family in the same yard were in great peril, they also sleeping on the ground floor. They owed their escape to the warnings and assistance of their neighbours. The wall of Ebenezer Chapel, was entirely washed down, and the chapel was so much damaged that service could not be conducted there on the following Sunday. In Long croft, between Green-lane and the river, several lives were lost. Christopher Calton, his wife, and a sister's child five year's old, occupied a house in a yard adjoining Long croft, and all three slept on the ground floor. They were all drowned in bed, the water filling the house to the ceiling, and closing the door so effectually that it was impossible for them to escape into the upper room. Priscilla Willett, aged fourteen years, lived with her father in Long croft. They, as well as the other residents in the row, were alarmed by the police at the first rush of the water. The father turned out, telling his daughter to stay in the house. She was naturally too terrified to remain alone, and, attempting to follow him, was swept away. He escaped. On the opposite side of the row lived Patrick Ryder, his wife, and two children, the girl eight years of age and the boy rather older. Ryder himself was from home. His wife, on the alarm of the police, hurried down stairs with her two children, and opened the door. The water rushed in like a deluge, but the mother and children succeeded in making their way through it to the top of the street almost exhausted. Mrs. Ryder, who carried her daughter, clung to a lamp post for a few moments to rest. The boy clung to his mother's dress for a time, but was carried away by a strong rush of water down Green-lane. "Oh, mother!" he exclaimed, his little sister shrieking in reply, "Oh, Bob!" In a moment he floated helplessly with the torrent and was no more seen. The mother and daughter almost equally helpless against the eddying current which reached up to their necks. The mother was able to keep her footing until she was carried to the front of the King William Inn. She was there seized by vigilant hands and dragged into the house, and she and her daughter were saved. Possibly this family, if left undisturbed by the police, would have slept until the danger was over, or until it was obviously impracticable to attempt to leave the house, and thus have

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been saved. Numbers of others who slept on the ground floor would have been drowned but for their timely warning. Many besides Mrs. Ryder attempted to leave their houses, but were deterred by the force of the current, which was rising very rapidly indeed. Five persons in one house rushed down stairs to make the attempt, but were very wisely prevented by the sixth member of the family, who refused to let the door be opened. As it was, they were all saved. At the Globe Steel Works of Messrs. Ibbotson, in Green-lane, considerable damage was done. An underground hot-air flue blew up with a loud report, in consequence of the steam generated by the influx of water. Some furnace holes were destroyed, and a considerable quantity of finished goods were damaged. The workhouse was flooded to the depth of four feet, and considerable danger and destruction of property resulted. The large doors of the house, on both sides of the house, were forced by the weight of water which rushed in in great currents. The water also backed up the drains in great volumes. The influx was first perceived by an imbecile, known by the name of "George," who was in charge of the boiler. Miss Day, the matron, was awoken by the roar of the waters, and looking out of her window, saw George sitting on the boiler, and heard him whistling with all his might. She called to ask the matter, and he replied that he did not know, except that the water was rising very fast. He had tried to get into the house to give an alarm, but was prevented by the depth of the water. Miss Day at once gave the necessary alarm. It was not a bit too soon. The women in the hospital and lunatic wards on the ground floor were in the greatest alarm. The water had already risen to such a height as to float the beds in several wards, and the inmates were standing on their beds shrieking in the wildest manner. The governor promptly roused a number of the male inmates and employed them in carrying the women and children on their shoulders from the ground floor to rooms on the second floor. Some of them had narrow escapes, but owing to the promptitude with which the arrangements were made not one life was lost. Much damage was done in the stores, sugar, rice, and other articles being floated about, and mixed with the sandy water. The books in the governor's office were floated from the desks and tables, and when the water receded were found to be embedded in mud. There were several confined bodies in the dead house, placed on high tables. The

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water rose to the coffins, but did not float them. The chairs from the governor's office were floated to the far side of the yard, and many articles were carried from the premises altogether. A thick deposit of mud was left over the entire area of the premises, including all the rooms on the ground floor, but, considering the position of the Work-house, the damage was small, and the escape of the inmates marvellous. On all the streets around the Work-house the water flowed in great torrents. The wall of the Paving-stone Street School was forced down, and the door burst open, the school's sharing the fate of so many other school-rooms, of being covered with thick mud. In proceeding to Cotton Mill-wards, we reached a number of low houses close on the brink of a golf course, out of the river. One of these was occupied by Arthur Johnson, his wife, two children, and a young woman lodging with them, named Emma Padlin. The house had no chimney, and consisted of two rooms on the ground floor. The wife heard the noise of the running water, and awoke her husband. He jumped up to find a great stream of water running through the end of the room in which he only slept. He seized a child under each arm, and tried to open the door, but the pressure of the water was too great. The policeman opportunistly reached the house, and, rapping the window out, took the children through. Johnson, his wife, and lodger were then assisted out, only to find just in time to get to the King William Inn, for the water was too deep to be waded. A much more extraordinary case occurred in the same night's deluge. A labourer named Wells was a distance from home getting water crosses, and his wife had gone out to the station to meet the coachman, with the intention of going out to sell them the next morning. She had left sleeping on the ground floor a boy, thirteen years old, and his little sister aged three years. Upstairs was an elder sister and three other children. The woman returned to the neighbourhood of her home about one o'clock, and was horrified to find the whole district under water. She remained in an almost frantic state until the waters had partially subsided, scarcely daring to hope that the son and daughter she had left asleep in the lower room could be alive. The other children looked out of the chamber windows, but could only report that they had heard their brother and sister scream, had gone down stairs to see what was amiss, but had been driven back by the water, which had reached a considerable height up the stairs. All hope

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seemed to be gone, and when at last the almost frantic mother was able to get into the house, it was in the full expectation of finding the corpses of her two children. What was her astonishment and joy to find both son and daughter lying asleep on the upper shelf of a wide cupboard, the little girl quite naked, and the boy as nearly so as possible. The boy had awoke when the water began to float the bed about, and screamed out for help. Finding that none could come, and that to reach the foot of the stairs he must go over head in water, he had, with great presence of mind, got upon a chair and lifted his sister into the cupboard, and then climbed to her side. Kellham Island, as many of our readers are aware, is bounded by the river on one side and a broad goit running down to Alma Street on the other. The works of Messrs. Wheatman and Smith, saw manufacturers, occupy the upper part of the island, except that beyond that part of their site which is built upon is an angle let to Mr. Smith, builder, and used for grinding mortar. This upper corner of the island adjoins the weir, the other end of which reaches to the Neepsend side of Ball Street Bridge. The island protrudes into the river, diverting its course towards Neepsend. The upper portion of the island is thus exposed to the full sweep of whatever flood may come down, with all the increased velocity acquired by the descent of the weir. A high and strong wall protected the angle of land both on the river and goit side, and just in the angle of the wall at the point where the river and goit separate, stand three cottages, the gable end of which points up the river. John Heaton, engineer to Messrs. Wheatman and Smith, occupied the house nearest the corner: Hill and Clark, other workmen, occupying the adjoining houses. The occupants of all the houses were awoken by the terrible roar of the waters, and got up to their bed room windows. Seeing that the water was flowing over the walls, Heaton and his wife went down stairs to a pig-stye in front of their house to rescue the pig. Heaton tried hard to pull the pig into the house, but the stupid animal refused to be saved. The night was moonlight. Hill and Clark saw what was going on, and begged of Heaton to go into his house and close the door. They begged in vain. He struggled with the pig until the flood broke with great violence through the walls, carrying away pig-stye, pig, and owner. Heaton was dashed against the mortar mill, and remained there some time, crying for help, which none were able to render, and he at last perished. His

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wife shared the same fate. Having probably descended into the lower room, in the vain hope of being able to help her husband, she was floated down the side of the goit, and when the waters subsided, was found lying dead in front of the works of Messrs. Charles. The doors of Hill and Clark were burst open by the flood, and all the furniture and clothes left down stairs were carried away. Hill had three children in the small-pox, and had to borrow clothes in which to wrap them, in order to convey them away with safety next day. The first of Messrs. Wheatman and Smith's buildings was a wheel, containing five or six very heavy grindstones. The walls of this building were battered with enormous pieces of timber and other heavy articles until they gave way, and the mill was destroyed. Several large grindstones, with all their heavy gear, were swept away as though they had been wood. The roof alone remained of the wheel, and it was crammed to the very top with *debris*. The accumulation of *debris* there and along the whole end of the buildings was extraordinary. In addition to the boiler of Messrs. Beckett and Sater, were enormous beams of wood, trunks of trees, plants of all sizes, beds, mattresses, sets of drawers, bags of flour, a live pig, and dead ones, and innumerable other articles. The live pig was sadly injured, and was killed to put it out of its sufferings. The walls of the painting shop were knocked in, and the machinery damaged. Nearly 100 worth of oil was flooded away, one of the cisterns being driven into the river, where it remained embedded. The entire works were flooded, much damage being done to the machinery and goods lying about. Next in order are the works of Messrs. Crowley and Sons, where also great damage had been done. Their works included several large model rooms, full of valuable models, and the peculiar softening sand used in making castings. The other rooms were filled with intricate machinery, which is easily disarranged and will only work satisfactorily when in good condition. They had also a large number of ovens. A great number of the ovens burst from the sudden influx of water while they were at a great heat, and to rebuild them would be a serious matter. Though the walls, largely sheltered by the works of Messrs. Wheatman and Smith, received little damage, the machinery was greatly injured by the water, and the thick deposit of sand by which the entire area of the works is covered. The models and sand were in great part destroyed. Large quantities of coke were also washed away.

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The small iron bridge next to the Corporation Bridge was swept away. The Blonk Bridge and the Lady's Bridge were damaged, but not seriously, and the torrent wasted its strength about Attercliffe, doing no serious damage at Rotherham. Public meetings were held in various parts of the country, and subscriptions entered into for the relief of the sufferers.

The coroner's inquest on the body of Thomas Elston, whose case decided that of the other unfortunate victims of this great flood, was concluded on the 24th of March, 1864, when the jury brought in the following verdict:—

“We find that Thomas Elston came to his death by drowning, in the inundation caused by the bursting of the Bradfield Reservoir on the morning of the 12th of March instant; that in our opinion there has not been that engineering skill and that attention to the construction of the works which their magnitude and importance demand; that in our opinion the Legislature ought to take such action as will result in a government inspection of all works of this character, and that such inspection should be frequent, sufficient, and regular; that we cannot separate without expressing our deep regret at the fearful loss of life which has occurred from the disruption of the Bradfield reservoir.”

Mr. J. T. Leather, of Leaventhorpe Hall, was the consulting engineer, and Mr. John Gunsen was the acting engineer for the Sheffield Waterworks Company.

Messrs. Overend, J. J. Smith, and Mills, the commissioners appointed by the act of 1864, to adjudicate upon the claims created by the disaster, concluded their arduous labours in May 1865. The amount originally sought to be recovered from the company for damages was £455,164 14s. 5d. The amount of those claims as determined under the commission was £276,821 0s. 10½d. Of this latter sum £9080 7s. 11d., was awarded in respect of loss of life; £4993 4s. 5d. in respect of bodily injury; and £262,747 8s. 6½d. in respect of loss and damage to buildings, land, and machinery, furniture, &c., &c.

The sum required by the Waterworks Company to pay the above, and such of the costs and expenses of the Act of Parliament, and of the commission and claimants as have not already been paid, will be, in the opinion of the directors of the company £310,000. The shareholders have sanctioned the following scheme for raising this sum. To create preference shares to the amount of £225,000. A deposit of £2 10s. per share to be paid on the 30th of June, 1865, and the first call of £2 10s. per share to be paid on the 15th of August 1865:—

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	£.
The deposits and call will produce together - -	90,000
To borrow - - - - -	175,000
To apply a portion of the funds now in the hands of the Company's bankers, amounting to - -	45,000
	<hr/>
	£310,000
	<hr/>

The Company have standing to their credit at the bank £66,000.

The preference shares are to pay a dividend of £5 10s. per cent per annum for 10 years, and then become ordinary shares with a perpetual dividend of £5 per cent.

The calls are to be made as follows:—Second call 31st December 1866; third call 30th June 1868; fourth call 30th June 1870. Per share £2 10s.

The present net income of the Company is between £27,000 and £28,000, and the average yearly increase is £1000.

13th. Died suddenly, of apoplexy, Mr. Alderman (Edward) Kenion, of Bradford, who had borne a prominent and honourable position amongst his fellow-townsmen for more than a quarter of a century. He was born of good family at Yeadon, July 13th, 1812. Mr. Kenion was at school at Rawdon,, and learnt his business with Mr. W. Anderton, of Bingley. He came to Bradford about 1836, and even at that period found his health such as to necessitate his going for a short time to the south. He commenced business in Peel Place about 1837, and in 1843 entered into partnership with Mr. Joseph Illingworth, which continued up to the time of his death. In early life he had been connected with the Wesleyan body: he joined the Independents at Bradford; was a member at Salem Chapel, and for some years superintendent of the Sunday School there—a post which he relinquished eight or nine years ago from ill health. He took a conspicuous part in all the religious movements of his denomination; was treasurer of the West Riding Home Missionary Society, for the Bradford district—a member of the executive committee of the same institution, and as such was present at the district meeting at Allerton, a week before his death; and was an influential member of the committee of Aire-dale College. He was a steady and consistent supporter of the Liberation Society, an untiring advocate of popular rights, and a warm friend of education, whether in the Sunday School or the Mechanics' Institution; and one of

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his last public engagements was at a soiree of the Yeadon Mechanics' Institute. He was for many years a valued member of the committee of the Bradford Mechanics' Institute, of which he was president for the year 1863-4. He had been an active member of the town council for some years, until his health necessitated a temporary retirement, but resumed his post with returning strength as councillor for the Manningham Ward, and for some time past had been one of the aldermen of the borough. He was an efficient and useful member of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce. His services to these and many other institutions bore witness to his energy and public spirit. At public meetings, whether religious, educational, or political, his warm heart and clear head—his earnest delivery and terse flow of thought—and above all, his thorough sincerity, all combined to render him a favourite speaker and a representative man—respected by opponents, honoured by friends, and confided in by all.

25th. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new Primitive Methodist Chapel, New Bank, Halifax, took place. The stone was laid by Mr. E. Bray.

The numerous friends of the late Dr. Kay, of Bradford, erected a monument over his grave in the Undercliffe Cemetery, consisting of a large horizontal slab of polished grey granite, laid upon two large cleansed stone landings, with splayed edges, and a vertical head piece of the same durable and beautiful material, standing upon a bold splayed plinth, also of granite, reaching a total height of about six feet. The sides of the head-piece are worked out to receive short red granite shafts with carved caps and bases of black marble; and the upper part has the outline of a pointed drop-arch, springing from the capitals referred to. The whole design is early Gothic. A polished plate of gun metal, fixed upon the head-piece, has engraved upon it in black letters with red capitals, the following inscription:—

“In memory of David Kay, M.D., born at Kilmarnock, and for 23 years a resident in Bradford, where he died 20th March, 1863, aged 46 years. His professional merits and private virtues gained him many friends, who, to record their sorrow for his loss have erected this monument.”

28th. A contested election for a surveyor for Hipperholme, near Halifax, occurred on this day, and was of an unusually spirited character. The candidates for the office were Mr. David Sharpe, who had been the public surveyor



NEW INFIRMARY, LEEDS.
Published by C.H. Johnson

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for 21 years uninterruptedly ; and Mr. Jas. Binns. There had not been a contest previously for 20 years. The voting resulted in Mr. Sharpe being elected, he counting 285 votes, while his opponent numbered 131. Women were permitted to vote.

29th. The first stone of the New General Infirmary, Great George's Street, Leeds, was laid on this day, (Easter Tuesday), by James Kitson, Esq., chairman of the building committee. G. Gilbert Scott, R.A., is the architect, and Messrs. J. and W. Beanland, contractors. The estimated cost being £101,948. The Leeds Infirmary was established in 1767, the first patients being received at a house taken temporarily in a yard in Kirkgate, still known as the Old Infirmary Yard. In October of the following year, the building in King Street was commenced, and was completed on the first of March 1777. It was afterwards considerably enlarged, and in 1817, R. F. Wilson, Esq., presented the trustees with 4000 square yards of land on the south side. The daily average number of patients in 1863 was 151. Since the opening of the institution, until March 1864, upwards of 280,000 persons have experienced the benefits of the charity, either as in or out patients, and of these, 193,000 are said to have been cured, and more than 34,000 relieved. The Old Infirmary and grounds, in King Street, has been recently purchased by Messrs. Kitson and Co., for railway purposes, for about £37,500 ; but as the company in their new railway scheme are about to take the Cloth Hall in the Calls, it is intended to erect a new Cloth Hall on the Infirmary grounds. The subscriptions for the new Infirmary, in 1864 amounted to upwards of £62,000. The list for which was headed by the munificent contribution of £3000 by the late Mr. Wm. Beckett, and subscriptions of £1000 each were given by J. Brown, M.P., Messrs. Brown and Co., Mr. John Gott, Mr. William Gott, (the late) Mr. W. G. Joy, and the Rev. J. Rhodes, (the last an endowment) (see page 147 1st. vol. "Annals.") Any detailed description of the building which it is intended to rear may suitably be deferred to some future occasion. The designs were exhibited some time ago, and attracted much attention. The building is to be of brick, in that style of architecture (the Gothic) with which Mr. Scott's name is so inseparably associated ; and every provision has been made, even down to the minutest detail, which can contribute to the comfort and health of the patients. For the most part, the structure will be two storeys high, although in front, from

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the sloping nature of the ground, there are three storeys. The arrangement is of the pavilion order, the wards running from north to south, with windows on each side admitting a plentiful supply of light, and the front from east to west. The ground floor will be appropriated to the apartments of the resident medical staff, and receiving rooms for out-door patients, to the kitchens, and also to two wards for dangerous accidents. Above these are the wards. A chapel will be erected at the end of the corridor which opens through the centre of the wards, and in the upper story of the building a commodious theatre will be provided to accommodate a large number of students. Great pains will be taken to secure sufficient light and ventilation, so that the wards may be both healthy and cheerful, and the internal arrangements can hardly be exceeded in convenience or sanitary conditions.

The foundation stone of the Bradford Eye and Ear Infirmary was laid this day, (Easter Tuesday) by Titus Salt, Esq., J.P., of Methley Park. The site being situate between Halfield Chapel and the High School, Halfield Road. Architects, Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson. Length of building 100 feet, and width 60 feet. It is in the Early Decorative Style of Gothic Art. Total cost about £5500.

A legal contest between the corporation of Bradford and the Midland Railway Co., in which the latter claimed Commercial Street as their private property, and which they had stopped as a public street, resulted in a verdict in favour of the former.

A dispute between the masters and men in the iron trade, in this district, resulted in a general lock out. The masters required the men to sign a declaration not to be connected with the union, which they refused to do, hence the lock out.

31st. Mr. James Edward Norris was elected town clerk of Halifax, at a salary of £800 per annum.

All Saints' Church, Horton Green, Bradford, was this day consecrated for public worship. The church has been founded through the munificent liberality, and at the sole expense of Francis Sharp Powell, Esq., M.P. for the borough of Cambridge, the worthy descendant of the younger branch of the family of the Sharps residing in the township of Horton some two hundred years ago. [The Sharps of those early days were proverbially a clever and talented family. John Sharp, D.D., became Archbishop of York, Primate and Metropolitan of England : was born

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in 1644, and died in 1713 ; and Abraham Sharp, born in 1651, and who like (Newton) lived to a patriarchal age—attaining ninety-one years—was a distinguished mathematician. According to Dr. Hutton, ‘he was one of the most accurate and indefatigable computers that ever existed.’] The style of the church is early Decorated. The plan consists of a nave with aisles, north and south transepts, apsidal chancel, with an organ chamber, and tower on the south side, and vestry on the north. The dimensions are : nave, length 98 feet 6 inches, width 23 feet ; aisles, length 79 feet, width 11 feet 6 inches ; transepts, total width, north to south, 79 feet, width 19 feet 6 inches ; chancel, length 38 feet, width 22 feet ; vestry, 12 feet by 15 feet ; tower, 21 feet square outside ; height of tower and spire 200 feet ; height of nave ridge, 60 feet ; of chancel, 54 feet ; of transepts, 43 feet 6 inches ; north and south porches about 10 feet square inside. The church will accommodate more than 1000 persons. The architects were Messrs. Mallinson and Healey, of Bradford. The church will bear comparison most favourably with the best finished erections of modern days. Its striking effect is produced not by elaborate ornament, but by simple attention to proportion and design ; its plainness is its beauty, its unity of conception is its grandeur.

April 2nd. The foundation stone of Elland Primitive Methodist Chapel, was laid by the Rev. John Simpson.

At the South Lancashire Assize, a verdict was given for £1050 to Mr. Hy. Gee, tailor, Huddersfield, who had been injured by a railway collision at Brighouse, he having brought an action against the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company for damages.

On Saturday night, the 2nd of April, about a quarter to nine o'clock, Joseph Broadhead, a youth of 17 years of age, an inmate at the Calder Farm Reformatory School, Mirfield, took up a large carving knife, used in the institution to cut up loaves of bread for the boys, and holding it dagger fashion, rushed up the steps into the sitting room of the schoolmaster Mr Johnson, where were seated Mrs. Johnson, and Miss Louisa Huggan Johnson, her sister-in-law, and made a deliberate attempt to murder them. Mrs. Johnson managed to escape out of the room, but Miss Johnson was stabbed in two places—in the side, and in the shoulder—inflicting dangerous wounds. He was committed for trial at the assizes.

3rd. General Garibaldi, the Italian liberator, arrived at Southampton, proceeding from thence to London, where

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he met with a splendid reception. Considerable disappointment was experienced by his not making, as was anticipated, and as he promised and intended, a provincial tour.

4th. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., resigned his position as a junior Lord of the Board of Admiralty.

The leading members of the Philosophical Society, and the principal inhabitants of Leeds, gave a complimentary dinner to Mr. P. O'Callaghan, for his unremitting and valuable services to the society; he being about to leave the town.

5th. A railway accident of a very alarming character occurred on the Methley branch of the Lancashire and Yorkshire railway, about two miles from Glass Houghton Carr. John Bingley, the stoker, had both his legs broken. The guard, John Blacker, and the driver, Thomas Child, and a passenger were also injured.

Died in Blenheim Crescent, Kensington Park, London, in the 65th year of his age, Alaric Alexander Watts, Esq., who about forty years ago was editor of the *Leeds Intelligencer*. He was born in London, March 19th, 1799. In 1822 he published a volume of poems, "Poetical Sketches," which went through many editions, and in the same year he became editor of the *Leeds Intelligencer*, and continued upon it for five years. At that time newspaper hostilities were waged with much severity, and Mr. Watts bore his part against his antagonist the *Leeds Mercury*, with no little spirit and ability. After this, he held the editorship of the *Manchester Courier*, which he relinquished, and returned to London to edit the *Literary Souvenir*, one of those 'annuals' which like the "Forget me Not," and the "Keepsake," enjoyed a well-earned popularity during several years. He brought out eleven volumes of the "Literary Souvenir," (1824 to 1834) and three volumes of the "Cabinet of Modern Art," (1836 to 1838.) From that time Mr. Watts was largely connected with the press, and was the first editor of the "United Service Gazette." In 1850 he published "Lyrics of the Heart;" and in 1853 he obtained a literary pension of £100 a year.

6th. A fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Cowgill, druggist, Sowerby Bridge, and damage was done stated to be £1500.

12th and 13th. The English Congregational Chapel Building Society held its annual meetings in Halifax. It was stated that during the past ten years the society had assisted in the erection of 200 chapels, and had rendered

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aid to the extent of £50,000. It was proposed to raise a fund of £50,000 for the purpose of loans, free of interest, returnable in a limited number of years. Mr. John Crossley stated that there was £8000 in hand and that £15,000 more had been promised.

14th. A married woman at Rastrick, named Mary Ann Dyson, wife of William Dyson, mason, killed her two children by cutting their throats with a razor. Afterwards she gave herself into the hands of the village policeman. The older child was a girl two years and seven months old, and the younger a boy, five months. At the inquest held the following day, the coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against the mother. We may here, however, state that the jury on her trial at the Leeds Assize were of opinion that she was in an unsound state of mind when she committed the terrible acts. She was ordered to be confined during the Queen's pleasure.

19th. A paper was read this day by Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., before a large audience, in the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, "On the History of Leeds before the Norman Conquest." Passing over his remarks on the supposed antiquity of man, with which he introduced his paper, Mr. Wright said that Leeds appeared to have been the resort of Anglo-Saxon princes; it was intimately connected with the first introduction of Christianity into these northern parts; it was occupied by a Norman castle of some importance; and it took its full share in all the great political movements in the history of our country. With regard to the country round Leeds, all we know, Mr. Wright went on to say, is that it lay in the heart of the territory of the Brigantes. Its pleasant valleys were probably covered with thick woods, and thinly inhabited. But the face of this country was soon changed when the Roman invaders came to take possession of the land, and under their enterprising activity the primeval forests yielded the place to excellent roads and flourishing towns. Within a short distance from Leeds, at the place now called Castleford, on the river Aire, stood the Roman town of *Legislium*, on one branch of their great northern road, and it was no doubt a town of some importance from the number of roads which branch off from it. One of these is said to have run direct to the Roman station of *Cambodunum*, the site of which has been identified, with apparent correctness, with the hamlet of Slack, between Huddersfield and Halifax, and proceeded thence to *Mancunium*, or Manchester. But the more important road to *Cambodunum* started

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from the Roman Calcaria, now Tadcaster, and passed near Barwick-in-Elmete, and probably through or near Leeds. Another road of some importance seems to have run from Legislium (Castleford) over the moor to Whitkirk and Hawcaster-Rigg, where there was a station, by Cookridge, where the remains of it were very distinct in Thoresby's time, through Adel, where we find the remains of a Roman town of some importance, and so on to the Roman town of Olicana at Ilkley, from whence it proceeded over the mountains, which the Romans are said to have called the Pennine Alps, to Ribchester, in Lancashire, long supposed to be the Roman Coccium, but which recent discoveries appear to identify with Bremotenracum. There are traces of other cross roads within the district which is the immediate subject of my paper. Early in the last century the remains of a Roman villa were discovered at Cleckheaton by Dr. Richardson; and Roman remains of one kind or other have been found in several localities. This district had thus, within itself or immediately beyond its limits, no less than five Roman towns or stations of importance, Calcaria (Tadcaster) on the north-east, Legislium (Castleford) on the south-east, Cambodunum (Slack) on the south-west, Olicana (Ilkley) on the north-west, and the unknown town at Adel nearly in the centre. There is a suspicious name of a place in the parish of Adel in the Domesday survey, Burhedurum, which has led some antiquaries to suppose that the name of the Roman town may have been Burgodurum, or Burgodunum. Whatever its name, however, it was of some extent, and possessed temples, for altars and votive inscriptions have been found there, some of which are now safely deposited in the museum of the Philosophical Society. One of the most interesting of these monuments is an altar dedicated to the goddess Brigantia. The only other place in this district which has left us Roman inscriptions is Olicana, and at Ilkley, its modern representative, one has been found dedicated to the goddess Verbeia (*Verbeia Sacrum*) which is of especial interest if the supposition of some antiquaries be correct, that Verbeia was the goddess of the Wharfe. The activity and importance of this district under the Romans no doubt arose from two causes: first, it lay in the direct line of communication between one of the most important districts of Roman Britain, that which formed afterwards the kingdom of Northumbria, and the south-west, as well as between Lancashire and the eastern parts of the island; and secondly, its mineral riches were soon

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discovered by the Romans, and turned to advantage. That they obtained iron here extensively there can be no doubt. I am told that extensive beds of the scoriæ, from which the metal had been extracted, and other remains connected with Roman mining, have been found at Horsforth, at Adel, at Oakenshaw, at Killingbeck, and also in Leeds. When, about twelve years ago, they were carrying the sewerage down Kirkgate, in Leeds, the workmen came upon a great quantity of scoriæ, &c., at so considerable a depth as to leave little doubt that smelting had been carried on there by the Romans. In the time of Thoresby, great heaps of these ancient cinders were found at Allerton Gledhow, from which circumstance that antiquary supposed the name to be derived, for “gled” in Anglo-Saxon means a cinder. The lead mines of the Romans lay towards Craven, and appear to have been worked at a very early period, for some of the pigs of lead, prepared for transportation, have been found, bearing the name of Domitian—“IMP. CAES. DOMITIANO AVG. COS. VII.”—which carries us back to the first century of our era. Lead appears to have been considered at that time in the light of a very valuable metal, and that which came from Britain was especially esteemed, which was no doubt the reason why the Emperors kept the mines in their own hands; but they seem afterwards to have let or granted them to others, for we find no pigs of lead bearing the Emperor’s name after the second century. Among other branches of industry it may be mentioned that remains of Roman potteries have been discovered at Hawcater-Rigg, already mentioned as on the line of a Roman road. Traces of another manufacture have been found in some abundance in the parish of Rothwell. You possess an example of this manufacture in your own museum, which I now exhibit. It is a mould for casting coins. The position of Leeds in the heart of this district, and near the junction of so many roads, would lead us to suppose that it must have been a place of some importance during the Roman period; and that this was the case is placed beyond any doubt by a statement made by the historian Bede, from which we gather that, at the close of the Roman period, some chieftain, either of native blood or foreign descent, perhaps the latter, had established himself in a little kingdom (*regnumcula*) in the territory of which this town was looked upon as the capital, and that it was called Loidis, which was simply the ancient form of its present name. His successors maintained their independence amid the turbulence

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of the Anglian invasions and the formation of the Northumbrian kingdom, until the year 616, when it was conquered by King Edwin, and incorporated into his kingdom, apparently in revenge for the murder of his nephew Hereric. The last of these kings of Loidis is generally supposed to have been a Britain by blood, and indeed his name, written by Bede Careticus, might be supposed to represent Caractacus, or Caradoc, but it is unsafe to argue from mere names in such cases, and it might equally represent the Teutonic name Cerdic. Mr. John James, our Yorkshire antiquary, in a very excellent paper read here before the British Archæological Association last year, and since printed in the Journal of that learned body, has traced the limits of this territory, in I think a very satisfactory manner. It appears to have extended in different directions to Tadcaster, Sherburn, Halifax, Bingley, and the borders of Craven, including the whole or greater part of the valleys of the Aire, the Calder and the Wharfe, and to have remained to the same limits through the Saxon period still dependent upon Leeds, which had become a royal town, but the Saxons called this territory Elmete. This name is said to have been given to it on account of the number of elm trees which grew in its woods, but this derivation appears to me hardly satisfactory, and that of the name Leeds is still more obscure. The territory of Loidis or Elmete had other claims upon the consideration of King Edwin, in its pleasant valleys, the extensive woods with which they were covered, no doubt filled with game, and perhaps the political importance of its geographical position and of its roads, and he built for himself at, or not far from Leeds, a mansion or palace, which continued long to be a favourite residence of the Northumbrian kings. The site of this palace has been generally supposed to be Osmondthorpe, where in Thoresby's time extensive and bold entrenchments were still to be seen, and where antiquities of various kinds have been at different times dug up. Among these was a gold coin of the Emperor Justinian, found in the year 1774, an object which points to a date not earlier than the seventh century, at which time that Emperor lived, and which hardly can have been possessed in this district by any one of less than princely rank. The remarkable earthworks of what is supposed also to have been a residence of Edwin of Northumbria, are found at Barwick-in-Elmete. The conquest of Elmete was one of the earliest acts of Edwin's reign; he was then a pagan, but a few years afterwards he was converted to Christianity

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through the exertions of Paulinus. Every reader of English history will remember the romantic and beautiful story of the conversion of Edwin, as told by Bede, which took place afar from our district, at Godmanham (Godmundingham), and, probably, at Londesborough, where the Northumbrian King appears to have possessed another residence. From this period, Leeds and its neighbourhood are found intimately connected with King Edwin's history. Paulinus built a church within the precincts of the King's residence near Leeds, which seems to have been known at that time by the name of Dona's field. In 633, Penda, the pagan King of Mercia, and Cadwalla, King of the Welsh of North Wales, joined in an invasion of Northumbria, defeated and slew Edwin in the sanguinary and decisive battle of Heathfeld, and after the battle the conquerors ravaged the territory of Elmete, and destroyed with fire the palace of King Edwin and the church built by Paulinus. Bede tells us that the altar, being made of stone, alone survived the fire, which destroyed the church, the latter being probably built of wood, and, he adds, "it is still preserved in the monastery of the most reverend abbot and priest Thridwulf, which is in Elmete Wood." Mr. Daniel H. Haigh, in a paper read before the Geological and Polytechnic Society, has, I think, advanced very good reasons for believing that the monastery mentioned by Bede stood at Leeds, and this gives us the exact position of what was especially called the wood of Elmete. In 1838, a number of fragments of sculptured stones were found in making repairs in the old Parish Church at Leeds, which, when examined, proved to be portions of crosses of very remote antiquity. I think Mr. Haigh has shown almost to conviction that these crosses had come from the cemetery of Thridwulf's monastery. It was at this monastery that Eanbald, Archbishop of York, died in 796, and two of the historians who record that event—Simeon of Durham, and Roger de Hoveden—call the place "at Læta," which is evidently the mere Anglo-Saxon phrase "at Leeds." This is all we know of Thridwulf's foundation, for I think the manner in which he speaks of it implies that he was the founder, and I totally disagree with Mr. Haigh's arguments, although ingenious, by which he would have us believe that this monastery was founded by a brother of the Welsh St. David. Some months passed over, during which Northumbria was torn by foreign invasion, or governed by usurpers, who held it as two separate kingdoms. Osric, a prince

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who held that division in which Elmete was situated, rebuilt the royal palace near Leeds. Oswald, a king celebrated for his great piety, as well as his bravery, soon afterwards succeeded to the throne. He was attacked first by Cadwalla and the Welsh, but in the battle of Heavenfield, the Welsh king was defeated and slain. Oswald now in his turn marched upon North Wales, but he was also defeated and slain at Oswestry, in Shropshire. Between 642 and 650 this part of the Northumbrian kingdom was ruled by the saintly King Oswin, who became an object of hatred to Oswy, the other Northumbrian king. The latter invaded his dominions in the year 650, and a battle was on the eve of taking place at a locality called by Bede Wilfaresdun, where Oswin considering his great inferiority in forces, and wishing to save the lives of his countrymen, disbanded his army, and sought safety in flight. He attempted to hide himself at a place called Gatlingum, the residence of an Earl named Hunwald, who had received great favours from him, and in whom he placed entire trust; but Hunwald betrayed him, and Oswy sent a party of his warriors who put Oswin to death. Mr. Haigh, has again, I think, shown very good reasons for believing that Wilfaresdun is the modern Wilbarston, in Northamptonshire, and that the modern village of Collingham, a few miles from Leeds, occupies the site of the Gatlingum of Bede. Oswin appears to have fled to the wooded district of Elmete; and it is curious that among the early Saxon crosses still preserved at Collingham, Mr. Haigh found one with a mutilated inscription in Anglo-Saxon runes, which appears to commemorate the martyred King Oswin, and to have been erected by his aunt, probably a nun. Oswy now seized upon the crown of Deira, and united the two divisions of Northumbria. Enmity, however, sprung up between him and Mercian Penda, and Oswy also had to enter upon a terrible struggle for his crown. Penda, though now very aged, raised the army of the Mercians, marched fiercely into Northumbria, and encountered the forces of Oswy, near the river Waiward, where he was defeated and slain. In the early annals of Cambria, which are quoted in Mr. Haigh's paper, some circumstances relating to this event are recorded, which are not mentioned by Bede, from which we learn that before the battle Oswy's head quarters were at a place named Luden, and the battle is said to have taken place on the field of Gai (or, as appears to be the correct reading, Giti.) The first of these names seems evidently to be meant for

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Leeds. We are also informed that Penda's army was then encamped at Manu, which Mr. Haigh identifies with Meanwood, while he supposes that Giti, which would be only another form of Witi, is identical with Weetwood. Mr. Haigh supposes that Penda, having been compelled to retreat, fell back on Weetwood, was there arrested by the Aire, and obliged to fight the decisive battle in which he was slain. The nearest point to Weetwood on this river, he says, is the neighbourhood of Kirkstall, where there was, at the west end of the ancient bridge, a piece of land called in an old charter Winnet, and this spot he conjectures, with much appearance of truth, to have been the Winured of Bede. We have no further notices of the history of Leeds during the Anglo-Saxon period. Its neighbourhood evidently continued to be the residence of the Northumbrian princes, even of the Danish dynasty, and one of the fragments of crosses discovered in repairing the parish church contained some runic characters, with the name of Aulaf, King of Northumbria, the last of the Danish kings, who was a Christian at the close of his life, and who would appear from this inscription to have died and been buried here soon after the middle of the tenth century, probably in 952. I will only add, that Mr. Haigh, who is an experienced numismatist, especially in the history of the Northumbrians, appears to have found traces of a mint at Leeds. At the time of the Norman conquest, the people of Leeds and its neighbourhood probably distinguished themselves by their resistance to the invaders, and thus merited their full share of the vengeance of the conqueror, for much of the country around is set down in Domesday as then waste.

23rd. At this time, and for several months, the workmen employed at the various ironworks of the west and south Yorkshire district, including seven large firms in Leeds and the neighbourhood, were on the strike in consequence of the men refusing to sign a declaration not to belong to the Union. The men ultimately, almost generally, submitted to the demand of the masters.

Shakespeare's three hundredth birth-day was celebrated at Stratford-on-Avon, and in all the principal towns in the kingdom.

Mr. John Heaton, manufacturing chemist, Cleckheaton, was killed near the Halifax railway station by falling off a locomotive engine.

An interesting sketch appeared about this time in the Illustrated London News, and subsequently in the Keigh-

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ley Visitor, of John Hawkshaw, Esq. F.R.S., F.G.S., late President of the Institution of civil Engineers. This distinguished engineer who stands in the first rank of his profession, was born at Leeds, in 1811, and received his early education in the grammar school of his native town. At a period when railways were in their infancy, Mr. Hawkshaw, then a young man, determined upon his future course of life, and became a pupil of Mr. Charles Fowler. He afterwards undertook the duties of assistant to the late Mr. Alexander Nimmo, an engineer who acquired great celebrity by the public works in which he was engaged by Government, in the sister kingdom. On Mr. Nimmo's death, in 1831, Mr. Hawkshaw, anxious to enlarge the sphere of his observation and practice, visited South America, and took charge of the Bolivar copper mines. On his return to England he became connected with the late Mr. James Walker, the well-known engineer, who at that period was largely engaged in docks, harbours, and hydraulic works generally. Mr. Walker was president of the Institution of Civil Engineers for about ten years, having succeeded Mr. Thomas Telford, its first president. Having acted as Mr. Walker's assistant for three years, Mr. Hawkshaw was appointed in 1837, to the office of engineer to the Manchester and Bolton Canal and Railway Company. The ability which he had shown during his connection with that company led to his engagement as engineer to the Manchester and Leeds Railway, which subsequently formed the nucleus of the Lancashire and Yorkshire lines. Nearly the whole of the railways connected with that extensive system have been constructed under his direction. The difficult nature of the district through which some of these lines had to pass rendered it necessary to adopt steeper gradients than had hitherto been attempted to be worked by the locomotive engine. In this change from the former practice Mr. Hawkshaw had to encounter no slight opposition; but fortified by a careful and earnest examination of the subject, he succeeded in proving, not only its practicability, but also its desirability, even when, by taking more circuitous routes, easier inclines could be secured. This has, more than anything else, led to the vast expansion of the railway system, the locomotive being now seen in districts where its introduction would, until Mr. Hawkshaw pointed the way, have been considered impracticable. About the year 1850 Mr. Hawkshaw found it necessary to establish his offices in the metropolis, but he still retains

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the position of consulting engineer to the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Company. Mr. Hawkshaw, as is well known, is the engineer to the Charing-cross Railway, the principal work on which is the "Charing-cross Bridge" across the Thames. This colossal structure, as most of our readers are aware, occupies the site of the old Hungerford Suspension Bridge, recently transferred to Clifton, near Bristol, to span the river Avon there. The new bridge, in addition to carrying the rails of the railway, is provided with a footpath on each side. It comprises nine spans—six of 154 feet, and three of 100 feet,—the centre opening of the Suspension Bridge having been divided into four spans, each of 154 feet; the opening between the Surrey pier, or tower, and the abutment into two spans, each also of 154 feet; and the opening between the Middlesex pier, or tower, and the abutment into three spans, each of 100 feet. The superstructure of the bridge is carried by cylinders, sunk into the bed of the river, and by the piers of the old Suspension Bridge, which were retained for that purpose. The abutments of the former structure are also retained, but have been considerably lengthened and altered. The width of the river at the bridge is 1350 feet. Mr. Hawkshaw is now carrying out, for the Charing-cross Railway Company, a second bridge across the Thames, known as the Cannon-street Bridge. This is not sufficiently advanced to enable us to judge of its merits; but being in such good hands, it will doubtless worthily rival Charing-cross Bridge. As for the numerous other important works, in which Mr. Hawkshaw has been, and at present is, engaged, we learn that he is consulting engineer to the South-Eastern Railway Company; engineer to the Penarth Harbour, Dock, and Railway; and holds a similar position to the Hull Docks and Hull South Bridge. He is engineer to the Londonderry Bridge, just completed; also to the Riga and Dunaburg Railway; and consulting engineer to the Dunaburg and Witopsk Railway. As respects India, he is consulting engineer to the Madras and Eastern Bengal Railways. He is also consulting engineer to the railways now being constructed in the Mauritius by the Government of that colony. In addition to these multitudinous works, he has discharged the duties of engineer-in-chief to the Government Harbour of Refuge and other works, at Holyhead, since the death of Mr. Rendel, a period of about eight years; and is now carrying out, on behalf of the Government, important works at Spithead—namely, the foundations of the new forts to

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be built in the sea at that anchorage. In 1861 Mr. Hawkshaw was appointed by the Government sole Royal Commissioner to inquire into the numerous competitive schemes projected for conveying water to Dublin, which suffered much from the absence of a wholesome supply. After a lengthened inquiry, he advised that the waters of the river Vratry should be conveyed from the Wicklow mountains to Dublin, a distance of twenty-five miles. This recommendation was adopted by the Government, and the works will shortly be completed. In May, 1862, in the emergency of the failure of the Middle-Level Sluice, at St. Germans, near Lynn, whereby an extensive tract of country was submerged, Mr. Hawkshaw was called in by the Commissioners, and succeeded in averting the calamity—fresh in everyone's memory—which threatened the entire district. On this anxious occasion Mr. Hawkshaw's inventive powers were especially, and with great effect, called into exercise. By the adoption of syphons of a novel character he supplied an efficient remedy against further inundations. Such are a few of his most important works. As a witness before Parliamentary and other tribunals Mr. Hawkshaw is remarkable for the clearness and straightforwardness of his evidence. As an arbitrator his counsel is frequently sought, not only on matters strictly professional, but on others where sound judgment is needed. We might readily extend our notice of Mr. Hawkshaw's great and varied professional labours in our own and foreign countries ; but, considering that he is still in the prime of life, there can be little doubt that the same genius and practical skill which have won for him so high a position will lead to new engineering triumphs. Mr. Hawkshaw was requested, on the demise of Mr. William Cubitt, in 1863, to offer himself as his successor in the representation of Andover, in which district the subject of this notice occupies a country seat. He accordingly offered himself on liberal principles for election, but, having come too late into the field, was defeated by the Conservative candidate, Mr. Humphry, son-in-law of the late member. Having thus evinced a desire to enter Parliament it can only be a question of time as to when that shall be accomplished. Independently of all considerations of mere party politics any constituency would confer no slight honour and benefit on themselves by returning to Parliament a man like Mr. Hawkshaw.

26th. At a tea meeting this evening, the congregation of Belgrave Chapel, Leeds, took final leave of the Rev.

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G. W. Conder, who after fifteen years ministry amongst them had accepted the pastorate of the Independent Chapel at Cheetham Hill, Manchester. A beautiful timepiece, and a purse of £270 was presented to the rev. gentleman as a memento of regard.

29th. Standards were presented by Mrs. Edwards, of Halifax, (wife of Colonel Edwards, M.P.) to the 6th West York Militia, on Skircoat Moor. The regiment was up at the time for twenty-one days' drill.

May 1st. Mrs. Ellen Bottomley, wife of Mr. Joseph Bottomley, mason, Clifton, was accidentally shot by her daughter. A gun had been loaded by Mr. Bottomley, to shoot some vermin, and it was left lying upon the parlour table. The daughter, finding the gun, took it into the kitchen and pointing it at her mother, who was sat in a chair, said that was the way to shoot; and pulled the trigger. The shot lodged in the mother's head, and killed her. The coroner's jury were of opinion that the girl was not aware that the gun was loaded, and returned a verdict of accidental death.

4th. An address was presented to Mr. Joseph Crossley of Halifax by the inmates of the almshouses built by him, thanking him for his benefaction and regard for the poor and aged.

10th. An accident of an alarming and fatal character occurred at Friezland, near Saddleworth. It appears that Messrs. Whitehead Bros., had decided to replace an old chimney connected with the Royal George Works, by a new one of larger size and more approved construction. The contract was let to a Mr. Jackson, who commenced the work a few months before. Afterwards, the foundation of the new chimney gave way, and for a time the defect was apparently remedied; but within a day of the accident the chimney settled still more, and about midnight of this day it fell upon some cottages, and crushed them to ruins; killing in one house a man named Jeffrey, his wife, and seven children, and in another a boy was killed. The other inmates were more or less seriously injured. The chimney, which was nearly completed, is said to have been well built, and the failure was supposed to have been caused by a slip in the foundation.

11th. Mr. Edward Baines, M.P. for Leeds, moved in Parliament the second reading of his £6 borough franchise bill. It was supported by Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, but was defeated by 276 against 216.

14th. A number of geologists from Lancashire visited

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Hebden Bridge to examine the "out-crop" of the mountain lime-stone there. They were joined by several geologists from Halifax.

16th. Mr. R. Moncton Milnes, late, and for twenty-five years M.P., for Pontefract, having been elevated to the peerage under the title of Lord Houghton, his old constituents presented him with a testimonial, as a mark of their approval of his public conduct and services, consisting of an elegant silver salver bearing the arms of the noble lord, and of the borough of Pontefract, with an appropriate inscription in the centre.

17th. A piece of plate was presented to Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., for Halifax, in the Piece Hall, on Whit Tuesday. It consisted of a large and splendid candelabrum in silver, bearing sixteen lights in two tiers, and modelled from a design by Mr. Digby Wyatt. The base was square, with richly and elaborately-chased foliage clustering around the pillar, and on each of the four faces a shield. On one of them was the following inscription :—

"Presented at the Piece Hall, Halifax, on Whit Tuesday, 1864, to James Stansfeld, jun., Esq., Member of Parliament for that borough, as an expression of the esteem and confidence with which he is regarded by his constituents."

The pillar was formed by a group of lances, around which was a scroll, bearing the motto *Quis Separabit*. The lights were borne upon lances, the points decorated with pennons. The cost of the candelabrum was about 300 guineas. The presentation was made by Mr. John Crossley in the name of the people of Halifax. Mr. Stansfeld having accepted the presentation delivered an address. Mr. Forster, M.P., Bradford, also delivered a speech. Probably from six to eight thousand people were present.

20th. First sod cut of the Halifax Waterworks Extension Scheme, into the Luddenden Valley, by the mayor, Mr. Wm. Irving Holdsworth. At noon the members of the Town Council and the officers of the Corporation started from the Halifax Town Hall in cabs, omnibuses, &c., to Fly, Warley Moor, where a new reservoir was about to be made, and where the ceremony of cutting the first sod took place. The engineer, Mr. Bateman, of Manchester, having explained the plan of the new works, he presented to the mayor, on behalf of the contractors, a silver-headed spade upon which was the following inscription :—

"Halifax Corporation.—The first sod of the Warley Moor Reservoir was turned with this spade, on Friday, the 20th May,

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1864, by William Irving Holdsworth, Esq., Mayor of Halifax. J. F. Bateman, Engineer; John Parkinson and Joseph Mann, contractors; J. E. Norris, Town Clerk."

The sod having been cut, addresses were delivered by the mayor, Mr. Alderman John Crossley, (chairman of the waterworks committee) Mr. Alderman Samuel Dennis, (vice-chairman) and Mr. Stansfeld, M.P. The members of the corporation, &c., were then entertained to luncheon by the contractors. The supply of water at the present time is almost wholly drawn from the Ovenden or Mixenden valley. Mr. Bateman, about 1851 gauged the springs in the Mixenden and Luddenden valleys, and he expressed his firm opinion that double the amount of water could be obtained from the latter valley over the former, and that of spring water of the utmost purity. So far as the Luddenden branch of the scheme was concerned, his plan was to form one vast reservoir upon Warley Moor at Fly, to collect the surface-water on the high moorland, and this having been impounded, to pass it in daily limited supplies down the Cold Edge and Luddenden valleys as compensation water to the millowners. The spring water he would collect at lower levels on the hill sides, and impound that in distinct reservoirs, in the Luddenden Valley, for the use of Halifax. This is the plan which is being carried out, and it appears to be the most natural. A few words of explanation will render the whole plan of the Luddenden Waterworks scheme comparatively easy of comprehension. The top of Luddenden valley forms a sort of *cul-de-sac*,—viewed upland it has the appearance of having been scooped out. On the west side of the valley is the township of Midgley; on the east is Warley; at a short distance from the top of the valley commences the township of Oxenhope, Haworth. On the west side of the valley, high upon the moor, in fact at an elevation of 1300 feet, will be formed the large compensation reservoir, at the "Fly." This reservoir will impound the water on a large area of Warley Moor, and a catch water drain will run round the neck of the Luddenden Valley and bring the water from the high land of Midgley Moor. As the water thus collected is likely to be discoloured by peat and vegetable matter, it being simply drained from the surface of the ground, it will be used as compensation to supply the millowners; conduits, &c., being made to forward it into the Luddenden and Catty Well valleys. Down in the very bottom of Luddenden Valley will be constructed, by embankments thrown across the valley, a series of three storage reservoirs,

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which will collect the spring water on both sides of the valley, at lower levels than the moorland. This will be conveyed in culverts along the Warley side of the valley, by upper Saltonstall, Lower Saltonstall, Catty Well, and thence by a tunnel through the hill called Mount Tabor, to the Halifax Corporation reservoir at Ramsden Wood, in the Hebble valley, and from thence the water will be brought to Halifax by the present system of waterworks. The three reservoirs in the valley will be named the Upper Dean Head, Dean Head, and Castle Carr reservoirs, their names indicating the places they will occupy in the valley. All the reservoirs will be higher in the valley than Castle Carr mansion. It was on the site of the Fly reservoir that the first sod of the new works was cut ; it will hold, when finished, about 200,000,000 gallons of water. The water area will be about sixty-three acres. It will be constructed on gently falling ground. An immense embankment, 1030 yards in length, will be cast up at the lowest side of the site. It will be 300 feet wide at the base, and the puddle trench about 70 feet at the greatest depth, being sunk at least six feet in a water tight measure of shale. The embankment is calculated to consume some 300,000 cubic yards of material. This will mostly be scooped out of the ground to form the basin of the reservoir. There is also a catch water drain to form, extending at least two miles upon Midgley Moor, to convey water into the reservoir. As to the outlet, the culvert will be inclosed in solid masonry. There is also to be a spacious bye-wash of substantial masonry. Should ever the necessities of the case require, the volume of water by the catch water drain can be diverted. The bye-wash is situated five feet below the top of the embankment. The slope of the sides will be one in three. There will be two gauge basins of masonry, at which the millowners on the Wainstalls and Cold Edge side, and in the Luddenden Valley, can take steps to see that a sufficient amount of compensation water is turned out daily. The contract for the reservoir, with some incidental works, was let to Messrs. Parkinson and Mann for about £25,000. They also obtained the contract (No. 2.) for making the catch water drains from Midgley Moor to the reservoir, the amount being £2342. Contract No. 3 was let to Messrs. W. and D. Aspinall, Mount Tabor, for £12,245, and it comprises the making of the conduit from the Luddenden Valley reservoirs, along the hill side of Saltonstall, and through Mount Tabor, to Ramsden Wood waterworks : but they subsequently gave

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up the contract. There will be, in conveying the pure water from the new reservoirs, two miles and twenty-eight chains of conduit, 1244 yards of tunnelling. The deepest shaft in the line of tunnel will be seventy-seven yards. An abundant supply of pure water is expected to be brought from the Midgley side of the valley into the tunnel by a syphon conduit across the bottom of the valley. It is computed that when the whole of the Luddenden branch scheme is completed, it will bring to the town of Halifax twice the quantity of water brought by the Ovenden branch making a total of about three million gallons per diem. The cost of the works, &c., in the Luddenden Valley will probably be from £80,000 to £100,000.

A public meeting was held at Bradford, presided over by the mayor, to consider the desirability of taking steps to preserve as an open space the triangular plot of ground in Market Street, upon which it is proposed to erect the new Corn Exchange. The suggested improvement emanated from the columns of the *Bradford Observer*.

21st. An official inquiry under the local government act took place at Bradford, with respect to the purchase, and taking by compulsion, land required for the street improvements of the town.

23rd. A public meeting was held in St. George's Hall, Bradford, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the bill for the extension of the Factory Act.

24th. Died at his residence in Blenheim Terrace, Leeds, Charles Gascoigne Maclea, Esq., justice of the peace, and formerly mayor of the borough of Leeds. Mr. Maclea was a self-made man, owing his position almost entirely to his good business qualities; though he was descended from a good family, his grandfather, Dr. Maclea, being a clergyman of the church of Scotland. He gained a high character for commercial honour, and was for many years a member of the celebrated firm of Maclea and March, machine makers, Dewsbury Road, Leeds. He retired from the business of the firm in January, 1843, on which occasion his workmen gave him a dinner; after which, they presented to him a splendid gold snuff box, on the lid of which was richly wrought in high relief, York Minster, and on the bottom was the following inscription:—

“Presented to Charles Gascoigne Maclea, Esq., by the workmen late in his employ, as an humble testimony of their esteem and respect. January, 1843.”

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As a man of business he was industrious and persevering, this, coupled with sound judgment, courtesy, and liberality in his dealings, won for him great respect and considerable wealth. In the year 1847 he was appointed chairman of the board of directors of the Leeds and Yorkshire Insurance Company. He was placed on the commission of peace for the borough of Leeds, on the 22nd of December, 1848; and faithfully discharged his magisterial duties until his declining health compelled him to relinquish them. In politics he was a Whig, and was made alderman in 1842; and retained the position until 1862, when he declined being again put in nomination. He was elected mayor of the borough in 1846, but in the January following resigned on account of ill health, and was succeeded by the late Sir George Goodman. In public and private life his demeanour was alike unostentatious and kind, both to rich and poor. He married a daughter of the late Mr. Matthew Murray, but having no issue, left the greater part of his property to the children of Mr. J. O. March, in partnership with whom it had been made. He was interred at St. Mark's, Woodhouse, to which church he presented a beautiful font, for a description of which see the 1st vol. of the 'Annals,' page 641.

25th. The Huddersfield tenant-right case, Thornton, v Sir John W. Ramsden, Bart., was decided in favour of the plaintiff; the vice-chancellor holding that the plaintiff was entitled to have a lease granted in the form prescribed by the act 1844, and the rent reserved in the lease was to be double the amount of the rent originally paid.

The carpenters and joiners in the building trade in Leeds, were on strike on a question of payment by the hour.

26th. Ellistone mill, West Vale, Halifax, was burnt down. Damage about £8000.

28th. The privy council decided that the whole of the West-Riding Assizes, including the Ainsty, was to be held at Leeds, and the 6th of August following was appointed for the opening of the commission. This decision caused great dissatisfaction amongst the gentlemen usually composing the grand juries. Sir J. D. Hay, M.P. for Wakefield, was defeated in the House of Commons, in his attempt to reverse the decision in favour of the town he represented, and Lord Wharnccliffe succeeded by eighty against fifty-four, in voting an address to the Queen for the question to be reopened, but Her Majesty declined to have the question reconsidered.

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The foundation stone of a New Connexion Chapel was laid at Lindley, near Halifax. The building was estimated to cost £4000.

31st. The Leeds town council decided to expend £25,000 in enlarging the conduits and pipes of the waterworks from Eccup to Wheatwood and Woodhouse. The pipes were originally constructed to carry only 1,200,000 gallons per day, but the daily consumption in 1864 was 4,300,000 gallons per day. The income in 1856 was £16,000, and in 1864 £26,640.

June 1st. A shocking accident, resulting in the death of several persons, occurred this morning on one of the tram roads of the Low Moor Iron Company at Wyke. At Storr Hill, Wyke, there is a stationary engine of twenty horse power, which is employed to draw up and let down trains of waggons to and from various pits belonging to the company. The colliers employed at the various pits between Wyke and Clifton, about fifty in number, entered the carriages at the top of the Storr Hill incline, about twenty minutes past six this morning, for the purpose of proceeding to their work. The train was started off on its perilous journey, but without the usual connection of the wire ropes with the engine. The incline which the train had to descend to the level at Wyke Lane was 940 yards, and the gradient was one in twenty. The train came nearly to a stand still before it cleared a slight level beyond the siding. The brakes were withdrawn for a moment, and then passing over the level, the train dashed down the incline with frightful velocity, the brakes being utterly powerless to arrest it in its course. The train had scarcely reached the foot of the incline before some of the carriages ran off the line, and the result was terribly disastrous. Some were overturned and broken, and the entire train was tossed almost in a moment into an incongruous heap, in which mangled and bleeding men and boys were mingled with broken carriages, amidst the bricks and stones. The cries and moans of the wounded men and boys were exceedingly touching, and the consternation in the immediate neighbourhood was great. A collier named Joshua Wilkinson was entering the tram road from Wyke Lane, and was knocked down and crushed to death. The most seriously injured were John Dawson, aged nine years : who only lived four hours after the accident ; Edwin Briggs, aged 13 ; Edward Padgett, aged 14 ; Edward Kellett, aged 18 ; James Kellett, aged 44 ; William Speight, aged 28 ; Harrison Bywater, a boy residing at New Road Side ;

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William Overend, aged 45, residing at Wibsey; Isaac Tordoff, *alias* Kellett, a boy residing at Pothouses, (who afterwards died); two young men named Greenhough; Edward Smith, a boy residing at Hill Top, Low Moor; and Edward Bancroft, aged 12. The accident was supposed to have been caused by the negligence of the guard, Herbert Barmby, who was committed for trial at the Leeds Assizes, and sentenced to three months imprisonment.

2nd. The preamble of the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway bill was declared to be carried; the clauses were settled, and the chairman of the Lords' Committee was directed to report the bill to the House.

6th and 7th. A cricket match between eleven of Bradford and eleven of Sheffield, resulted in the latter being winners by forty-two runs.

13th. In the Court of Queen's Bench, in the case the Queen *v* the Midland Railway Company, in which a verdict was given against the defendants at the last spring assizes for obstructing Commercial Street, Bradford, the defendants were ordered to pay a fine of £300.

15th. A return rifle match took place at Copley between members of the Halifax volunteer rifle corps and members of the Rochdale rifle corps. Halifax won by six points, but they had been beaten before by Rochdale by 26 points.

16th. An inquest was held at Cragg-vale Inn, on the body of two brothers named Alfred Sutcliffe, aged 22 years, and Barker Sutcliffe, aged 25 years. They had been found drowned together in Turvin Clough, where they had been bathing.

17th. A meeting of the Halifax Town Council was held, at which the resignation of Mr. Alderman Robert Crossley was received and accepted. He had been a member of the council since 1852. Mr. Councillor Sugden was elected to fill the vacancy. At the same meeting permission was given for the erection of the Albert equestrian statue at Wards End.

The Albert cotton mill, Rastrick, was destroyed by fire. The mill had been erected only about two years. The damage by the fire was estimated at between £5000 and £6000.

18th. Foundation stone laid of the Primitive Methodist Chapel, Bradshaw, near Halifax.

A boiler explosion, by which several persons were injured, and three lives were lost, namely, a boy named Dickinson; Samuel Clamp; and John Noble; occurred at

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Shailstone Colliery, near Wakefield, belonging to Messrs. Pope and Baines. The boiler that burst was the centre one of three. The explosion parted the boiler right in the centre, one portion being driven through the long chimney, distant 140 yards, which it reduced to a heap of ruins. The other boilers were lifted from their seats, one being fractured and another sent twenty yards northwards. The boiler shed and engine house were broken down, and some damage was done to the engine.

20th. A grand Review took place on the Doncaster race course, of the volunteer corps of the West Riding, which also included contingencies from the North and East Ridings; from Lincolnshire, from Nottinghamshire, and from Leicestershire: the total number present being about 7374 men. The number of spectators present was estimated at 100,000. Colonel M'Murdo was the reviewing officer, and the principal staff officers were Lieutenant-Colonel Harman, assistant inspecting officer of the Northern district; and Captain Langstaff. These were accompanied by Earl Fitzwilliam; Lord Milton; Colonel Gascoigne; Lieutenant-Colonel Prothero; Sir J. W. Ramsden, Bart., and others.

21st. A presentation to Mr. Roberts, managing clerk of the Central Market, Leeds, took place in the long room of the Central Market Hotel, Duncan Street. After Mr. A. Mann, the chairman, had given a very lucid descriptive history of the rise and progress of the Market, Mr. Atkinson, the representative of Mr. Henry Ellens, was called upon; but before making the presentation he referred at length to the untiring zeal Mr. Roberts had always shown to promote the interests of the tenants and proprietors. He therefore, begged to present a gold watch and massive guard to Mr. Roberts, in the names of the tenants and subscribers. Mr. Roberts acknowledged the splendid present with many thanks, assuring them it would ever be his pride and duty, so long as he had their confidence and support, to promote their interests. After various healths and toasts, with all honours, had been responded to, the meeting was brought to a close. The inscription is as follows:—

“Presented to Mr. H. Roberts by the tenants of the Leeds Central Market, as a token of esteem and respect for the faithful discharge of his duties as managing clerk for fourteen years. June 21st, 1864.”

29th. The second election of pensioners in connexion

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with the Halifax Tradesman's Benevolent Society took place. Five were to be elected, but there were twenty-two candidates. The following were elected :—Elizabeth Ross, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Ross ; Thomas Robinson, formerly card maker, Hipperholme ; Mary Hartley, widow of the late Mr. Joseph Hartley, bookseller, Halifax ; Martha Hilton, widow of the late Mr. John Hilton, watch maker, Halifax ; John Murgatroyd, formerly corn miller, Luddenden.

THE ORPHANAGE, SKIRCOAT, HALIFAX.—The most stately edifice of which Halifax can boast, not excepting even perhaps the Town Hall, is the New Orphanage at Skircoat. The noble and philanthropic purposes to which it is to be devoted invest the building with a public interest which is every day increasing. The building, which is of imposing magnitude, was commenced in 1857, and was originally planned for an Independent College. Circumstances have occurred which have induced the founders—Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P., John Crossley, Esq., and Joseph Crossley, Esq., Halifax—to devote the noble structure to the purposes of an Orphan Institution, an endowment for which they have also made. The College plans have been considerably departed from, especially in the internal arrangements, in order to render the building suitable for an Orphan Asylum. We propose to give an outline more particularly of the internal arrangements and the accommodation afforded than of the external appearance of the edifice which is highly commanding. The style of architecture is composite, the Elizabethan element predominating. The main building nearly forms a square, being 176 feet in length by 160 feet in breadth, and is three storeys in height. The office buildings occupy an area of 190 feet by 96 and is only one storey in height. The principal entrance is on the low side or south-east front of the building, and approached from an elevated terrace. The Vestibule of the hall is sixteen feet square, leading to an inner hall of about the same dimensions, on either hand of which are spacious corridors. On the right is the Museum, thirty-two feet by eighteen feet ; while on the left is a Waiting Room of the same dimensions, with retiring room, &c. attached, and connected with which by means of a private door is the Master's Residence. In connexion with the museum, and at the opposite angle of the building is the Committee Room, twenty-six feet square and the under Master's Room adjoining 21 by 18 feet. The large Dining Hall occupies a central position in



THE CROSSLEY ORPHAN HOME AND SCHOOL HALIFAX

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the main building, is one storey high, lighted from the ceiling which is twenty-three feet high and on two sides by three large windows, there being an open court on each side. The Dining Hall is divided into three compartments by means of a double row of columns, from which spring arches. On one side of the Hall is an entrance door for the boys, and on the opposite side another for the girls. There are also communications on either end, one with Kitchen and the other with the inner Hall. The Kitchen is in the north-west front and in close proximity with the Dining Hall. The Schoolmaster and Matron have rooms provided for them at the south-west side at either end of the large school rooms. The Girls' School Room is 60 feet by 30 feet, with class-rooms at the back about 20 feet by 15 feet; then there is an Infants' Room twenty-six feet square, occupying the west corner. The Boys' School Room is of the same dimensions, with class-rooms, &c. The boys have also a Workshop twenty-six feet square at the north corner of the building. Along the north-west front are rooms appropriated to the Steward of the Institution, the Servants' Hall, the Cooks' Parlour, the Kitchens, &c., &c. The Playrooms are situated on each end of the north-west front of the building, the Girls' on the western and the Boys' on the northern corner, the rooms being approached by corridors, thirty feet in length, from the main building. On the side of each of these rooms are Lavatories fitted-up with Jennings' patent basins. The dimensions of the Playrooms are 60 feet by 30 feet, and the height from the floor to the apex twenty-nine feet. In connexion with these rooms are the Baths, but separated by a lobby and fully screened. The size of the Boys' Swimming Bath is 47 feet by 20 feet, with a Dressing Stage 20 feet by 12. The Girls' Plunge Bath is twenty feet square, with Dressing Stage 20 feet by 9. In the same locality are the Laundry, the Wash-houses, the Dryhouse, &c., but all separate and distinct; together with a Kitchen Court 70 feet by 62 feet. The Dormitories are very extensive and will conveniently afford sleeping accommodation to upwards of 400. There are four large Dormitories 60 feet by 40 feet; four others 44 feet by 28; and five more twenty-six feet square. Also another Dormitory for Infants 48 feet by 28 feet. Lavatories are attached to each Dormitory. There are two Sick Wards; one for the Boys and the other for the Girls each 26 feet square by 18 feet high. Attached to these rooms will be Slipper Baths, &c. Then there are Private Rooms for the

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Under Master and Matron, the School Mistress, Steward and Servants. The Teachers' Bedrooms are so arranged as to overlook each of the Children's Dormitories. The fitting-up of the Dining Hall, the Schoolrooms, &c. is in accordance with the architectural character of the building, the substantial and useful predominating over the elaborate and ornamental. There is most extensive cellarage for Stores, Bakehouse, &c. Apparatus is introduced for warming the building, both with hot water and warm air. Steam pipes are laid for heating the cooking apparatus; and the baths are to be heated by steam; as well as the water for washing, &c. Two large playgrounds are provided for the boys and girls, to the west of the building. The first admission of orphans took place 29th of June, 1864, when six boys were admitted. As the rooms, &c., are finished by the workmen other children will be admitted. The following extracts from the rules of the institution, will best shew the objects and intentions of the founders :

I. Object.—To lodge, board, clothe, educate, apprentice, or otherwise place out in life orphan children of both sexes, between the ages of two and ten years; and, under special circumstances, up to twelve years of age. The time of remaining in the orphanage not to exceed fifteen years of age for boys, and seventeen years for girls.

II. Qualification.—The children admitted upon the foundation of this institution must be such as have been deprived by death of both parents, or of their fathers, and whose mothers or other surviving relatives are unable to provide means of subsistence and of education. In addition to the orphans to be admitted on the foundation, a portion of the whole number may be orphans whose relatives or friends can afford to pay a part of the cost of their maintenance.

III. Disqualification.—No child shall be admitted who is blind, deaf, dumb, subject to fits, helplessly lame, or in any respect seriously crippled, paralyzed, unable to retain urine, or suffering from any infectious, contagious, or incurable disease, and no child who has not been born in wedlock, or who has been a resident pauper in a work-house.

IV. Preference.—A preference shall be given to the following cases, but only where all other circumstances are equally urgent.—1. To orphans born in the county of York. 2. To children who have lost both father and mother. 3. To the orphans of parents who were in full

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communion with Nonconformist Churches, or regular communicants in the Church of England. 4. To orphans of families who have been reduced in their temporal circumstances.

July 2nd. The foundation-stone was laid of a new Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, at Mill Bank, Sowerby, by Mr. D. Clay. The new building will be upon the site of the old chapel, which was built 47 years ago. The cost of the new chapel was estimated to be about £1200.

The foundation-stone of Shelf National School was laid by Mr. Moses Bottomley, Shelf. Estimated cost of the building £1300. The site had been given by Mr. Michael Stocks.

4th. A three days' cricket match opened at Halifax between the All England (Australian) Eleven and twenty-two of Halifax and district. At the first innings the All England scored 58, and the Halifax and district 96. The second innings, All England 127, Halifax and district 92, and came out victorious with seven wickets to fall.

5th. One of the most disastrous fires that ever occurred in York took place this morning, and what is very remarkable, on the very spot where, fifteen months ago, there was a similar conflagration. The sufferers were also the same, viz., Messrs. Butterfield, Clarke, and Co., wholesale druggists. The first fire occurred in April of last year, and it then involved the destruction of the Centenary school-rooms adjoining. The new school-rooms have since been destroyed by fire, and those now standing have narrowly escaped sharing the same fate. Between two and three o'clock this morning, two policemen were going their rounds in the neighbourhood of Colliergate, where the premises were situated, when they discovered that a fire had broken out. They gave an alarm, and two engines belonging to the Yorkshire Insurance Company were speedily brought to the spot and got to work. Owing to the quantity of oil and other materials of an inflammable nature, the fire obtained such a mastery that it was found impossible to save the building, the roof of which fell in about three o'clock. Exertions were consequently used to save the adjoining property, which the firemen—efficiently aided by the 8th Hussars, who worked their own engine—were ultimately enabled to effect, although considerable damage was done to the roof of the Centenary schools. In about three hours from the outbreak the fire was subdued, but there was such great heat among the ruins that the firemen had to continue their labours during the day.

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The premises, which had not been opened for business more than three months, were almost entirely gutted, and much commiseration was felt on account of this second disaster to the above-named firm. The origin of the conflagration was not known, but everything was left apparently safe at ten o'clock on Monday night. The damage to the stock and building amounted to about £15,000. Not much of either the one or the other were saved. Messrs. Butterfield and Co. were insured in the Yorkshire and Norwich offices.

21st. Water first turned into the Sowerby Bridge reservoir at Cote Hill. The members of the Local Board of Health were present. Toasts were drunk on the occasion.

Died, Mrs. Wood, (née Paton) an eminent vocalist, well known in Leeds and neighbourhood. After she had retired from public life, she and her husband, Mr. Joseph Wood, took up their residence at Woolley Moor, near Wakefield, where they resided until May, 1854, when, after a short sojourn in Manchester, they came to Leeds, where for several years they resided at Camden House, Woodhouse Lane, where the lady devoted herself to the teaching of music. Her labours in this department of the profession resulted in the successful scientific education of several promising English singers. We need only mention Miss Milner, Miss Pilling, and Miss Dobson, as examples of her careful musical training. Mrs. Mary A. Wood was the eldest daughter of Mr. Paton, a well educated tutor at the head of an Edinburgh mathematical establishment, and was born in 1802. From her earliest years her musical gift was prominently exhibited, and when only two years of age she could name any tone, or semitone, on hearing it sounded. At four years of age she was able to perform on the harp and pianoforte, and when five years old several fantasias were published under her name. In 1810 Miss Paton appeared at several concerts in Edinburgh, where she sang and accompanied herself on the pianoforte, and recited with considerable effect Collin's "Ode to the Passions," "Alexander's Feast," and other similar pieces of oratory. At Huntley, in Aberdeenshire (whither she had accompanied her father), the Duke of Cumberland, who was then on his way to Culloden, was so delighted with the style in which she executed several Scotch melodies, that he presented her with a superb scarf of silk tartan. Mr. Paton went up to London in 1811, but here his daughter found considerable difficulties interposed to prevent her from appearing in public, owing to the preju-

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dices of the professors who had then the lead of the musical world; but at length Mr. Morris, of the Haymarket, agreed to give her an easy essay on the stage, and on the 3rd of August, 1822, Miss Paton made her first curtsey as *Susannah* in the "Marriage of Figaro." She was a very agreeable looking girl; her figure was about the middle height, slender and delicate; her hair and eyes were dark, her complexion clear. Never was success more decided or more deserved. She subsequently performed *Rosina* in the "Barber of Seville," &c. Two months after Miss Paton was engaged at Covent Garden, replacing Miss Stevens in the first characters. On the 19th of October she appeared as *Polly* in the "Beggar's Opera," and repeated that character two or three times; but her name was then suddenly omitted from the bills until the 7th of December, when she appeared as *Mandane*. Curiosity was naturally excited, and it then appeared that Miss A. M. Tree had peremptorily refused to perform with Miss Paton, except on the condition of her rival playing second to her, which the quality of their respective voices rendered absurd; besides, Miss Paton had been engaged to perform first characters only. Her unhappy marriage with Lord William Lennox took place in 1824, but it was not publicly avowed till two years later. After her marriage with Mr. Wood she enjoyed a prosperous career, and after a few years retired in a great measure from public engagements, taking up her residence at first near Wakefield, and afterwards at Leeds. About the year 1863, Mr. and Mrs. Wood removed again to the neighbourhood of Wakefield, where Mrs. Wood died, as already stated, after a long declining state of health.

21st. On the site of the old church of St. Mary, in Hunslet, near Leeds, but extending much beyond the original boundary, an entirely new edifice has been erected, which, on this day, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, and is dedicated in the name of the same patron saint as its predecessor. The foundation stone was laid in June, 1862, by Mr. Ingham, of Palermo. That gentleman and his sisters, Mrs. Brook, of Honley, near Huddersfield, and Mrs. Tidswell, of London, are natives of Hunslet, and with truly Christian generosity they had offered large contributions towards the cost of replacing the diminutive and unpretending old church by one possessing appropriate elegance and commodiousness. Happily, as the children of the late Mr. John Ingham, cloth merchant, they felt that the spiritual necessities of Hunslet

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had a claim upon their wealth, and Mr. Ingham at once offered £3000 towards building a new church, while the ladies before mentioned promised £1000 each. The cost of the new building, however, has been nearly £8000, including everything, and all the necessary funds they have provided excepting £1300, which has been subscribed by parishioners and their friends for the especial purpose of purchasing land to be added to the former site, building a boundary wall, and providing an organ, peal of eight bells, and clock. The Churchmen of Hunslet, therefore, are highly favoured in having had benefactors so large-hearted as to give pecuniary assistance much beyond what had been promised in the first instance. The church is regarded by all parties as a memorial one, and in the tower is a tablet inscribed to the following effect :—

“To the glory of God, and for the benefit of this parish, this church was erected by the munificence of the Ingham family, 1864.”

to which are added the names of the Vicar, Churchwardens, &c. The day of consecration was evidently regarded by the people of Hunslet as a memorable one. As the congregation began to assemble at the time appointed, hundreds of well-dressed and orderly spectators crowded round the walls of the enclosure. The new peal of bells was kept in melodious exercise, and, the sun shining in unclouded splendour, the aspect of things external in the locality of the church was such as to betoken a peaceful and serene joyousness, quite appropriate to the occasion. The interior of the church was filled to overflowing at the time when the Bishop, attended by the Rev. Canon Fawcett, chancellor of the diocese, Mr. T. G. Teale, registrar, Rev. Canon Atlay, D.D., vicar of Leeds, and a train of forty or fifty clergymen in surplices, presented himself at the north door and was received by the Rev. E. Wilson, vicar of Hunslet, Mr. Ingham, Messrs. Richard Dobson and J. Holmes, churchwardens, and Messrs. William Rothery, Richard Pullan, W. Blackith, and W. Brook, the building committee. The usual form of service and morning prayers were gone through. The ordinary morning prayers were read by the vicar of Hunslet and vicar of Leeds; the first lesson by the Rev. Ingham Brook, of East Retford; the second by the Rev. — Milner; the epistle by the Rev. Canon Fawcett, and the gospel by the Rev. C. F. Cobb, of Barnsley. The church is built of broached sandstone, is in the geometric (early decorated)

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style of architecture, and consists of chancel, nave, north and south aisles, transepts, south porch, organ chapel at the south side of the chancel, vestry at the north side of the chancel, and tower and spire at the north-west end of the north aisle. The tower is 20 feet square and 72 feet high, with spire 84 feet high; making the entire altitude of tower and spire 156 feet. The tower contains a valuable clock with three dials and a splendid peal of eight bells. The chancel is 31 feet by 21 feet, and 33 feet high; nave 86 feet by 22 feet, and 48 feet high to the apex of the roof. It is divided from the aisles and transepts by six arches on each side, supported by clustered shafts, with carved capitals, those to the transepts being of lofty and elegant proportions. The north and south aisles are respectively 12 feet wide and 24 feet high, and the two transepts are 30 feet by 26 feet, and 42 feet high, with double gables, each containing a handsome three-light window with tracery heads. Over the nave arcading, rises a clerestory, with a three-light window in each compartment. The east window is of five lights, and the west window of six lights, with very elaborate tracery. Both are filled with stained glass, by Messrs. Clayton and Bell, of London. Under a large series of scriptural subjects in the east window is this inscription:—

“To the honour of God and in memory of Joseph Ingham, died May III., MDCCCLXI., and of Ann, his wife, who died April XXIX., MDCCCLIX.”

At the bottom of the west window are obituaries of various other members of the Ingham family. The nave roof is open to the ridge, and formed with curved ribs resting upon hammer-beams, supported by shafts and carved corbels. The chancel roof is boarded under the collar by beams of an hexagonal form, divided into panels by small moulded ribs, and enriched by an embattled cornice. The whole of the roofing is stained and varnished. The pewing is of neat and substantial character, of stained deal. The backs are made with an easy slope, and have book boards and low doors. The choir stalls are placed in the chancel. The communion rail, pulpit, prayer desk, and lectern are of oak, in exquisite design and workmanship, executed by Mr. James Adams, of Leeds; and the church floor is laid with encaustic tiles by Messrs. Minton and Co. The reredos and font are of Caen stone, executed by Messrs. Bursall and Taylor, of Leeds, who have also done the whole of the stone carving. The church is lighted by gas, in an

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effective manner by twelve coronæ suspended by the roof timbers, these beingsupplied by Messrs. Peard and Jackson, of London. The church will accommodate 856 persons, and 528 sittings are free. The total cost of the building, enclosure wall, palisading, and gates, including organ, clock, and bells, is upwards of £8000. It has been erected from the designs of Messrs. Perkin and Backhouse, of Leeds, architects. The organ, which cost about £600, has been supplied by Messrs. Conacher and Co., of Huddersfield; and the other portion of the work has been executed by the following contractors :—Masons' work, Mr. J. Hardwick. Hunslet; joiners' work, Mr. Wm. Britton; slaters' work, Mr. J. Lawson; plumber and glaziers' work, Mr. Thomas Bedford; plasterers' work, Mr. J. P. Mountain; painters' work, Mr. Wm. Nelson; ironfounders' work, Messrs. Singleton and Tennant, Leeds. A luncheon, served by Mr. Powolny, of Bond-street, Leeds, took place after the service in the church at the national schools. The rev. the vicar of Hunslet presided, having on his right and left the Bishop of Ripon, Mr. Ingham, Canon Atlay, Mrs. Brook, Mrs. Tidswell, Mr. W. Brook, Rev. Ingham Brook, the Misses Brook, Rev. Canon Fawcett, &c.

23rd. In consequence of an extraordinary drought, which commenced in April, the Halifax water supply was so seriously affected that this day a special meeting of the Halifax Waterworks Committee was called, and the following resolution was passed :—"That the supply of water for manufacturing purposes outside the borough be forthwith entirely suspended: that the supply for the same purposes inside the borough be reduced one half, except in the case of water necessary for steam engines exclusively; and that the borough engineer be directed to see this resolution carried into effect."

The Halifax Volunteer Rifle Corps was reviewed on Skircoat Moor, near Halifax, by Colonel Harman. The number of members of the corps present was 475; absent with leave 105; ditto without leave twenty-five; total strength of the regiment 605.

24th. A curious wager was laid at Skircoat, near Halifax. A certain gardener bet that another gardener could not, as was affirmed, collect in his garden and deliver the same day, 1000 quarts of strawberries. £2 was the amount of the wager, which was won. Upwards of fifty people were engaged in collecting the fruit.

26th. Another meeting of the Halifax Waterworks Committee was held, when it was decided to cut off the water

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supply for all purposes except for domestic use. In consequence, many mills, &c., were temporarily brought to a stand. The supply to dwelling houses was also of limited duration daily.

At a coroner's inquest held at Brighouse, a verdict of manslaughter was returned against one Tom Crowther, for killing, in the course of a quarrel, a fellow workman named John Taylor.

28th. The 121st Wesleyan Conference commenced at Bradford.

August 1st. The annual High Court meeting of the Ancient Order of Foresters' Friendly Society, was commenced at Halifax, at which about 180 delegates met from various districts in the kingdom.

3rd. A third rifle contest between members of the Halifax and Rochdale Volunteer Rifle Corps took place at Barton Moss. The Halifax members scored 498 and the Rochdale 480.

A meeting of the Halifax Town Council was held, at which a letter was read from the ex-mayor, Mr. John Crossley, formally presenting to the corporation the marble busts in the Town Hall, of Her Majesty the Queen, and of the Prince and Princess of Wales. At the same time the mayor (Major Holdsworth), presented to the corporation the marble bust of the late Prince Consort. Thanks were voted to the mayor and the ex-mayor for their gifts. At the same meeting, the resignation of Mr. Richard Horsfall as a councillor was read and accepted.

6th. The first Commission of Assize for the West-Riding of Yorkshire was opened at Leeds this day, amidst the enthusiasm of all classes of the inhabitants. No day could have been more suitable than Saturday for the holding of such a ceremony. It was equally fortunate for the many thousands of sight-seers that the hour at which it was arranged their Lordships should arrive in the borough was such, that there was hardly an individual within its confines who had not an opportunity of witnessing the procession to some extent or at some point of its progress. The weather was also highly favourable for a holiday, and though the sky was frequently over-clouded, not a drop of rain fell to spoil either the many gay dresses which were to be seen in all directions, or the tempers and looks of their wearers. The spectacle and the weather had the credit of bringing together along the route selected for the procession as dense a concourse of people as had assembled for many years in Leeds, if we except the occasion of the

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Queen's visit, and the Royal Agricultural Society's show. Even on the Friday night many strangers arrived by railway, and the morning trains conveyed thousands of persons from all the surrounding districts. Early in the afternoon the streets in the vicinity of the railway station were thronged with pedestrians, walking off the tedium of the hours which had to elapse before the spectacle so anxiously looked forward to should commence. The time at which their Lordships were expected to arrive from York was a quarter-past five, p.m., but as is usual with crowds, curiosity and forethought were strong enough to overcome weariness, and the best positions for sight-seeing along the route of the procession were occupied at least an hour before that time. The borough police, with an extra force from Bradford, under the command of Mr. Bell, the chief constable, who, along with Inspector Sturges and five constables, was mounted, kept an open space from the station to the Town Hall, by way of Wellington Street, King Street, and East Parade. At the station, the arrangements, which were of the most complete and satisfactory description, were not a little interfered with by the unceasing efforts of the multitude there assembled to force an entrance within the barriers, and by the constant bustle and confusion caused by the arrival and departure of trains. Within the barriers, however, the arrangements for the maintenance of order, which were under the management of Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Usher, superintendents respectively of the Midland and North-Eastern railways, were on the whole very complete and successful. It was of course impossible to exclude those who were leaving or arriving by train, many of whom occupied the central platform, where that conveying the Judges was to arrive; but measures were taken to exclude those who had entered without the talismanic ticket. A strong barricade was in a few seconds erected on each side between the platform and the central entrance, and a clear passage left for their Lordships between the station and the Queen Hotel, where the procession was to commence. It was nearly half-past five before the train from York arrived at the station, where the Judges were met by a small party of wand-men, one of several species of attendants who figure round the administrators of justice. They immediately proceeded along the platform to the Queen Hotel, the spectators, whose eagerness in many cases was greater than their politeness, being kept back by a body of police. At the west entrance to the hotel a number of gentlemen

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had taken up their position, and respectfully saluted the Judges as they passed within. On entering, their Lordships were received by Colonel F. C. T. Gascoigne, the High Sheriff of the county, who wore the uniform of a deputy-lieutenant, and by the Rev. F. Trench, his chaplain, who was dressed in canonicals, and were by them conducted to an apartment where they robed. On the outside of the building, meanwhile, the crowd had within the last half hour increased to enormous dimensions, and had become proportionately more excited and impatient of delay. The scene from the door of the hotel was certainly not the least striking of the features of the proceedings. Either side of the north entrance and the pedestals of the pillars were occupied by gentlemen. In front of it was the gorgeous state carriage, under the command of an equally gorgeous coachman, whose three-cornered and gold-laced hat and powdered hair struck awe into the multitude. On the outside of it was a body of much enduring police, frantically endeavouring to inspire the multitude with respect for constituted authority, in the shape of themselves and their Lordships' carriage. Between the carriage and the hotel—a spot selected with much judgment and respect for personal security—were their Lordships' attendants of all degrees and liveries, javelin men, footmen, and others, whose titles and duties offered to many of the spectators an amusing and useful subject of speculation. Everything else on all sides was houses and crowd. As far as one could see along Wellington Street, down West Bar, opposite and above, was a sea of faces. Every window had its group of fortunate occupants standing seven or eight deep, and staring with much persistency and complacency over each other's shoulders at the buildings opposite. The most perilous positions had been long before seized on by adventurous youths—the roofs of the houses even were not devoid of a few enthusiastic individuals whose curiosity and heedlessness of danger were equally remarkable. Of course, the great majority had selected their positions so skilfully, or had so been placed by the chances of fortune, that they could have seen nothing had their Lordships been as tall as the sons of Anak. On the steps of the Commercial Buildings and in the far off region of Boar Lane, were to be seen many infatuated individuals who waited calmly for a sight of that which in the very nature of things it was impossible to see. Some few in the immediate vicinity of the state carriage had evidently a faint chance of catching a glimpse

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of the Judges, while not a few there were behind, who, by a judicious craning of their necks, could obtain a really good view of the coachman's hat and wig. The impatience and the dimensions of the crowd were now so great that they pressed on the carriage to such a degree as to carry it from its position in front of the door of the hotel. The small body of police did their best to keep them back, and a few in the front, especially, when under the stern eye of a guardian of the peace, made apparently zealous efforts to second them, but in vain. It was consequently deemed better to take the carriage to the west entrance, where in a few minutes their Lordships appeared dressed in their judicial wigs and red gowns. As the carriage drove off, they were greeted by a loud and enthusiastic cheer. The same cordial welcome was offered by the immense body of spectators who occupied every available spot along the whole route. The Town Hall and its vicinity were the chief centres of attraction. By four o'clock the square in front was thronged with persons anxious to witness the reception, and every spot presenting a favourable point of view was eagerly seized upon. All the windows of the warehouses and dwelling-houses near were filled with elegantly-dressed ladies, and the roofs of several buildings were dotted with more adventurous spirits who had not deemed it too great a risk to mount five or six storeys to witness the scene below. About half-past four, the Engineer Volunteer Corps (of which the High Sheriff is the Honorary Colonel) arrived in front of the Town Hall, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Child, and although on such an occasion there appeared a little incongruity in a military display, the excellent performances of the band, and the manœuvres through which the nine companies present were put, certainly did much to relieve the tediousness of waiting, and to render what would otherwise have been a dreary couple of hours a period of comparative enjoyment. The admission to the Victoria Hall, through which their Lordships were to pass, and to the newly-arranged Civil Court, in which the commission was to be read, was by ticket; and those who possessed these much-coveted passports began to assemble before four o'clock, and in three quarters of an hour they had all taken their seats. The arrangement was very similar to that adopted when the Hall was opened by Her Majesty. Down the centre a space was left for the procession, seats being placed lengthways on each side. These and the orchestra were almost wholly occupied by ladies, whose elegant

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attire, fringed on each side with the more sombre garments of the gentlemen who were standing there, produced an admirable effect, which no simile so truly represents as the trite one of the parterres of a gorgeous and beautifully-arranged garden. The Mayor, Aldermen, Councillors, and other Corporate officials, after robing in the Council Chamber, assembled in the Vestibule, where they were joined by the Vicar of Leeds, Sir Fras. Crossley, Bart., M.P., Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Beecroft, M.P., Mr. Forster, M.P., the Borough Coroner, &c. There were also present several of the West Riding and Borough Magistrates, amongst whom we observed Mr. W. B. Denton, Mr. Rand, Mr. Lupton, Mr. Hey, Mr. Horsfall, Mr. Hordforth, Mr. Cooper, Mr. Ellershaw, Mr. Hargrave, Mr. Cliff, Mr. Cherley, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Tennant, Mr. Bateson, &c. At a quarter past five, preceded by the mace, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and Councillors, accompanied by the Vicar, the Borough Members, Sir F. Crossley, Mr. Forster, the Town Clerk, &c., took up their position on the steps at the front entrance to await the arrival of the Judges. The train which brought their Lordships to Leeds having been late in arriving, it was not until a few minutes before six that the cheers of the crowd in East Parade announced the approach of the cavalcade. The Engineer band was playing a lively tune, and it was with a somewhat ludicrous effect that their performance was suddenly interrupted, to be immediately followed by the strains, by no means harmonious, of the Sheriff's trumpeters. A body of mounted police then entered the square, followed by two carriages, one containing the Under-Sheriff (Mr. W. Gray) and the other the Judges' Marshals. Next came the halberdmen in their peculiar dresses, carrying formidable javelins, and then the carriage containing Mr. Justice Keating, Mr. Justice Blackburn, the High Sheriff, and the Rev. F. Trench, the High Sheriff's chaplain. The state carriage having drawn up in front of the Hall, the Mayor, with the Vicar, the Town Clerk, and the Members of Parliament, received their Lordships, who, on alighting, were repeatedly cheered. The procession having been formed, the Learned Judges, preceded by the Mayor, passed up the steps and into the Hall between the lines formed by the members of the Corporation, their Lordships bowing their acknowledgments as they moved on. When they entered the Hall the whole of the brilliant assembly rose and continued standing until the procession had left the Hall through the door at the left side of the orchestra.

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Thence the Judges were conducted to the Nisi Prius Court, their entrance being followed as in the large hall, by the rising of those who had obtained admission. The Mayor, the Vicar, Sir F. Crossley, Mr. Baines, Mr. Beecroft, and Mr. Forster were upon the bench, at the right of their Lordships, and the Aldermen and Councillors took their position on the seats intended for counsel. Silence having been proclaimed, Mr. Coleridge, the clerk of arraigns, read the commission, a quaintly-worded legal document, appointing the Learned Judges to dispose of the criminal and civil business of the assize. Then, the Crier, having uttered the usual "God save the Queen," requested the High Sheriff to return the several precepts to him directed, in order that their Lordships might proceed with the business. The High Sheriff accordingly handed these documents to Mr. Justice Blackburn, and, by direction of Mr. Justice Keating, the Crier then adjourned the Court until noon next day, and with the utterance of the formulary "God save the Queen, and my Lords the Queen's Justices," the ceremony, which had not occupied ten minutes, was ended. Then the procession was re-formed in the same order, and moved once more through the Victoria Hall, the Learned Judges leaving the building by the front entrance. Having entered the state carriage, their Lordships were conducted to the Judges' Lodgings, Little Wodhouse, followed by the Engineer Corps and their band. In the evening, Mr. Justice Blackburn and the High Sheriff dined with Mr. Baines, M.P., at Headingley Lodge, and were met by several Members of Parliament, West Riding and Borough Magistrates, and Queen's Counsel. The following morning, (Sunday) in accordance with the usual custom at assize towns, their Lordships attended divine worship at the Parish Church. Not only was the large edifice crowded, but all the approaches and the thoroughfares near were densely packed with a multitude which rendered it not only difficult but well nigh impossible to reach the church. The Mayor, the members of the Corporation, the magistrates, and the borough members met at the Town Hall, and walked in procession to the Church. The Judges, accompanied by the High Sheriff, the High Sheriff's Chaplain, the Under-Sheriff, and the other officials did not arrive at the church until some minutes after the usual hour for commencing service. They were met at the gates by the Vicar, clergy, and churchwardens, by whom they were conducted to the seats set apart for them. For the use of the Judges, the

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High Sheriff, and the high Sheriff's chaplain, four prayer books had been specially provided for this and subsequent similar occasions. They are unique specimens of the art of ornamental binding, imperial quarto in size, and each is bound in pale oak, this beautiful wood forming the sides ; the backs are in morocco leather. The Leeds borough arms are carved in boxwood and sunk in the upper side of each book, and massive and finely wrought gold rims and watered silk linings finish off these elegant books. The cost was borne by the churchwardens, who entrusted the order to Mr. Smith, bookseller, Commercial Street. At the conclusion of the ordinary morning service, the High Sheriff's chaplain ascended the pulpit and preached the assize sermon. At noon on Monday the 8th, the business of the assizes commenced ; Mr. Justice Keating presiding in the Crown Court, and charging the grand jury ; and Mr Justice Blackburn taking the civil business. The calendar was unusually large. There were no fewer than 120 persons charged with various offences, many of them of a serious and aggravated character. There were four charges of murder ; seven of manslaughter ; and three or four of attempt to murder ; thirteen cases of robbery with violence ; six cases of stabbing ; and six of burglary. In connexion with the assizes various festivities were held, amongst which were the entertainment by the mayor of Mr. Justice Blackburn and the High Sheriff ; and a select circle at dinner in the Mayors' room, and the soiree musicale given by the Mayor and Mrs. Nussey, took place in the Victoria Hall, and was attended by a very large gathering of the influence, beauty, and fashion of the borough. The arrangement of the hall was such as to make the entertainment a promenade concert, the seats being arranged round the interior, and a large open space being thus left in the body. The centre was occupied by a large and elegant buffet, round the base of which was provided additional sitting accommodation. This was the only alteration in the hall, which, however, from its inherent architectural beauty, requires no special ornamentation or adornment. The arrangements for the preservation of order and for the prevention of delay and consequent inconvenience to the guests, were well planned and satisfactorily carried out by the chief constable. The company were set down at the eastern entrance to the Town Hall, extending to which from the pavement was an awning. The company were received by Mrs. Nussey, and after the dinner to the judges, by the Mayor also. Mr.

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Justice Blackburn, accompanied by His Worship, entered the Hall at half-past eight, his Lordship remaining for a short time. In what was formerly the refreshment room and in the vestibule, refreshments, wine, &c., were liberally dispensed, the arrangements in this department being under the superintendence of Mr. Powolny, of Bond Street.

9th, Tuesday, was a day which will be for ever memorable in the annals of Bradford. On that day the Prime Minister of England, and one of the most notable of living statesmen, visited the town, and in the presence of assembled thousands,—amid circumstances and surroundings of unusual splendour and interest,—laid the first stone of a building, the projection of which is a proof of the progress and prosperity of the town. And although the weather was partially unpropitious, and a damp was to some extent cast over the proceedings from that and other causes, the celebrations of the day on the whole passed off with success. The first stone of the old Exchange Buildings in Kirkgate, was laid on the 3rd of February, 1827, and were opened on Bishop Blaize day, the 3rd of February 1830. They were of Grecian architecture and were erected from designs by Mr. F. Goodwin, of London, at a cost of upwards of £7000; the greater part of which was raised by a company of shareholders in shares of £25 each; and were opened for public use October 1st, 1828. For some years, now, the existing Exchange Buildings have been wholly inadequate for the purpose for which they were originally erected. Early in 1862 steps were taken with a view of erecting a new building. On the 7th of February in that year, a meeting was held in the Assembly Room of the old Exchange, presided over by the then Mayor, Alderman Wright. Mr. Alderman Brown made a statement of the facts connected with the movement, by which it appeared that the Ladies of the Manor offered a suitable plot of land on very advantageous terms, to serve as the site of a New Exchange. Resolutions were adopted in favour of taking the opportunity thus presented. In accordance with the resolutions, a Company was formed, the shares in which were taken up with great rapidity; and thus they seemed every prospect that ere long, Bradford would be accommodated with an Exchange Building worthy of the town and its inhabitants. It soon became obvious, however, that very considerable delay must inevitably take place, before even a commencement could be made of the work of erection. The ground offered by the Ladies of the Manor, and

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which was of a triangular shape, lying between Bank Street, Hustlergate, and Market Street, was covered with buildings, including the Old Market Hall, which would of course have to be removed. Then just at this time the question of a wholesale scheme of street improvements began to be brought on the *tapis*, and as it was very certain that the Market Street district would be a special scene of these contemplated improvements, it was absolutely necessary for the Exchange Company to wait till the scheme was developed, in order to see how it would affect their site. These and other causes of delay prevented any visible steps being taken towards the preparation of the site or the commencement of the building, till some time after. The directors of the new company, however, were not by any means idle during the time that elapsed. They succeeded in obtaining an enlargement of the ground on which the projected building was to stand, by securing the site on which the Commercial Banking Company had intended to erect their bank, but which they had found would not be available for the purpose. At last, it having become plain that the street improvements would be beneficial to the Exchange by widening and extending the approaches to it, and the various buildings which covered the site having been cleared of the tenants, the work of preparing the ground for the New Exchange was commenced about the beginning of last May, by the pulling down of the buildings. These were soon cleared away, and a considerable open area presented itself, for the first time during very many years, in the heart of Bradford. This spectacle, so unusual in itself, was the origin of a movement which we may briefly notice, as indirectly connected with the question under consideration. It was suggested that one of the chief wants of Bradford was just such an open space as was now in temporary existence; and some gentlemen entered into a movement having for its object the preservation of the Exchange site as an open square, and the obtaining of another site for the projected building. A meeting was held at which the subject was discussed, a subscription was started, to which some thousands of pounds were already contributed, and there was a prospect that the scheme might be carried to a successful issue, when it was brought to a sudden and final close by a decision of the Exchange Directors not to give up their site. In this decision, they were doubtless largely influenced by the important fact, which we are compelled to notice somewhat out of its chronological order, that in the last week

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of April, Lord Palmerston had been invited to come to Bradford to lay the foundation stone of the New Exchange, and had, after some little hesitation, accepted the invitation. As it was anticipated that his Lordship's visit would occur early in August, shortly after the close of the session, they would naturally conclude that there would not be sufficient time for the securing and preparation of a new site. At all events the scheme of preserving the open space fell to the ground. Shortly after it was publicly announced that the Premier had been invited, and had undertaken to visit Bradford, some feeling began to be manifested among the working-men, with reference to the individual selected to perform the distinguished duty of laying the first stone of the proposed New Exchange. A "Working-man's Palmerston Reception Committee" was formed, which, in the beginning of June, issued an address calling upon the working classes to show their disapproval of his conduct by receiving him "in absolute solemn silence." On the 18th of July, a meeting was held in the Old Exchange Room, at which a numerous Reception Committee was appointed. A smaller Executive Reception Committee was afterwards selected from this body, and was subsequently, enlarged by six gentlemen appointed from the Town Council, and others; and the two committees at once set to work to prepare things for Lord Palmerston's reception. A programme was, after some debate, decided upon and advertised in the local journals. It consisted, as far as the public were concerned, of a visit to the Peel Park by his Lordship, a procession, in which his carriage would take a place, to the site of the New Exchange—the ceremony of laying the stone, to be of course performed by Lord Palmerston—a dinner in the saloon of St. George's Hall, to be confined, however, to about one hundred persons, and a meeting in the hall itself in the evening, at which the addresses of the Town Council and the Chamber of Commerce, should be presented. The preparations were hurried forward with all possible activity; but on the very morning of the ceremony, the joiners were still hammering away at the various platforms and scaffoldings erected on the site. Elsewhere, owing to the exertions of those who undertook them, the preparations were in a more forward state.

Arrival of Lord Palmerston.—The Premier reached the village of Lightcliffe, where Mr. H. W. Ripley, whose guest he was to be during his visit resides, at about ten minutes past six on Monday evening. He had travelled

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from London by the Great Northern ordinary train to Wakefield, and thence to his destination by special train on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway. In front of the little station the royal standard was displayed; and flags waved on the church and the houses in the village. Lord Palmerston was received on descending from the carriage, by Mr. Ripley and his son, W. E. Ripley, jun., and passed from the train across the lines to the highway, where Mr. Ripley's carriage was in readiness, amid repeated cheers from a considerable crowd, which had assembled, and in which were many persons from Bradford and Halifax. Lord Palmerston looked somewhat fatigued, but appeared gratified with his reception, and repeatedly raised his hat in acknowledgment. When he had taken his seat an enthusiastic villager varied the hurrahing by shouting with remarkable fervour, "Europe's hope and England's glory." The fine weather of Monday was sadly in contrast with the gloomy aspect of Tuesday morning. At nine o'clock it was raining heavily, as it had been for some time. Shortly, however, it ceased to rain, and the sky assumed a somewhat less leaden appearance. The effect of this improvement was immediately manifest in the increasing numbers that appeared in the streets. Even at this time, considerable knots of men and women lined the causeways, conversing about the hero of the hour; and we heard his name pronounced in various ways, whose orthography defies the powers of our pen. Some knocked off his title of nobility, and put him off with a plain "Mister;" others gave him a brevet rank much higher than the one his lordship is fortunate enough to possess, and conferred on him the titles of "Earl," or "Duke." The day was still misty, and all the shops being shut, a somewhat sombre appearance was given to the streets, which the numerous flags waving on the roofs, or hanging from the windows, only partially relieved. As one o'clock, the hour at which the procession was to be formed in Peel Park, drew near, crowds of persons began wending their way in that direction; and another visitation of rain called forth an army of umbrellas, of all descriptions, from the showy silk and alpaca, to the humble-looking but no less valuable cotton, under the shelter of which an endless stream of individuals of both sexes poured up the Bolton and Orley Roads to the Park. In Peel Park the scene, but for the weather, would have been highly animated and interesting. The Park itself was in beautiful trim, and looked very green after the rain, whose presence, however

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obnoxious to the genus *homo*, was highly acceptable to the trees, flowers, and herbage. All along the magnificent terrace, flags fluttered in the breeze from lofty poles. The great carriage drive, extending from gate to gate, was lined for fully one-half of the way with vehicles of various descriptions,—cabs, gigs, hansom, broughams, and one or two spring carts, belonging to the “inhabitants of the town.” In a side-drive by the terrace, the members of the Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce, the overseers, the Guardians, and some of the magistrates sat in two-horse carriages, most of which were open. At the Otley Road Gate, a detachment of the Second West York Artillery Volunteers, having with them two field-guns, formed the nucleus of a crowd numbering at one time, some thousands. The fine front of the terrace was also lined from end to end, by another crowd, anxiously awaiting Lord Palmerston’s arrival; and large numbers were spread all over the wide area of the Park. But the assembly was not nearly so great as might have been anticipated, or as would have undoubtedly been gathered there, had the weather been more favourable. A portion of the Artillery Volunteers was stationed at the eight-gun battery at the top of the Park, in readiness to give Lord Palmerston a salute as soon as he entered. His lordship was expected to arrive at one o’clock, but the minutes passed, and there was no sign of his approach. At about half-past one, a detachment of 270 men of the Bradford Rifle Corps, together with the Eccleshill Company, the whole under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hirst, made their appearance at the Bolton Road Gate, headed by their magnificent band. They marched in perfect step and in a manner that shewed their splendid “drill,” on to the open space near the Otley Road Gate, where, having been put through several movements in a very soldierlike manner, by their gallant commander, they took up their position in readiness to fall into their place with the procession. The rain, which had ceased for a few minutes, now began drizzling again, but the assembled people waited patiently, till at last, about ten minutes past two o’clock, their patience was rewarded by the arrival of Lord Palmerston. His lordship, who rode in an open carriage with Mr. Ripley, and the members for the borough, W. E. Forster, Esq., and H. W. Wickham, Esq. entered the Park at the Bolton Road Gate. Just at that time, the number of persons assembled about the gate was not large; but as soon as the first salute from the battery and the shouts of those

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who were there, acquainted the gazers on the other side of the Park, with the fact that the illustrious visitor had at last arrived, there was a very considerable “stampede” in the direction of the approaching carriage. The people mustered on both sides of the drive. There was great eagerness and curiosity to see Lord Palmerston, but the shouting was only feeble, not wholly because the crowd was weak in numbers, but because there was an evident lack of enthusiasm. His lordship, who occasionally responded to the plaudits with which he was greeted by a courteous bow and uplifting of his hat, looked, we thought, a little fatigued, but otherwise well, and infinitely younger than most men of his age. The carriage proceeded slowly along, under the terrace, and up the side drive; and stopped near one of the walks which open from the drive on to the terrace. Here Lord Palmerston descended from the vehicle, and walked for about one hundred yards along the terrace leaning on the arm of Mr. Ripley. The eager crowd, which was now denser than at any previous time pressed around to have “just a look.” In a short time, his Lordship resumed his seat, and the carriage drove on to assume its position in the procession which was now being formed. Very great praise was due to Mr. Grauhan, the chief constable, who had the management of this important part of the day’s proceedings, for the rapidity with which he organised the long procession and for the appearance it presented when on its way through the streets. In a quarter of an hour after Lord Palmerston entered the Park, the procession was moving. It was this praiseworthy celerity of Mr. Grauhan’s that prevented the ceremony at the stone from being so much behind its appointed time as it was at first feared would be the case. The procession marched in the following order:—

The Band of the Bradford and Bowling Volunteer Artillery.

The Bradford and Bowling Volunteer Artillery.

The inhabitants of the town in carriages.

The Bradford Chamber of Commerce in carriages.

The Overseers of the Poor in carriages.

The Board of Guardians in carriages.

The Leeds and Yorkshire Fire Brigade.

The Bradford Corporation Fire Brigade.

The Officers of the Corporation in carriages.

The Members of the Executive Committee in carriages.

The Members of the Town Council in carriages.

The Magistrates in carriages.

His Worshipful the Mayor.

The Lord Viscount Palmerston.

The Band of the Third West Riding (Bradford) Rifle Volunteers.

The Third West Riding (Bradford) Rifle Volunteers.

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The appearance of the procession, as a whole, was highly effective. The carriage containing the noble hero of the day was of course the great cynosure of attraction ; and when it was yet inside the Park, the crowds who followed it dashed over all obstacles, including flower-beds, perfectly regardless of consequences ; and we fear must have inflicted a good deal of damage on the Park. Immediately outside the Park gates a large crowd had assembled, who greeted his Lordship with some cheering as his carriage made its appearance in their midst. Right down Otley-road and East Parade, along Leeds Road, and Bridge Street—the appointed route—the streets were crowded on both sides by masses of people, who, swelled by the numbers coming down from the Park, occasionally became so massed together as to impede the progress of the carriage. The spectacle became especially fine when the *cortege* passed through the lofty warehouses in Leeds Road. A number of different streams of people all met at Peel Place, and formed one great crowd through which the carriage could not at first easily effect a passage. Here Lord Palmerston stood up in the vehicle, and smilingly acknowledged the salutes accorded him by the eager gazers who filled every window ; and here the loudest cheering throughout the progress was raised. At the site of the New Exchange, the scene was certainly the most splendid and picturesque of the many scenes of the day. The area, or at least the greater portion of it, had been protected by strong wooden barriers from being over-run by the immense crowds rapidly collecting in that quarter. On the top side of it, at a right angle with Bank Street, had been erected a large gallery, capable of holding above a thousand persons, and this was crowded, principally by ladies, presenting a very gay *tout ensemble*. In front of this, just above the centre of the ground was the stone, suspended from the ground, and ready to be slung into its place by the agency of a gigantic pair of “shears,” which had apparently been repainted in honour of the occasion. On the left hand side of the stone was a small platform on which were placed three chairs, intended for Lord Palmerston, Alderman Wright, the chairman of the Exchange Company, and the Vicar ; and there were also seats for the Building Committee of the Exchange Company. In the front of the stone was a chair for the Mayor. A few yards on each side of the stone, the people crowded and surged around on every side. The houses were covered even to their roofs, The building directly opposite the stone, in which the

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Electric Telegraph Station and the shop of Messrs. Mills and Backhouse are, presented a splendid spectacle. Its lofty storeys were all alive with eager faces, while the roof was completely covered with venturesome people who were determined to see the ceremony at the expense, possibly of their necks. Other houses and buildings were similarly crowded, while in some cases small galleries had been erected, which were patronised to their utmost capacity. Gilded poles adorned with flags and banners, rose in front of the great gallery. The whole scene in short was highly interesting and impressive. The Artillery Band was stationed at one side of the area, and performed during the ceremony in a magnificent manner. About half-past three the shouting in the street indicated that the long expected cortege was approaching, and immediately afterward Lord Palmerston's carriage drew up at the entrance to the area. The assembly raised a cheer, which however, as elsewhere, when the number gathered together was borne in mind, sounded very feeble. The Premier, with Mr. Ripley, the Directors of the Exchange, and numerous other gentlemen advanced to the space around the stone. Lord Palmerston, Mr. Wright, and the Vicar took their places, and the ceremony commenced, a gleam of sunshine, followed by an absolute burst of light, irradiating the scene, and completing the beauty of the picture. After the cheering had subsided, the Mayor of Bradford introduced Mr. Alderman Wright, chairman of the Exchange Company, who on behalf of his colleagues, as chairman of that company, gave his lordship a most hearty welcome for the honour he had conferred upon them in visiting this town, and begged his lordship to accept an address from the board of directors, which was read by Mr. Rawson (of the firm of Messrs. Rawson, George, and Wade), solicitor to the Company, and was as follows:—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,
K.G., G.C.B., M.P., First Lord of Her Majesty's Treasury.

May it please your Lordship,—Having requested your lordship to honour this town with your presence on this memorable day, we, the Directors of the Bradford Exchange Company, would tender to you our warmest thanks for the gracious manner in which your lordship has consented to take part in the important commercial ceremony for which we are assembled. Before we ask your lordship to lay the first stone of the structure which is to rise on this site, we would for a moment call your lordship's attention to the

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circumstances which have required its erection. The building now used as an Exchange was opened in the year 1828. Three years after, the population of the borough was 43,527; in 1861 it was upwards of 106,000. In the year 1828 there were not more than two or three firms trading as stuff merchants in the borough; in the year 1861 the number thus engaged was 157. In the year 1841 the annual rental of the property in the borough assessed to the poor rate amounted to £137,778; this year the same amounts to £315,740. In 1831 the number of houses was 8193; now it is about 24,800. In 1836 the number of registered parliamentary voters was 1317; now it is 4564. The table of mills and machinery, of imports as to wool and exports as to worsted fabrics, would show similar increase. It will not, therefore, surprise your lordship that the building which was considered sufficiently capacious for the wants of 1828 should be found quite inadequate to the requirements of the present time. Sensible that our commercial empire is most emphatically Peace, we congratulate your lordship on that enlightened policy which has so recently secured to us one of its blessings in the increased commercial connections between this country and France, and of which we trust that the French treaty, so eminently beneficial to both countries, is but the first fruits, that your visit to this town is in a time of peace, and this proposed building is to be one of its many victories. The trade of this borough was never more remunerative than at present to the skilful hands that toil; and the vast capital that is employed connects it with the prosperity of the farmer at home and the distant colonist, with every sheepfold however remote, and every shepherd in every clime. Its ambition is to hang its trophies in every household, to wrap them round the inmates of every house. In asking you to lay the foundation of this monument of the prosperity of this district, we congratulate your lordship that you have lived to see so many insignificant villages in your country rise to the importance of large and influential towns, so many limited occupations expand to gigantic manufactures, so many feeble tributaries to the national wealth become mighty streams swelling its resources; nor are we less glad to see you amongst us, after so many honoured years of public service, not

“An old man broken with the storms of state,”

but still

“A man of sovereign parts,
Whose age has charms in it.”

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We shall be delighted to associate your lordship's name with the commencement of the important edifice which is to adorn and benefit this town, as we have long had to make your lordships motto, "*Flecti non frangi*," the foundation of all the delicate manipulations of the materials of our manufacture, desiring for this building no higher honour than that it may witness as steady a growth in the success of this town, as your lordship has seen in the prosperity of your country, and that passing years may mark its walls with as gentle a hand as they have laid upon your lordship, and gather round it as many gratifying marks of reverential regard as your lordship enjoys.

Given under the seal of the Bradford Exchange Company this 9th day of August, 1864.

ISAAC WRIGHT, Chairman.

The address was written upon vellum, in beautifully illuminated characters, and was enclosed within a casing of blue velvet, lined with white satin. His lordship graciously received it, and then stepping from the platform, he proceeded formally to lay the stone. Receiving from the hands of Alderman Wright the silver trowel, (which had, with a beautifully carved mallet, being supplied by Mr. Manoah Rhodes, of Bradford, and which bore an appropriate inscription), he spread the lime amid the good humour of the bystanders, in which he appeared, from the smile which illuminated his own features, entirely to participate. In a cavity made in the lower stone, he placed a sealed bottle, containing copies of the *Times*, *Bradford Observer*, *Bradford Review*, *Leeds Mercury*, and *Leeds Intelligencer* newspapers; a copy of the articles of association of the Bradford Exchange Company, a list of the shareholders, a list of the directors, the *Year Book* of the Bradford Corporation, photographs of three of the directors who have been mayors of Bradford (Alderman Wright, Alderman Brown, and Mr. M. W. Thompson), and a photograph of Lord Palmerston. On Mr. Rawson informing his lordship that his own photograph was enclosed in the bottle, he appeared to receive the intimation with great pleasure. The stone was lowered, and his lordship then applied the square and the level in true builder's style, good-naturedly joining in the laugh that was raised around him. On the completion of the ceremony, several hearty cheers were given, and the stone, for the time being, was converted into a reporters' table. Lord Palmerston then made a short speech, at the close

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of which three cheers were given for Lady Palmerston. The Rev. Dr. Burnet, vicar, then read the following service, prepared for the occasion :—

Except the Lord build the house, they labour in vain that build it; except the Lord keep the city, the watchman waketh but in vain.

Let us Pray.

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour, and further us with thy continual help; that in all our works begun, continued, and ended in thee, we may glorify thy holy name, and finally, by thy mercy, obtain everlasting life; through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

Almighty God, Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, who hast ever been exceedingly gracious unto us as a nation, we bless thee for uninterrupted peace and for commercial prosperity; continue to us these blessings, for our trust is only in thee, and to thee we ascribe all the glory; and so affect our hearts by thy bountiful dealings towards us in things temporal, that we may the more diligently seek the things eternal, and that righteousness may exalt us as a nation. Prosper, O Lord, the work which is now begun, protect the workmen from injury to life or limb, and grant us in due time to see the building finished, to be an ornament to our town and a benefit to our people. May industry, integrity, honesty, and righteousness in dealing animate and influence all who may frequent its halls; may prosperity be accompanied by humility and liberality, and may our merchants so employ the affluence which thou mayest bestow upon them, that in due time they may be entrusted with the true riches. Prosper thus, O Lord, the work of our hands upon us, O prosper thus our handy work, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

The Vicar concluded with the benediction, and the thousands that had congregated together to witness the ceremony quietly dispersed. The building of which Lord Palmerston thus laid the first stone, will, when finished, be one of the most splendid of its kind in the kingdom. A good idea of the general appearance of the New Exchange may be obtained from the engraving already published in the 'Annals.' The style of architecture is to be Venetian-Gothic, and will present a happy medium between lightness and massiveness. The designs, which are by the well-known architects, Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson, of Bradford and London, were selected from several, in a competition last May. The opinion of most persons who saw the various designs at the time, was almost unanimously in favour of the set selected; and we certainly think the choice of the Exchange Directors was well founded. Messrs. Lockwood and Mawson have a wide provincial reputation as architects, and many of the finest



NEW EXCHANGE, BRADFORD

Designed by Joseph Johnson

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buildings in Bradford and the neighbourhood have been erected from their designs,—among others, Saltaire, St. George's Hall, the splendid Congregational Chapel in Horton Lane, several warehouses, the union workhouse, &c., &c. They have also, we believe, recently architecturally superintended the erection of some buildings in London. The following is a brief description of the building :—In arranging the Plan of this Building, the object has being to avoid any sacrifice of the expensive and valuable ground on which it has to be erected—and yet at the same time to prevent the extreme irregularity of the site from being internally visible. The lines of the intended new and improved streets have also been kept in view. The principal entrance to the Exchange is under the tower, and is combined with an open arcade, giving considerable picturesque effect to the approach, and affording also the advantage of a covered outer area during the hours of "Change." The Exchange itself is a large and spacious hall, containing on the floor upwards of 600 yards superficial. The inner parallelogram is surrounded by banded shafts of red polished granite, from the capitals of which spring arches filled in with tracery of Mediæval design, the gable ends being also filled with spandril windows of appropriate character. The roof will be of open Timber work with carved hammer beams and wrought iron spandrils ; the design throughout having a strong constructional character, to which principle the decoration has been made subservient. The news room floor is on the same level as that of the Exchange, and has an area of upwards of 200 yards. The entrance is from Bank Street, and the Exchange can also be approached from the same vestibule. The valuable frontage to Market Street has been divided into eight good shops, each having a cellar under, and show room over. On the upper floor a room for the Chamber of Commerce, 42 feet by 24 feet is provided, with a Library and Secretary's room attached. The remainder of the first floor, and the whole of the second, is divided into suites of first class offices, for which a considerable demand exists. The basement is arched in throughout, and will be let off as wine or other storage vaults. From these several sources a considerable revenue to the Company is anticipated. Careful arrangements are proposed throughout for lighting, ventilation, and warming. The estimated cost, exclusive of land, is about £27,000. The Design of the Building was selected from six sets, submitted in a limited competition, and is by Messrs. Lock-

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wood and Mawson, of Bradford and London. In the evening a dinner was given to Lord Palmerston in the Saloon of the St. George's Hall. H. W. Ripley, Esq., his Lordship's host presided, being supported on his right by his Lordship, and on his left by Colonel Gascoigne, High Sheriff of the county. The vice chairs were occupied by M. W. Thompson, Esq., and E. Nathan, Esq. After the dinner was concluded, the Rev. Dr. Burnet, Vicar of Bradford, offered thanks, and then followed the usual loyal and other toasts. The Gentlemen then returned into the large hall to await the arrival of his Lordship. During the time the select number of gentlemen were dining in the saloon, the large hall was rapidly filling, and a short time before his Lordship entered, every seat in the area, in the stalls, and in the gallery appeared to be occupied. Grand and imposing was the sight as on every side a dense mass of heads was visible, with eyes eagerly directed to the platform, whilst an additional charm was lent to the features of the evening by the front stalls being occupied by ladies, whose light dresses contrasted most harmoniously with the darker objects above, behind, and below them. The upper portion of the orchestra was occupied by about 200 or 300 male and female members of the Bradford Choral Society, who contributed their efficient services during the evening to the entertainment of all. The lower portion of the orchestra was assigned to those who had dined with his lordship in the saloon and a few other privileged gentlemen. About eight o'clock Lord Palmerston entered upon the platform from the stalls, being introduced by Mr. Ripley, and his appearance was the signal for tremendous and deafening cheering from the nearly 5000 voices contained within the hall. This cheering continued without abatement for several seconds after his lordship had been seated on the right hand of the chairman, Joseph Farrar, Esq., Mayor. Before his lordship's arrival, the choir had sung in a most beautiful manner "God bless the Prince of Wales," and the singing was loudly responded to by the enthusiastic audience. The Mayor after a brief speech called upon the Town Clerk to read the following address of the Bradford Corporation :—

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD VISCOUNT PALMERSTON,
K.G., G.C.B., M.P., First Lord of the Treasury.

May it please your Lordship,—We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the borough of Bradford, in the county

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of York, gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded us by your lordship's visit to this town to express to your lordship our high appreciation of the invaluable services you have rendered to our Sovereign and country during the course of your long and distinguished career. In common with the rest of our fellow countrymen, we cannot but feel proud of a statesman who has on all occasions, and frequently under circumstances of great difficulty, upheld the honour and dignity of England—(loud applause)—and as a commercial community we feel especially grateful for the influence which has been exercised by your lordship as First Minister of the Crown in promoting liberty and progress, and the adoption of free trade principles amongst continental nations.—(Applause.) We therefore rejoice in giving to your lordship a most hearty welcome to Bradford, on the occasion of your laying the first stone of the Exchange, and we sincerely trust that your lordship may long be spared to take part in the councils of the nation—(applause)—and that we, in common with the rest of Her Majesty's subjects, may continue to experience the benefits of those devoted and patriotic services which your lordship has, during so long a period, rendered to the State. (Loud Cheers.)

Given under the Corporate common seal of the borough of Bradford, this 9th day of August, A. D. 1864.

JOSEPH FARRAR, Mayor.

The Chairman then presented the address to his lordship, which he graciously accepted. H. W. Ripley, Esq., next said that as president of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, he begged to ask his lordship to receive an address, and called upon Mr. John Darlington, the secretary of the Chamber to read it as follows :

TO THE RIGHT HON. HENRY JOHN VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, K.G.,
G.C.B., M.P., &c., &c., &c.

May it please your Lordship,—We, the Council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce, gladly avail ourselves of the opportunity which your lordship's visit to the capital of the Worsted District affords to us of expressing our gratification at seeing amongst us a statesman who has been actively and faithfully performing the arduous duties of various high offices of trust under four successive Sovereigns of this great empire, and of having the honour of now receiving your lordship whilst occupying the prominent position of Prime Minister of England. Precluded

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by the rules of the Chamber from entertaining any matter having any bearing on politics, we cannot enter into the many great national questions which have occupied the attention of the legislature during your lordship's public career, but we can assure your lordship that the Council of this Chamber highly appreciate the invaluable aid which you, as the adviser of the Crown, have from time to time afforded in carrying to success the many final improvements and other alterations in connection with our commercial policy, which have tended to open out and promote the commerce of the country. We allude with much satisfaction to the French and other Treaties of Commerce lately concluded and carried into operation, by which we as well as all nations concerned, have received, and are continuing to receive, great advantage, and which treaties were negotiated during your lordship's administration. We therefore heartily thank your lordship for thus coming amongst the traders of Bradford, to evidence your kindly feeling by taking part in the foundation of the building designed to serve the purposes and promote the objects of the trade and commerce of this district. We sincerely hope that your lordship may long enjoy that measure of health, both of body and intellect, which, in the fulness of years, after a laborious life, yet remains to your lordship unimpaired in its manly vigour.

Signed on behalf of the Council

HENRY W. RIPLEY, President.

JOHN DARLINGTON, Secretary.

J. Rand, Esq., was called upon to move a resolution, to the effect—"That this meeting desires to express to the Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston the great pleasure and satisfaction which his lordship's visit to Bradford has conferred, and to express an earnest hope that he may long live in the enjoyment of intellectual and bodily vigour, to take as he has done for many years past, an important part in the great councils of the nation." H. W. Wickham, Esq., M.P., seconded the resolution, which was supported by Mr. Alderman Law. The resolution was carried with tremendous acclamation, not one voting against it. The chorus then struck up the tune, "See the Conquering Hero comes," and the sweet strains of the music echoing through the vast hall filled the audience with extreme pleasure. So well was the piece executed that, despite the anxiety of the meeting to hear England's Prime Minister, a repetition was demanded and granted. Lord Palmerston.

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then made an excellent speech which was received with enthusiastic cheering. after which, W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P. moved "That the thanks of this meeting be given to the High Sheriff, the members of parliament, the mayors, and other gentlemen officially connected with the neighbouring towns, who have honoured Bradford with their presence on this occasion," which was seconded by W. Thompson, Esq., Ex-Mayor. The resolution was carried with several rounds of cheering. The High Sheriff responded, after which Sir Francis Crossley returned thanks. E. Baines, Esq., M.P., next responded, after which Mr. Ripley moved a vote of thanks to the Mayor for presiding on that occasion, which was seconded by W. Peel, Esq. The motion was passed with acclamation. The Mayor duly responded. After which, the vast concourse joined the chorus in rendering "God Save the Queen." The effect was most beautiful and imposing, as nearly every voice joined in the strain, and did their best to show their loyalty to England's Queen in the presence of Her Prime Minister. The audience then began to disperse, and for nearly a quarter of an hour streams of people might be seen issuing into the wet streets, preparatory to their hastening home. The weather throughout the day, at times very wet and cloudy, was singularly propitious for the performing of the out-door ceremony. Copious showers of rain fell during the morning, but the sky afterwards cleared, and no rain to speak of again fell till late in the afternoon, affording, fortunately, ample opportunity for the procession to form and do its duty, and for his lordship to perform the ceremony of laying the stone. After the afternoon crowd however had dispersed, or partially so, the rain again appeared, and aided the policemen in their work of clearing the streets. In the evening, during the meeting in the hall, it continued to rain more or less, but again abated considerably before its conclusion. After the meeting on Tuesday night, Lord Palmerston returned to the residence of Mr. Ripley at Lightcliffe, and on the Wednesday morning, accompanied by Mr. Ripley, Mr. E. Ripley, jun., and Mr Ashley, his lordship's private secretary, he rode to Saltaire, passing through Bradford. Arriving at Saltaire about half-past one o'clock, he was received by Titus Salt, Esq., in the presence of a large number of workpeople and villagers. He was first conducted to the interior of the beautiful Congregational Church and School-room, built by Mr. Salt, and afterwards visited

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the various departments of the splendid and extensive mill, making use of the hoist as a means of transit from one storey to the other. During his inspection his lordship exhibited much interest in the various processes of manufacture, and sought enlightenment on many points of detail. On arriving in the centre of a large weaving shed the engine was stopped, and an opportunity afforded for the hands to have a glance at Lord Palmerston. About 2000 availed themselves of the opportunity, and his lordship was several times cheered. The tour of inspection was terminated by his lordship visiting the engines and the large iron bridge which spans the River Aire near to the works, after which he was entertained at luncheon in Mr Salt's private dining-room, and at a quarter past four he took his departure to London in the Scotch express, which was detained at Saltaire till his lordship entered. The Midland Railway Company had considerably attached a special carriage for his service, a similar mark of attention having been rendered by the Great Northern Railway Company during his journey northward on the Monday previous. Several parting cheers were accorded to him whilst in the train, and his lordship then for the present took his leave of this district, and proceeded to the metropolis much improved in health it was stated by his Bradford visit.

9th. A gold watch, address, and several volumes of books were presented to Mr. John Wilson, grinder, Sheffield, for his exertions on committees for the relief of distress in connection with the late flood.

About the beginning of this month, the imprisonment of Mr. John Robson, landlord of the Talbot Hotel, Briggate, Leeds, for furious driving, expired. The commitment arose out of a fifty miles Trotting Match for £50 a side, between Mr. Willoughby Green's old horse Jack Rossiter, and a mare belonging to Mr. Robson, which came off on Monday, the 27th of June previous. Mr. Robson and Mr. Green driving their own tits. The line from Leeds to Scarcroft, a distance of six miles, was immensely crowded to witness the finish. The start was at Leeming Lane, at twelve o'clock at noon, Mr. Robson's mare having 500 yards given, which in a short time she made into more than a mile a head, being driven, as was said very rashly, completing more than seventeen miles in the first hour of a fifty miles match. Mr. Green drove with his usual judgment, not being dismayed at the long distance the mare was forging a head, but he was induced, by the

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solicitations of his friends, who became alarmed when the mare was such a long way before them, to depart from the plan laid down in his own mind of keeping Jack steadily to work, and he gave him the rein, when the gallant old horse quickly reduced the distance between them, passing the mare between Boroughbridge and Wetherby, but at the same time quite exhausting his powers. On arriving at Wetherby both were done up, but Jack managed, with judicious nursing, to walk most of the way to Roundhay, winning of course. The mare was unable to pass Scarcroft, for here nature gave way, and she fell more than once. On being led into a stable at that place the game animal laid down, and died very shortly. There is no doubt that if she had not being killed in the early part of the race, she would have made a much better fight of it at the finish. The whole distance, we believe, was done by Mr. Green's horse in three hours and fifty minutes, and twenty-seven miles of it in an hour and forty minutes. Mr. Robson objected to the stakes being given up, inasmuch as in going up a hill at a walking pace some of the horse's backers helped him on by "putting their shoulders to the wheel." Proceedings were instituted against both parties for furious driving. At the West Riding Court held July 5th, 1864, at the Town Hall, Leeds, Mr. Green was charged with cruelly overdriving his horse on the above occasion, and was sentenced to pay a fine of £5 and costs, or in default, fourteen days imprisonment. The penalty was immediately paid. Mr. Robson was charged with a similar offence, found guilty, and sentenced to one calendar months imprisonment with hard labour. Mr. Middleton gave notice of appeal. The magistrates accepted bail, and Robson was set at liberty, but subsequently by the advice of his counsel he gave himself up, and underwent the months imprisonment.

13th. Died, this day, J. W. Pye-Smith, Esq., of Sheffield, who was removed at the age of fifty-five, in the maturity of his powers and of his usefulness. He was the younger son of that eminent scholar and divine, the late Dr. John Pye-Smith, of Homerton, where the subject of our present notice was born in 1809. Mr. J. W. Pye-Smith commenced practice as a solicitor in Sheffield in 1831, and established for himself, by his legal knowledge and skill, his gentlemanly demeanour, his high conscientiousness, and the kindness and generosity of his heart, a place among the most esteemed members of the profession. In the spring of 1835, he married Caroline Phoebe, third daughter

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of the late Edward Baines, Esq., M.P., of Leeds, by whom he has had a very numerous family, all of whom survive to lament their loss. In religion Mr. J. W. Pye-Smith adhered steadfastly, but without anything of a sectarian spirit, to the Congregational body of which his late father was one of the chief ornaments. Mr. J. W. Pye-Smith took a lively interest in the religious affairs of the town and the country, and in his contributions to religious and benevolent objects he was very munificent. He succeeded the late James Montgomery, Esq., as secretary of Rotherham College, and continued in the office till 1863, when the failure of his health compelling him to retire, the constituency gratefully recorded their sense of his services, and requested his son, Mr. John Wm. Pye-Smith, jun., to accept the vacant office. Though it was only on rare occasions, such as the Anti-Corn Law agitation and the contest for the West Riding in 1848, between Sir Culling Eardley and Mr. Denison, that Mr. J. W. Pye-Smith took any very active part in politics, he was a thorough, yet not an extreme, Liberal. In November, 1847, he was elected a member of the Town Council for Upper Hallam. He was re-elected in 1850, and the next year was chosen one of the Aldermen of the borough. In 1856, Mr. Pye-Smith was elected Mayor, but at his own earnest request his friends forbore to re-elect him as Alderman, for he felt that the many claims upon him rendered it necessary that at the close of the mayoralty he should retire from the Council. Several memorable events occurred within the year. There was the general election of 1857, caused by the defeat of Lord Palmerston on the China question. There were the visits to Sheffield of Lord John Russell and of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. In that year the town gave a *fete* to the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk, at the Botanical Gardens, to welcome their arrival as occupants of their own house in Sheffield. There was also the visit of deputations of the Town Council and the Cutlers' Company to Wentworth House, to present to the Noble Earl addresses of condolence on the decease of his lamented father. In all these affairs the gentlemanly manners, the tact, and the good taste with which Mr. J. W. Pye-Smith discharged the duties of his prominent position rendered the town proud of its mayor. At the close of his year of office he retired, receiving marked demonstrations of respect from all parties. In the extraordinarily severe winter of 1860-1 he suffered from a fall. Apparently it was of no unusual character,

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but it inflicted such injury that his life afterwards was a prolonged struggle against its fatal effects. In walking down the road when sheeted with ice, he slipped and fell heavily. The shock violently affected his heart, and it is believed that there was a partial rupture of some of its valves, which no human art could cure, and of which the utmost medical skill could only mitigate and defer the consequences. For nearly two years Mr. J. W. Pye-Smith was withdrawn from active life, a patient sufferer, cheered by the consolations of religion and the unwearied devotedness of his wife and family.

The Sheepbridge Coal and Iron Works, Sheffield, were transferred to a joint stock company.

15th. At a special meeting of the Leeds Town Council, the Mayor (Mr. O. Nussey)—who had done lasting honour to himself and the town by his own unwearied personal exertions and princely hospitality—took occasion to congratulate the Corporation upon the success which had attended their efforts to obtain assizes at Leeds, and upon the success which had attended the holding of the first commission in the town. He also referred to the valuable services rendered by various gentlemen, and moved a resolution of thanks to the Borough Members (Mr. Baines and Mr. Beecroft) for their untiring zeal and activity in supporting the claims of Leeds to become an assize town for the West-Riding. His Worship likewise proposed a resolution of thanks to Mr. Hadfield and Mr. Roebuck, the Members for Sheffield, and, through them, to the inhabitants of Sheffield generally, for their assistance and co-operation in the joint application of Leeds and Sheffield to be constituted assize towns; and Mr. Alderman Carter expressed a hope that when the time arrives, Sheffield will not lack the aid of Leeds in any renewed application she may make to Government to grant her the same honour and privileges that have been conferred on Leeds. These resolutions having being unanimously passed, similar votes of thanks were given to the Recorder of Leeds, the Mayor of Pontefract, Mr. Forster, M.P., the Town Clerk of Leeds, and the Assize Committee. Mr. Alderman Luccock then referred, in well merited terms of compliment, to the munificent hospitality of the Mayor during the assizes. It was suggested that the Mayor's important services to the borough should be recognised by some enduring memorial, and an opinion was expressed that any such recognition should extend beyond the Corporation, and be participated in by the general body of the inhabi-

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tants. The Mayoralty of Mr. Nussey will in the future stand prominently out in our local annals as that in which Leeds first became an assize town, and as a Mayoralty distinguished by the rare munificence with which its dignity was sustained.

About one o'clock this afternoon, a fire of a most destructive character, involving the loss of property, probably to the extent of £100,000, occurred at Hull. The scene of the fire was an extensive range of warehouses in Kingston Street, in the occupation of Messrs. Thompson, Mackay and Co., Messrs. Faulkner and Co., and Messrs. Carver and Co., carriers to Manchester, Sheffield, and Liverpool. On the opp site side of the street stands a continuation of lofty newly-built warehouses belonging to the Dock Company, behind which is the railway dock, crowded with shipping. On the east side are the Humber dock sheds, and on the south side is the North-Eastern Railway Company's goods station. The fire is said to have originated in Messrs. Faulkner's warehouse, and in an incredibly short space of time the whole of the buildings with which it was connected were in flames. The various fire-engines and police hose soon after arrived, but it was evident that there was not even a possibility of saving the buildings. Under these circumstances the firemen directed their efforts to save the contiguous property, which was in imminent danger of destruction, and in this they were successful. By three o'clock the fire had spent its fury and all further danger was passed. Not a wall was left standing, all had been destroyed, and a sad spectacle of ruin was presented. The premises were stocked with an immense quantity of general merchandise, including a quantity of cotton which had been placed on trucks belonging to the London and North-Western, Lancashire and Yorkshire, and North-Eastern Railway Companies, all of which were destroyed. So rapidly did the fire extend that there was not time to save more than a thousand pounds worth of property. None of the surrounding property was injured, except a building used by the North-Eastern Railway Company as a joiner's shop. The greater and most valuable portion of the material and tools was, however, saved. The damage it was stated could not be much under £100,000.

15th. At the Leeds Assizes, before Mr. Justice Keating, Joseph Myers, aged 44, grinder, was arraigned, both on an indictment and on the coroner's inquisition, for the wilful murder of his wife, Nancy Myers, at Sheffield, on

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the 10th of June. He was a man of low stature and emaciated constitution. From his frequent coughing and thick and quick breathing it might be inferred that he was troubled with asthma. At the sight of such a miserable object it was almost impossible to suppress a feeling of disgust that so diminutive an individual could have been allowed to commit a deed which at all events required some physical exertion. When called upon to plead, he was supported on his legs by two turnkeys, and the words "Not Guilty" were only just audible to those nearest at hand. That formality having been gone through the prisoner sat down and remained so until the last solemn scene of this important inquiry had been gone through. Frequently during the proceedings he was supplied with some kind of drink from a bottle. After the arraignment the Judge asked the prisoner if he had any counsel, and a turnkey replied that the prisoner said he understood Mr. Middleton was to defend him. The Judge then told the prisoner if he had no counsel of his own Mr. Middleton would kindly do all that possibly could be done for him. Mr. Vernon Blackburn (with whom was Mr. Barker) stated the case for the prosecution. He said the prisoner, as the jury had heard, was charged with wilful murder; and a more painful task than that inquiry would be to all concerned could hardly be conceived, for they had to investigate the cause of the death of the woman who was the wife of the prisoner, and to decide whether he had rendered himself amenable to the law by causing her death. The jury must look at the evidence with great care and anxiety, and he was sure they would pay that attention which the circumstances of the case required, doing their duty on the evidence and on the evidence alone. The prisoner had been married for some years to Nancy Myers, and they lived together at Sheffield. He was about forty-three years of age, and at the time of her death, the deceased was about forty-four. They had several children, but at the period in question only two resided with them. It would appear from the evidence that for a long time they had lived unhappily together, and this reached its climax on the 10th of June, which was a day to which the attention of the jury was especially called. On the morning of that day, about nine o'clock, the deceased went down stairs, dressed, with the exception of one boot. Shortly afterwards, her husband went down with the boot in his hand, and threw it at her feet. The deceased made use of an expression to the effect that if he did not like it

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he might put the boot down his throat, and this appeared to be the only angry expression made use of by her. Nothing further was then said, and the prisoner went out. Presently afterwards his little girl entered the house, and in consequence of something she said, Mrs. Myers went out. The prisoner was in the yard attached to the house, and appears to have desired to see his wife. She went to him, but ultimately returned to her own house, and was seen by a neighbour stooping down by the staircase leading from the house part up to the chamber. The next thing was, that the prisoner was seen to go into the house and to stab his wife suddenly and rapidly two or three times. The poor woman was on the ground, but she jumped up, and a woman named Hoole, attracted by the cries and the scuffle, observed that the deceased was bleeding from the throat and face, and that the prisoner was cutting his own throat with a table knife. The deceased was taken by Mrs. Hoole to the house of Mrs. Marshall, but died in a few minutes. The prisoner was taken into custody by a police-officer, and although bleeding from a wound in the throat, he was able to speak, and asked, "Is she dead; I have done it, and I hope (using a foul expression) she'll die." At the time that horrid wish was uttered, his wife was dead. The weapon with which the fatal wound was inflicted, the prisoner himself told the police-officer, was a scissors blade. On the same morning the prisoner had been seen with a pair of scissors endeavouring to take a nail from his boot. The scissors were whole at that time, but the deceased apparently was stabbed by one of the blades after they were separated. The blade was afterwards found in a tub in the house, where it had evidently been thrown by the prisoner, when in the neighbourhood. There was only one other fact which it was necessary to lay before the jury. On the evening of the 8th of June the deceased went to Mrs. Marshall's, and made some communication to her. Shortly after, her daughter Polly went there, but in consequence of what the deceased had previously told her, the little girl was sent away. Later the same evening the prisoner went to Mrs. Marshall's, and asked her to lend him a pair of razors, but, owing to what had previously been told her, she refused to do so. These were the facts of the case, and when they had them before them, it would be for the jury to say whether the prisoner was guilty of murder or of a lesser offence. He (Mr. Blackburn) was unable to suggest any circumstance which would reduce the case to one of manslaughter. The facts

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were plain and simple, the weapon employed was deadly, and the expressions used tended to show a deliberate design. If the prisoner meant to do his wife grievous bodily harm, and she died in consequence of the wounds he inflicted, though he did not intend to kill, that was murder in the eye of the law. He asked their serious attention to the case, and, however painful it might be, to do their duty, and if the case was completely made out, to find the prisoner guilty of murder. If they found upon the evidence any reason which should justify them in reducing the case to one of manslaughter, he should be perfectly satisfied, being anxious only to do justice between the Crown and the prisoner. Mr. Middleton addressed the jury for the prisoner:—He said the charge preferred against this unfortunate man—for unfortunate man he must call him under any circumstances—was one so serious in its nature that it was unnecessary for him to ask them to give calm and serious attention to the few observations which he should feel it his duty to make on the prisoner's behalf. The man stood there charged with the wilful murder of his wife, and it was impossible for him, after the evidence given, to deny for one moment that the man had caused the death of his wife on the day charged by the prosecution; but let it be remembered that there was another issue to be tried, and a most grave and most serious issue it was, and one which they and they alone must determine. Did he of malice aforethought take the life of that unhappy woman or did he take away her life in one of those fits of passion which owing to the infirmity of human nature men were apt to tumble into, and for which a man had frequently to repent to the latest moment of his existence? Whatever might be the verdict, if he (Mr. Middleton) could induce them to believe that the prisoner took away his wife's life in a moment of desperate passion, would they not also remember that though a fearful and heavy punishment would await him, yet however fearful and heavy that might be there would be that within which would inflict a stronger punishment than all—that the still small voice of conscience would peal in his heart to the very last moment of his life; and that there must be that bitterness of repentance much more severe and much more dreadful than any punishment which the learned judge in the administration of the law could inflict upon him. Let them now for a few moments look at the unhappy circumstances surrounding this transaction. They had been told that this man and woman

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lived very unhappily together, and that on the morning of this occurrence the woman went down stairs first. He immediately followed, threw down a boot at her feet, and then she made use of that expression, "If thou wants the boot thou may take it up and ram it down thy throat." The learned counsel asked the jury to remember that expression, because it did indicate to his mind, and he thought it would to theirs, the state of feeling of that woman at the moment. Was that an expression of peace? Was it not rather an expression of anger, and did it not indicate that something had taken place upstairs—did it not show that they had previously been quarelling? What occurred after that? They were told that after remaining some time in the house she went out, and the man followed; and fortunately perhaps, for the prisoner, what took place outside the house between the man and woman there was not one tittle of evidence to show. Was it not clear from what occurred afterwards that that quarrel which had existed before had been renewed, and that quarrel led to the result into which they were now inquiring, because they were told that after the woman rushed into the house the man immediately followed, and then a witness, whose word he (Mr. Middleton) would adopt because it was a natural word, said at the time "I heard a scuffle." Then she explained that she meant a shuffling of feet. Now, as Yorkshiremen, the jury knew the term and the way in which people in that class of life used that word. They knew that they applied it to a struggle, and did they not believe that a struggle was going on when the woman turned her head? She said the man had a scissors blade in one hand, and he was trying to push her back with the other with the open hand and not with the fist. Did it not look like a struggle instead of a deadly attack? And he would ask their attention to the weapon with which it was said the wounds had been inflicted. They must remember that the man had been using that instrument to draw nails from the soles of his boot. He had it about him, and in a moment of uncontrollable passion he made use of it—highly wrong and censurable it was to do so, yet it was doubtful whether the conclusion should be come to that he used it with the wicked design alleged in the indictment. Would they not rather believe that if the man had seriously and of malice aforethought determined to take away the life of his wife he would have armed himself with a different instrument? If murder had been his purpose, concocted and conceived beforehand, did they not think he

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would have provided himself with a weapon more likely soon to effect its deadly purpose ; and yet they found the instrument which he used was one with which he had been engaged for another purpose. Did they not believe, then, that he did this under uncontrollable passion, and that the state of his temper and mind was such as to reduce the crime in this instance from murder to manslaughter? Then, the police-officer was called, and he (Mr. Middleton) put one question to him. At the answer he must confess he was disappointed. The other witnesses whom he had questioned as to the prisoner's condition at the time he was attempting to cut his wife's throat, or after he had inflicted severe injury upon his wife, told them that not only was he in a passion, but in a violent passion. The policeman, however, said there was no excitement. Could the jury rely upon that : Even if the man had intended the murder of the woman—if he had perpetrated the foul deed wilfully and after premeditation, would any one believe that he would not have been excited in spite of what the policeman said? Such a state of things was contrary to human nature. The very stones of the street would cry out shame against a man who, while or after perpetrating such an offence, was not excited. No doubt the jury would rely more on the testimony of the other witnesses than of the policeman, and believing that the man was under a violent passion, would not that account for the expressions of which he made use when he was asked if she was dead, and he hoped she would die? Did they not believe that at that time he was hurried away by passion beyond all restraint? Policemen's eyes could not fathom the dark arcana of the human mind. They knew not what feelings might be inwardly urging a man forwards—they could form no judgment of the kind from any expressions a man might use, fearful expressions though they might be, but just such as would proceed from a man labouring under feelings of violent and ungovernable passion. The facts of the case were in a very narrow compass. They were in the hands of the jury, and it was for them to say whether this man did of malice and forethought kill the woman, or whether he took her life in one of those unfathomable fits of passion into which men were sometimes thrown. If they believed there was no previous malice, or intention to commit this murder, then he was sure it would be their pleasure, as it would be their duty, to say the prisoner was not guilty of the murder, though he was guilty of manslaughter. He need

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scarcely remind them what the result of their verdict might be ; and he mentioned this, not to deter them by any means from the faithful discharge of their duty, but he mentioned it with a view to impressing upon their minds the serious and solemn importance of their weighing the evidence calmly and dispassionately before they ventured to return a verdict of guilty. It might be that their verdict would place this man within but a few steps of eternity. It might be that their verdict would place him in that position that in a few days, or a few hours,—for so would time be calculated when it was narrowed to so short a span,—might place him in that position, that before many days he must stand before his Maker and his God to give an account of all the misdeeds he had done here. Mr. Middleton added :—Pause then, gentlemen, I beseech you, before you give your verdict, and especially before you give one verdict, and all I will say in conclusion is—May God help you to a just and righteous conclusion. His Lordship then summed up the evidence, after which, the jury consulted together for about three minutes, and then found the prisoner Guilty of Murder. The prisoner having being asked in the usual form whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed, replied :—“ I was drunk the night before. I had had a quart of ale the morning I committed the deed. My wife said she would throw my bond up, and have me committed to prison. I did not know what I was doing, or I should not have killed her.” (So feeble was the prisoner’s voice that a turnkey had to repeat aloud the words as he uttered them.) His Lordship then passed sentence in a most impressive manner. He said :—Joseph Myers, you have been convicted of the crime of wilful murder, aggravated in your case by the circumstance that the person murdered was your own wife—she whom you had promised to love and to cherish. You say that you did not know what you were doing. I am bound to say that I see nothing in the evidence that has been adduced at all to give any reasonable ground for your being in that state. I do not desire at all to aggravate the horror of your present position, but I would earnestly entreat you to think of that position, to prepare yourself to die, to look for and endeavour to find that mercy hereafter which you cannot hope for here. The duty remains for me to pronounce upon you the sentence of the law, and that sentence is that you be taken from the place where you now are to the place from whence you came, and thence to a place of public execution, that you

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shall there hang by the neck till you are dead, that your body be buried within the precincts of the prison where you shall last be confined, and the Lord have mercy upon your soul. The prisoner was then removed, and literally so, for he required the assistance of three turnkeys to support his tottering steps. Weak enough he was in body, but there were no symptoms of mental prostration or excitement arising from a sense of his awful position.

Joseph Haigh, aged 38, cotton twister, was indicted for the wilful murder of Joseph Pogson, at Huddersfield, on the 7th of May, 1864. A verdict of Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity, was returned against the prisoner. His lordship ordered the prisoner to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

Mary Ann Dyson, aged 23, was charged with the wilful murder of her two children, Mary and Archibald Dyson, at Rastrick, near Halifax. Mr. Middleton conducted the prosecution; and Mr. Blackburn defended.—The facts of the case were very brief. The prisoner was the wife of a labourer, and they had resided at Rastrick for a few months. A few days previous to the 14th of April, the prisoner, accompanied by her husband and their two children, went to live in a house by themselves. About half-past eight on the morning of that day the prisoner took some clothes to mangle. She left them at a house near, and the next thing they found was this. She went to the Police-office, and said, "I have killed my two children; I have taken them out of their misery, lock me up. I loved them; they're in heaven." She repeated afterwards to several persons that she had done it, and what was done could not be undone. The police-officer went to the house, and there found the two children lying dead, their throats severely cut with a razor, which was on the ground beside them. The prisoner appeared very attentive and affectionate towards her children, and had never been guilty of any unkindness to them. She had been very restless and unsettled in her mind, and had said on one or two occasions that she had tried to be like other people and could not. The jury retired for twenty minutes, and found a verdict of Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity. His lordship ordered her to be detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.

17th. At the Town Hall, Leeds, before Mr. Justice Keating, James Sargisson, aged 20, labourer, was indicted for the wilful murder of John Cooper, at Laugh-ton-en-le-Morthen (near Rotherham) on the 9th of April!

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previous. Mr. Overend, Q.C., and Mr. Maule were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Waddy for the defence. The deceased was a tall young man, 26 years old, and a gardener, who for some time had been in the employment of Messrs. Fisher and Holmes, nurserymen, at Handsworth, near Sheffield. His parents lived at Stone, 15 miles from Handsworth, and on the day in question he started from Handsworth to go home. Between nine and ten o'clock that night he arrived at a place called Brook House, and repaired to a public-house kept by a person named Mottram. In that public house was the prisoner and other persons who were playing at dominoes. The prisoner then was dressed in drab clothes, and the deceased in dark clothes. The deceased had two bundles, one in a handkerchief and the other in paper, and he had also a walking-stick. In the conversation which passed among the company the time of night was talked about, and the deceased showed his watch in order to tell the company the Sheffield time. After getting some refreshment he went away, and immediately before or after him the prisoner left the public-house. At that time a boy in the road noticed a man in light clothes standing opposite the public-house as if watching, and shortly after a man in dark clothes with two bundles and a walking stick was seen to walk down the road towards Abbey Lane. The man in light clothes, who was a smaller man than the other, was seen following on the opposite side of the road where there was no footpath. The deceased never reached his friends' house, but on the following morning William Greaves, of Woolley Tree Farm, found in Abbey Lane the body of the deceased in a pool of blood, with a great hedge-stake lying by his side, on which was human blood and hair. Two bundles and a walking stick were also found close by. His hat was off, waistcoat open, and every pocket turned inside out with the exception of one in which were some small things. A *post mortem* examination made by Mr. Latimer, a surgeon, proved that death had resulted from violence—from blows in front of the head, and at the back of the head, so that the skin and muscles were almost reduced to a state of pulp. There were also injuries on the eyes and hands. Suspicion attached to the prisoner because he answered the description of the man who was seen following the deceased. To a policeman named Fisher he made a statement, although he had not been taken into custody; and in this case, it should be observed, very much depended upon the statements which the prisoner at

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various times made. On the 11th of April the prisoner stated to the policeman that he was at the public-house, and the deceased also, and while there the deceased looked at his watch. He said when he left he had a walk, but he got to bed at twenty minutes to eleven, without having seen any one after he left the public-house, except an old woman, whom he did not know. A reward of £100 had been offered for the discovery of the murderer, and an offer of free pardon to any one but the real assailant, and at the adjourned inquest on the 27th the prisoner, on being asked if he wished to make a statement (though he still was not in custody) expressed his willingness to do so, and then he stated that, after leaving the public-house, he had a walk, during which he had ten minutes conversation with Jane Hawk. This was a contradiction to his first statement that he saw no one but an old woman whom he did not know. Moreover, Jane Hawk, on being examined as a witness, said she had no conversation at all with the prisoner, and did not see him that night. The eye of the police was kept upon the prisoner, and on the 3rd of May, at the police-station at Laughton, the prisoner made a further statement to the same policeman. He said "I am not guilty; I am innocent as a child;" and then he said "I wish to tell you how it was done." Fisher cautioned him and prisoner then said when he came out of Mottram's public house he met with George Denton (a man who also had been committed upon this charge, but the Grand Jury had ignored the bill). Denton asked him where he was going, and he replied that he was going home. Denton said "Who is that that just came out before you?" He replied that it was a stranger. Denton said "You go on with me, Jem," and they went together. Denton called at his own house and put on a mask. Nothing more was said until they got to Slade Hooton, when Denton said "I think I know you man." Cooper (the deceased) was then just before them. Denton said "Now, I'll tell thee what my intention is if thou'll not tell any one. Not long since I came from York (where he had been imprisoned for perjury), and I don't care how soon I go again. I'm going to murder him." Denton passed in front, and he (prisoner) saw him pull a stake out of the fence. He then went up to the man and said "How are you? I think I know you." Cooper said "Do you think so?" Prisoner said he then saw Denton strike Cooper with the stake, and Cooper fell to the ground. He struck him on the ground, but deceased

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never spoke after the first blow. Denton then said "Jem, come and feel in his pockets," and I said "I could not." He said "I will," and then rifled his pockets, and took his money and his watch. He counted the money and there was 7s. 6d. in silver. While taking the money he said "Is he finished, Jem; if not I'll finish him." He then took up the stake again, and struck him repeatedly. Prisoner added that Denton gave him the deceased's watch, and told him to keep it a day or two. He took it and concealed it in his own pig-stye at home. Denton said he would sell the watch at Tickhill in a few days. Before he made this statement he had been told that the police had found under his bed a pair of trousers which stuck together as if they had been put there in a wet state, and that blood had been found upon his trousers. He admitted that he had washed his trousers and put them there. The police also found the watch of the deceased in the pig-stye wrapped in a piece of newspaper, and a corresponding piece of the paper was found in the prisoner's house. The coroner's inquest had returned an open verdict, and therefore after the prisoner was apprehended he was taken before the magistrates, when he made a statement in almost the same terms as the one he had last made. The learned counsel for the prosecution pointed out to the jury that there was no evidence against Denton but the prisoner's statement, and without confirmation that was no evidence at all. The prisoner admitted that he had seen the deed done by another man—he said he was there when the murder was committed, and he described the mode—and he moreover got a portion of the property which had been taken from the deceased's person. A bunch of keys, proved to have belonged to the deceased, were also found in the pig-stye. But for his own statements there was little against the prisoner except the discovery of property, and if property, Mr. Overend said, belonging to a murdered man was found in the possession of another it was strong evidence against that person. In this case the prisoner admitted that he witnessed the murder, and took away part of the spoil. Mr. Waddy addressing the jury for the prisoner, reminded them of the solemnity of their duty, and said the theory upon which he was to defend this man was that from the beginning to the end he had made true statements. He did not deny that the prisoner was there at the time of the murder, but he submitted that as he had no previous knowledge of the intent to murder, he was not guilty. It was not enough

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that he did not warn the victim, or endeavour to put a stop to the murder, or that he concealed his property. If he was not a party to the transaction at the beginning there was nothing to make him responsible for it. He complained that Denton had not been called as a witness, because he, at all events could have denied the prisoner's statements. Denton's statement had been directly contradicted, and why should it not be believed that when the prisoner heard from Denton what he was going to do he was so horrified that the fatal blow was struck before he could recover his balance? Then seeing that the tragedy had been completed he was more and more distracted and hurried. Afterwards, like a foolish person, he took the watch as a sort of bribe that he should not tell of the horrid deed which he had witnessed. The learned counsel, in an impassioned address, proceeded to argue in favour of the prisoner's innocence and of the guilt of Denton. After the summing up of the learned Judge, the jury, after a few minutes consultation, wished their Foreman to ask whether, supposing the prisoner's statement were true, and Denton was with him, and he knew the murder was about to be perpetrated, would he be guilty, providing he did not strike the actual blow? Judge:—If he was there consenting and aiding by his presence in the commission of the murder he would be guilty. Foreman:—Although he did not strike the actual blow? Judge:—Although he did not strike the actual blow. Understand he must be consenting, aiding, and assisting by his presence in the murder, previously knowing.—Foreman:—We understand that. Judge:—He could not be consenting to the murder if he knew nothing of it. The jury, after two minutes' conference, pronounced a verdict of Guilty. The prisoner was asked in the usual manner if he had anything to say "why he should not die according to law." Prisoner:—I'm innocent. His Lordship then put on the black cap, and in the most solemn and emphatic manner passed sentence as follows:—James Sargisson, you have been convicted upon what seems to me to be very clear evidence, of the murder of John Cooper—a murder committed under circumstances as cruel and as cowardly as one can conceive. I think there can be no doubt that you, either alone or in company with some one else—and I have no right even to suggest that there was any one else with you, for I have no evidence before me of the fact, except your statement, which is not evidence against anybody else—that you, either alone or in com-

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pany with some one else, assailed that unfortunate young man on his way to his home where he was expected, and assassin-like took his life without giving him a chance of defence. I do not say this for the purpose of harrowing your feelings in the awful position in which you stand, but it is for the purpose of endeavouring to persuade you to give up any hopes connected with this life, and to address yourself seriously and earnestly to prepare for that time when you must meet your victim face to face in the presence of him before whom we all must one day stand. It remains but for me to perform the duty which the law imposes upon me of pronouncing upon you its sentence: and that sentence is that you be taken from the place where you now are to the place from whence you came, and thence to a place of public execution where you shall hang by the neck until you are dead, and that your body be buried within the precincts of the prison where you shall last be confined, and the Lord have mercy upon your soul. Prisoner shaking his head: I'm as innocent as a child. Mr. V. Plac'burn replied for the discharge of Denton, and his lordship ordered it.

Myers and Sargisson paid the last penalty of the law on the scaffold at Arnsley Gaol, at nine o'clock on Saturday morning, the 10th of September. Myers slept soundly until five o'clock on Saturday morning, and then arose, dressed himself, and occupied the few brief moments he had on earth in reading his Bible and in listening to the exhortations of the chaplain. Sargisson, who had thrown himself on the bed undressed, also appeared to sleep quietly, and he, when he rose, devoted himself to the study of particular texts of Scripture appropriate to his condition. Myers sat up in bed when the governor went in, and taking from under his pillow a piece of paper with two shillings in it, said to Mr. Keene, "Mr. Godson says he will take them for me and give them to my poor little children." The governor accepted the commission, and handed this last token of affection to Mr. Godson, who would deliver it to Myers' orphan children. Fears were entertained that the wound in the throat of Myers might open, and as far as possible to prevent such an occurrence, Mr. W. N. Price, surgeon to the gaol, applied plaster to the gash. About this time both the prisoners appeared very exhausted, and before the pinioning, Sargisson was so weak that stimulants had to be administered. Myers was exceedingly pale, but appeared to be more resigned to his fate. During the process of pinioning,

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Sargisson turned to Myers and said—"Are you happy?" "Yes I am," the latter replied. The mournful procession to the fatal beam was then formed. First went the Under-Sheriff, and Mr. Keene, the governor. Then followed the chaplain (the Rev. H. Tuckwell) who walked alone. Myers, supported on either side by a prison officer, next appeared; and Sargisson, similarly attended, came after him. Askern, the executioner, brought up the rear of this melancholy *cortège*. Just as the clock was on the hand of nine, Mr. Keene and Mr. Gray appeared on the scaffold, and a low murmur ran through the crowd, many of whom had been awaiting the spectacle through the long and weary watches of the night. When the criminals appeared—Myers being the first on the drop—they must have been staggered by the view of that sea of upturned faces, and both were evidently under the religious influences which alone could avail them in that awful moment, when only a plank separated them from eternity. As soon as the chaplain uttered the opening words of the Burial Service, "I am the resurrection and the life," the unhappy men fell upon their knees, and so continued until he had concluded the service. Then they both rose and submitted themselves to the hands of the executioner. The features of each convict were soon concealed by the white caps, and the ropes adjusted, but in the few brief seconds that elapsed between this operation and the drawing of the bolt, the criminals appeared to be praying fervently, for their features could be observed working, and their appeals to the Almighty were frequent and earnest. Sargisson implored that the Lord would have mercy upon him, and that he would be pleased to take him to Himself; and Myers distinctly uttered similar appeals for mercy. The spectacle was one of a deeply painful character, the suspense being awful. Suddenly the drop fell with a heavy thud, and the bodies of the criminals disappeared behind the screen with which the scaffold had been draped, so that the painful features of ordinary executions were altogether avoided in this case. The immense crowd could see nothing but the dangling ropes, the last moments of the men being altogether concealed from observation. Sargisson struggled fully two minutes before the vital spark of life was extinguished; but Myers, who fell heavily, appeared to die with but little suffering. The crowd was immense. Spread over such an enlarged area as that afforded by the fields below the gaol, the Armley Road, the pastures beyond, and in the distance the declivity of

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Woodhouse Moor—the table land of which was also dotted with spectators—it was perfectly impossible to form an approximate estimate of the number witnessing the execution, but it certainly exceeded 80,000, and some estimates place it as high as 100,000. The behaviour of this vast mass was, on the whole, excellent. True it was that here and there you heard a foul word or a hasty oath, and that, incidentally, the appearance of the convicts was criticised in language more terse than polite; but, as the general rule, the mass of spectators seemed to be fully aware of the awful solemnity of the scene, and to behave with appropriate decorum. Sargisson, to the last, adhered to the statement which he had made throughout, but after the executioner had adjusted the rope, it is stated that he wished to see the chaplain, who had then retired. Askern, it is said, replied “Tut, tut,” and the culprit was almost immediately afterwards launched into eternity without the opportunity of making any communication, if that had been his intention. Myers intended to have addressed the crowd, but was induced to refrain from doing so, as he would have been unable, owing to the indistinctness of utterance resulting from the wound in his throat, to have made himself understood. He, however, requested Mr. Godson to furnish for publication the following statement, which is in his own words:—

“I am heartily sorry that I have committed such a dreadful deed—done in the heat of passion and excited by drink, so that I did not know what I was doing until I came to the Infirmary and had been there some time. I hope that God Almighty will forgive me for Jesus Christ’s sake. One of my dear children expressed feelings to me when they visited me in Leeds prison, that it would be a nice thing for us to have thrown in our faces that our mother was murdered and our father was hanged, but I hope and trust that there is not such a hard-hearted being upon the face of the earth to tell these poor orphan children of their parent’s faults.

(Signed)

“JOSEPH MYERS.”

The crowd, immediately after the drop fell, rapidly dispersed, though a large number remained to witness the cutting down of the bodies at ten o’clock. A few minutes before that hour the upper portion of the screen was withdrawn, we suppose to allow the spectators then remaining to see that the sentence of the law had been effectually carried out. It was then made evident how wise had been the precaution of concealing the bodies, and also that the fears entertained regarding the wound in Myers’ throat were not without foundation. The result of the sudden

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drop had been to tear open the wound, and blood must have flowed from the gash for some moments after the drop fell. Upon this incident the Sheffield papers formed a highly sensational story, to the effect that Myers lived for half an hour after the bolt had been withdrawn. Into the truth of this statement we made immediate inquiry, and are able upon the most unquestionable and reliable authority, to announce that it is a gross exaggeration. It is quite true that the wound in the throat was torn open, and that for a few minutes—certainly not more than six or seven—there was attempted respiration, the result of reflex action, but it was perfectly evident to those who saw the body that death must have been well-nigh instantaneous.

The following is the account of the last moments of Sargisson and Myers. On Friday, Sargisson, while still asserting the truthfulness of his former statements regarding the guilt of another, and that too with the greatest apparent sincerity, was most penitent for his own participation in the dreadful murder for which he had been condemned to die. "It was very touching to hear him," says the chaplain, "after I ceased to pray with him and was rising from my knees, begin himself to pray aloud for God's blessing to rest through life upon his father and mother, his brother and sister." Myers was greatly affected and filled with grief at the recollection of his fearful crime. He, too, prayed, and that with bitter tears, for pardon of his sins, and for God's blessing on his orphan children. Nay more, he prayed for "the poor young man who was to be hanged with him." Early on Saturday morning the chaplain visited both the men twice in their cells, and found them striving to prepare for their fearful end. A little before half past eight they were brought into the prison-room. Standing before the unhappy men, the chaplain then addressed them on the solemnity of their position, and on the frame of mind in which they best might meet the death which so speedily awaited them. His address concluded with these words:—"Dear brothers! when Jesus hung upon the cross, He prayed for murderers, for those who were murdering him. 'Father,' did he cry, 'Father, forgive them.' Lift up *your* hearts to Him now, and say, 'Jesus! Thou art my Saviour: Jesus pray for me.' When Jesus hung upon the cross, He pardoned a poor sinner who repented of his sins and believed in His saving might. Cry in your hearts to Jesus now, 'Lord remember me when thou comest into Thy Kingdom.' How

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ever death may come, it can only be blessed, can only be happy, when the soul is fixed by faith on Jesus. Oh ! that it may be so with you. Strive now that all earthly things and earthly cares may be for ever banished from your minds. As you pass to the scaffold think of Jesus bearing His cross to Calvary to make atonement for your guilt, to reconcile you to your Father and your God. When you are on the scaffold, think not of the crowds of men, but of the hosts of angels who are waiting to receive and welcome souls that have repented of their sins, souls that Jesus pardons, souls that Jesus loves. At the *very last*, think of Jesus as *your Saviour*. Let His name be the last that issues from your lips, 'Jesus, mercy ; Jesus, help ; Jesus, plead for me ; Jesus, be to me a Saviour ; Oh ! be my Jesus.' " At the conclusion of the address, there followed some penitential prayers from the communion service, in which Sargisson joined most forcibly ; the prayers ending with this brief supplication, " O Saviour of the world, who by Thy cross and precious blood has redeemed us—save us and help us, we humbly beseech Thee, O Lord." After the men had been pinioned and a procession formed, all proceeded from the pinion-room to the scaffold, the chaplain reciting portions of the 51st Psalm. On the scaffold, as the prisoners were kneeling with their backs to the crowd and facing the chaplain, the sentences from the Burial Service were read, commencing, " Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live," &c. When these were ended the chaplain, laying his hand on each of the doomed men, pronounced the words, " The Lord bless thee, and keep thee ; the Lord lift up the light of His countenance upon thee, and give thee peace now and for evermore." The executioner then commenced his task. While he was placing the white caps on the men's heads, adjusting the ropes and tying their legs, the chaplain, in order to divert their attention from Askern and keep it fixed on him who could alone be their hope, repeated the words, " I am the Resurrection and the Life ; he that believeth in Me though he were dead yet shall he live, and whosoever liveth and believeth in Me shall never die." When these words were ended, in order to remind the unhappy men of the prayer he had suggested, he cried, " Jesus ! mercy. Jesus, help ! Jesus, save !" and then immediately retired. Our readers know the rest. We may however add, that there is no reason to charge Askern with want of feeling in not recalling the chaplain to Sargisson just before the drop fell, or to suppose that any

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communication of importance was thus prevented from being made. We have the best authority for believing that Sargisson probably only wished to feel the chaplain close at his side to the last ; and that Askern, who had once worked on the same farm with the unhappy man, was much moved at being engaged in duties by which the life of his former associate would be closed. Sargisson up to the last moment declared that Denton was the actual murderer. We are informed that he had some cause for grudge against Denton, who is said to have composed a lampoon reflecting upon Sargisson, and circulated it throughout the village in which they resided. Sargisson was excessively annoyed, and said he would never forgive Denton. In consequence of Sargisson's statement when he was apprehended, Denton was committed for trial at the Leeds assizes. However, the grand jury found that Sargisson's attempts to incriminate Denton were not supported by any unimpeachable evidence, and therefore they ignored the bill against him. The evidence taken by the magistrates affected Denton to this extent—that he was the frequent and boon companion of Sargisson ; that they had been seen several times in conversation together since the murder ; that a woman living in the house nearest Abbey Lane, where the murder was perpetrated, was sitting up for her husband on the 9th of April, when she heard the footsteps of a person passing in the direction of Abbey Lane, which were followed almost immediately by those of a second and also a third person ; that two handkerchiefs found in the possession of Denton were supposed to belong to the deceased ; that a coat of Denton's had blood spots upon it, while a pair of trousers of his had been recently mended with fresh cloth at each knee ; and that he was spoken to in the village street about the time of the murder by persons who knew his figure and his voice, but could not see him distinctly for the darkness. Besides these miscellaneous circumstances, there was the statement of Sargisson describing himself as a mere tool in the hands of Denton ; but that statement was valueless except against the author of it, unless sustained by other testimony. In the course of a minute magisterial inquiry at Rotherham, most of the grounds of suspicion against Denton were dissipated through the legal acumen of Mr. Vernon Blackburn, his counsel. As to the handkerchiefs, the evidence on cross-examination turned out to be very uncertain and contradictory, while a stain upon one, which in the heated imagination of policemen was nothing else than blood, was

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proved to be the ineffaceable stain of a poultice of apples which was once applied to Denton's eyes when bad with inflammation. The scientific analysts were, when under cross-examination, unable to say that the spots on Denton's coat were those of blood, and Denton's mother swore most solemnly that six weeks before the murder she began mending the knees of the trousers, but did not finish them until after the murder. Her evidence also, and that of a girl living with her, went to show that on the fatal night Denton went to bed before nine o'clock (Cooper being at Mottram's beer-house until ten), and did not go down-stairs again until between six and seven next morning. As to the bloody spots on his coat, it was shown that some time before the murder he had assisted in killing a pig, carrying the carcass on his shoulder.

The following letters from Myers were forwarded to Sheffield the day before the execution :—

“MY DEAR CHILDREN,—I have asked the chaplain to write a letter for me to you on this the last day of my life. I wish you all to know how pleased and thankful I am to have received from you on Monday last the assurance that you freely forgive me for the dreadful wrong I had done to you in killing your dear mother. I am very sorry for my crime; I cannot forgive myself for it; but I do look, I do seek, I do pray that God, for the sake of the Lord Jesus Christ, will have mercy on my sin, I ask, and grant me a full pardon of all my wickedness. It will, I think, be a comfort to you to know that I will try to die with my thoughts fixed on Jesus, and with the name of Jesus on my lips. I have prayed to God to give you all grace to avoid the evils by which I have fallen so sadly and so low. Yes, I have prayed that he would cause you to serve Him—for He is the best master—to serve Him faithfully here, and then take you to a rest of happiness and peace, where, I trust, your poor mother is. It is almost too much to hope, but yet I must hope, that we may all meet again in heaven, pardoned and saved. My dear children, your dying father sends you his love, and entreats you to seek the blessing and guidance of a Father in Heaven, whom I have so sadly offended and disobeyed. May He ever be with you in joy and in sorrow, in work and at rest, and you be ever with Him where there will be no sin and no death, through the love of our most merciful and pitiful Saviour!—I am, dear children, your unhappy but affectionate father,

JOSEPH MYERS.”

“Borough Gaol, Leeds, 2th Sept, 1864.

MY DEAR COUSIN,—I have written to my children, and now I desire to send a few lines to you. I am grieved and ashamed that you should have a relation in such an awful position as I am in; but you will be comforted when I tell you that I do indeed desire, I do seek forgiveness of all my sins through that loving Saviour who died for lost sinners. Now that I have so soon to die for my own wickedness I see my need of a Saviour who can shield me from

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the eternal punishment which I deserve, and who, I trust, will deliver me in the hour of death and in the day of judgment. Dear Cousin,—I hope you and your loving wife live happily together on earth, and be both happy and blessed for ever in heaven. So I wish for my own children, and do most earnestly desire that such grace and mercy may be shown to us all, for our dear Saviour's sake, that they and you, with my own poor wife and her now unhappy husband, may all be together and all be happy, without being troubled by sin, or pain, or death. God bless you both! so prays your loving but unfortunate cousin,

“JOSEPH MYERS.”

In a letter to his son, James Myers, the condemned man wrote:—“I forgot to ask the name of your dear infant boy. If he has not yet named I should like to ask you to give him the name of Richard—my father's name. I hope to write to you again, when I may have a last word for you all.”

In accordance with the suggestion of the vicar, the Leeds Parish Church was opened shortly before nine o'clock on the morning of the execution, and was attended by a numerous congregation. The Litany was impressively read, after which all silently joined in prayer for the souls of the unfortunate men. Similar services were held at other churches in the borough, and the passing bell of the Parish Church was tolled during the time of the execution. The Rev. Henry Tuckwell, chaplain of the Borough Gaol, implored the prayers of the Christian public for the two miserable men as soon as they had been convicted.

17th. The Sowerby Bridge Waterworks opened.—How to improve the supply of water to Sowerby Bridge for domestic purposes had been a subject engaging the attention of the local board of health since its formation in August, 1856. The board in 1857 and 1858 made a house to house visitation in order to ascertain correctly the wants of the district with respect to water. It was found that about one fourth of the houses were supplied by Colonel Edwards, and another fourth by Mr. Pollitt. The other houses were very indifferently supplied. In 1858, Mr. Foster, C.E., Manchester, made a survey of the district with a view to obtaining a water supply, and he suggested the following schemes:—

Scheme No. 1. To obtain water from the Victoria Reservoir, Halifax—merely the *surplus*—into a reservoir to be provided by the local board, and which would probably cost £7000.

Scheme No. 1, a. From Victoria Reservoir as above; no reservoir to be made by the local board, except a small one to check the pressure. Outlay required—about £5000.

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Scheme No. 2. From Boulder Clough, Sowerby. To yield after compensation to parties interested 60,000 gallons a day : Estimated outlay, £8400.

Scheme No. 3. The larger Norland scheme, to yield 70,000 gallons per diem after allowance of compensation. Cost £7500.

Scheme No. 3, a. The smaller Norland scheme, to yield 50,000 gallons a day, beyond compensation, estimated cost £7147.

The price asked per thousand gallons by the Corporation of Halifax, for water from the Victoria Reservoir was 4½d. The local board of health were of opinion that they could construct works of their own and obtain water from Sowerby or Norland at a cheaper rate, and, therefore, in 1863, when applying to parliament for an act sanctioning the purchase of the Sowerby Bridge Gas Works, &c., clauses were introduced in the bill seeking to authorise them to make waterworks. The corporation of Halifax, had, however, already obtained legal powers to supply Sowerby Bridge, and the water powers sought by the board were refused by parliament. Negotiations were again opened with the corporation for obtaining a supply. It was arranged that Halifax should supply Sowerby Bridge with any quantity of water from 60,000 to 180,000 gallons per diem at 4d. per thousand gallons ; that Sowerby Bridge should construct an intermediate reservoir to be replenished from the Halifax waterworks, but that the local board of health should have the control of the distribution of the water over the district of the local board, together with the question of the price to be paid to the local board by the inhabitants.

The site of the reservoir in question was fixed at Cote Hill. The first sod of it was cut Jan. 4th, 1864, by Mr. Henry Alex. Norris, then chairman of the Local Board of Health, and it was opened by a public procession on the 17th August, 1864. The water was turned into the pipes by Mr. Elliott, the chairman of the local board, who at the same time broke a bottle of champagne over the outlet valve, and christened the reservoir the Alexandra, after the Princess of Wales. The size of the reservoir is 107 feet 6 inches long by 43 feet wide and 10 feet 6 inches deep, it being capable of holding about 300,000 gallons. The cost of the reservoir was £707 11s. 5d. Meter and meter house £140. Land and conveyance of the same for the reservoir £380. Estimated cost of covering the reservoir £350. Laying of pipes :—6 inch pipes 3450 yards ; 3 inch

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do. 4273 yards; 2 inch do. 4137 yards; one inch 836 yards; total 12,696 yards; cost with the valves £3363. Parliamentary, engineering, and other expenses £1500. At the time of opening the works, about four hundred houses were connected with the water supply. In celebration of the inauguration of the works, a public Dinner took place the same day in the Sowerby Bridge Town Hall, and a presentation of a silver cup was made to Mr. Samuel Shepherd, the chairman of the waterworks committee, by the members of the local board. An inscription upon the cup recorded that it had been presented as a token of Mr. Shepherd's unwearied exertions in obtaining a supply of water for Sowerby Bridge. The members of the waterworks committee were Messrs. Shepherd (chairman), Edleston, Naylor, A. Clay, Firth, Wood, Stansfield, Elliott, and Garnett.

20th. John Hope Shaw, Esq., an eminent solicitor, died this morning, at his residence at Headingley, near Leeds, in the seventy-second year of his age. All ranks and parties in the borough learnt with feelings of deep regret his death. He had been one of the most eminent of the Leeds magistrates, the head of a long-established legal firm, and a man who had filled in the course of the past half century some of the most honoured and most useful posts which could be conferred upon him by his fellow townsmen. To his kindred and more intimate friends the death of Mr. Shaw was not an unexpected event; for although he was of good sound constitution, and had not being confined to his house for more than a few weeks, there were certain premonitory symptoms at the early stage of his illness which caused serious apprehensions as to its probable result. By the death of Mr. Shaw, the town of Leeds lost one of its most distinguished members—a man who, it is not too much to say, in this borough had no equal in the grasp of his intellect, the depth of his knowledge, and the soundness of his judgment. Nor was he deficient in the softer feelings of humanity; for, though his demeanour was grave and dignified, and occasionally marked with a degree of reserve amounting to coldness, there was no forbidding hauteur in his bearing, and his whole public conduct was free from those “fantastic tricks” which the great dramatist rightly assigns as the besetting failings of many men “dressed in a little brief authority.” To the humble as well as the exalted he was always courteous; and the many personal labours and personal sacrifices which he made, year after year, for a long period of time, are an indisputable evi-

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dence that to promote the moral, the intellectual, and the social advancement of the middle and lower classes of the community was to him not only an object of commendable ambition, but a real labour of love. He was for many years an alderman of the borough, in which capacity he rendered valuable service to the corporation and the burgesses. His personal and public character alike commanded the unanimous respect of his townsmen, who had been accustomed to see him for many years a foremost and eloquent advocate of religion, education, and liberty. Mr. Shaw was a warm and staunch friend of all associations for the mental and moral improvement of the working classes. Few men had a stronger sense of the duty which the educated and upper classes owe to those less favourably circumstanced than themselves, or more readily and frequently responded (at the sacrifice of his valuable time) to the call for his services at public meetings in various parts of the West-Riding to promote the cause of popular education. His great abilities were combined with independence of thought, calmness and soundness of judgment, and moderation; so that the highest respect was accorded by men of all parties and classes to the conclusions at which he arrived. As a magistrate he was most conscientious, painstaking, enlightened, and firm: the character of his mind was eminently judicial, and his loss was deeply felt by his brother-magistrates. His written compositions were marked by accuracy and elegance, and as a public speaker he was perspicuous, lucid, and effective. In private life Mr. Shaw was most estimable; of domestic habits and affectionate disposition, he was warmly beloved by his family and intimate friends. Quiet and somewhat reserved in general conversation, he was nevertheless valued as a charming and instructive companion by those who had the advantage of his friendship. In his character there was the most perfect honour, and in his manners an unassuming dignity. "We need not say," said the *Leeds Mercury*, "that the death of such a man is a great public loss to the town of Leeds, and as such it will be felt by all classes of our townsmen." In his profession as a solicitor and attorney, Mr. Shaw may be said to have stood on the topmost pinnacle. His great talents, in the course of his long professional career, received several marks of recognition. He was elected—if not the first—one of the earliest presidents of the Provincial Law Association; and as a token of their deep respect for him, and as a tribute to his great legal know-

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ledge, and the valuable services which he had rendered to the profession, the members of the association presented him with a handsome testimonial. A further tribute to his legal knowledge and personal character was subsequently paid to him by his being elected a member of the Council of the Incorporated Law Society, and as such, an examiner of candidates for the profession of attorney of Her Majesty's courts of law. The Metropolitan and Provincial Law Society had elected him president for the year 1864, and if he had lived he would have taken the chair at the annual meeting of that association, which was shortly afterwards held in Leeds, and at which many eulogies were pronounced to his memory. In his magisterial capacity, Mr. Shaw was exemplary beyond question. In every sense he was an ornament to the bench of this borough. His legal knowledge surpassed that of any man that ever sat there; in his administration of justice he was patient in the investigation of the circumstances of the cases brought before him; his decisions were marked by logical and legal acumen, and were pronounced with clearness and precision. In private life Mr. Shaw was kind and amiable, and was much beloved by his kindred. He was, we believe, a native of Otley, at which place his father was a surgeon. His wife, to whom he was married late in life, died a few years ago, leaving no offspring. Having glanced at Mr. Shaw's general character, both public and private, we will now briefly enumerate some of the public offices which he filled. He was three times elected mayor of Leeds, namely:—On the 9th of November, 1848; on the 20th of March, 1852; and on the 9th of November, 1852. In the last year of his mayoralty he laid the foundation-stone of the Town Hall, on the 17th of August, 1853. In the latter part of 1848 Mr. Shaw was placed on the commission of the peace for the borough. In 1837 he was elected a member of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society; and, besides soon after being appointed one of its council, he was seven times elected the president of the society, the duties of which he discharged with almost unequalled efficiency. The settlement and adoption of rules for the society under its recent new organization are greatly due to Mr. Shaw's judicious and persevering labours. In the course of his thirty-seven years' membership of the society, he read the following papers:—"On Capital Punishment," read October 21st, 1842; "On the Origin, Progress, and Present State of the English Jury System," read October the 20th, 1843;

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“On Capital Punishment,” read December 17th, 1847; “On the History of English Municipalities,” read October 14th, 1854; “On the Origin of the English Parliament,” read October 30th, 1855; and “On the English Parliament from the Reign of Edward I. to the Revolution of 1688,” read October 21st, 1856. These papers were marked by great research, patient investigation, and cogent reasoning. In style they were lucid and forcible, every sentence almost being so accurately and perspicuously constructed that the removal or displacement of a word would have impaired the beauty or the clearness of the ideas intended to be conveyed. It would occupy too much of our space to enumerate all the offices in connection with public institutions which Mr. Shaw was called upon to fill. We may name two or three in addition to those to which we have called attention. He was for several years the president of the Leeds Mechanics’ Institute and Literary Society, and he was also one of the vice-presidents of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics’ Institutes. He was the president of the Leeds Recreation Society. He was also president of the Headingley Mechanics’ Institute, and he was often called upon to take a leading part at the annual meetings and *soirees* of various kindred institutions in different parts of this county. He was likewise the president of the Leeds Society for the Promotion of the Observance of the Sabbath. He was one of the trustees of the Leeds Parish Church, and being a sound churchman, he was a warm and liberal supporter of church schools and missions, and often was an effective speaker at meetings held for their promotion. He was also one of the vice-presidents of the Leeds Church Institute. In politics Mr. Shaw was a Whig, and he held his opinions with a commendable toleration of those who differed from him. As a party man on most public questions he acted with his party; but he held his principles too broadly to be tied down to any mere sectarian action, as was shown in his strong advocacy of state assisted education in opposition to some of the leading Liberals. Whether in public or private life, as we have already intimated, Mr. Shaw deservedly won the affection and the esteem of his fellow-men, and he died beloved by his relatives, friends, and associates, and greatly respected by all classes of the public. The body of Mr. Shaw was interred at the Leeds Cemetery, Burmantofts, where rest the remains of his wife. The funeral was attended by a large number of his leading fellow townsmen, and the solemn event was

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marked by the tolling of the Town Hall bell, and the bells of the Parish Church.

September 3rd. A collision occurred at the Halifax Railway Station, by a Great Northern train running into a Lancashire and Yorkshire train. Three carriages were broken, one nearly to pieces, but nobody was seriously hurt.

4th. One of the most destructive fires which had occurred for some years in the wide agricultural district which surrounds the city of York broke out this morning, at Cattal Grange, an extensive farm occupied by Mr. Wright, situate about midway between Wetherby and York. Up to Saturday night Mr. Wright had so far progressed with harvest operations as to have secured no less than seventeen fine stacks of oats and wheat, and another stack was partly made, to finish which three waggon loads of grain stood near at hand. On Sunday morning all these and adjoining extensive granaries were seen to be safe, and at the usual hour, Mr. Wright and family went to church, leaving two female servants behind as the occupants of the house. About twelve at noon, and immediately after service, Mr. Wright was proceeding home, when his attention was arrested by a dense cloud of smoke in the direction of his own farm. Suspecting that a fire had broken out, he hastened home, and discovered that his stackyard was in flames. The fire was making rapid progress among the closely built stacks, and messengers were despatched to York and Wetherby for aid. This was prompt in its arrival; but some time ere this the fire had laid hold of the whole of the stacks and waggons adjoining, as well as of a granary which ran the whole length of the yard. The roof of the granary had fallen in before the arrival of the two York fire engines, and another from the seat of Mr. Dent, M.P., of Ribstone Park (the owner of the farm premises). The only water at hand was that contained in several ponds in the neighbourhood. One of these the engines soon pumped dry in their efforts to save some granaries adjoining that just referred to, and during the remainder of the fire, water had to be obtained at a distance of 500 or 600 yards. The result was a want of hose, and the loss of the services of one of the engines, which had to pump a supply of water for the other two. From the first it was obvious that to attempt to subdue the flames would be futile, and they consequently continued to blaze until the whole of the stacks and granary had been completely consumed. The produce in the

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former consisted of about eighty acres, and the contents of the latter about 130 loads of old wheat, which had just been sold and was ready for delivery, and which was all destroyed. The adjoining granaries, which the engines succeeded in saving, were with their contents, of considerable value, one holding 160 loads of beans and other kinds of farm produce, whilst in the other was the valuable machinery of the farm. During the progress of the fire thousands of persons were attracted to the spot from the surrounding neighbourhood, and some idea may be gathered of the extent to which the alarm spread when it is stated that at midnight on Sunday the flames could be seen from the neighbourhood of York. It was not till about seven o'clock on Monday morning that the fire was completely out and it was deemed safe for the engineers to leave. The amount of damage done was over £2000. Mr. Wright was insured for £1600 in the Phoenix Fire Office; and Mr. Dent was also insured so far as the farm buildings were concerned. As to the origin of the fire, it is supposed that it was the act of an incendiary or incendiaries. At the time when it broke out, four strange tramping lads were noticed in the neighbourhood, and they were subsequently met by the engines, proceeding in the direction of York. There they were apprehended on the following morning on suspicion, and were taken before the magistrates at Knaresborough on Wednesday; but there was no substantial evidence against them, and they were discharged.

5th. The formation of a new Baptist Church took place at Holy Well Green, Stainland, near Halifax. The first services were conducted by the Rev. Thomas Michael, Halifax; the Rev. D. Crumpton, Salendine Nook; Rev. J. Hirst, Blackley; and the Rev. W. Watts, Golcar. A public meeting followed the services, presided over by the Rev. D. Crumpton.

The first annual competition of the Leeds Regatta Club took place on the river Aire, opposite to Kirkstall Abbey. The weather was very unfavourable, there being about half a gale of wind blowing, and clouds of dust being hurled about—sirocco fashion—to the great discomfort and grievous annoyance of the spectators. The Aire was curled up into miniature waves, and the breeze dashed the water over the bows of the skiffs and outriggers, rendering constant baling necessary. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, however, the regatta, as a first attempt was well attended. It had been originally intended to obtain,

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as the regatta-course, the stretch of water belonging to the Aire and Calder Company, near Knostrop, but the undertakers of that company refused permission to the promoters at the last moment, and the regatta suffered severely from the disappointment. The course, which was estimated at about half a mile, was between the abbey and the forge, and the return voyage. The boat races, four in number, were for the Victoria Cup, the Borough Stakes, the Clubs Cup, and the Aire Stakes ; for the first-named there were three heats and for the others two. For the Victoria Cup, (value £3) four boats entered, the Prince of Wales (H. Bray), Robin Hood (J. Hurst), the Queen (J. Mallinson), and the Here Again (R. Ledgard.) In the first heat the Prince of Wales came in the winner with ease ; the second was won by the Queen, which was also victor in the deciding heat by four or five lengths. For the Borough Stakes, which like the last was open to all comers, and was worth about £13, three boats entered. Prince of Wales (Mirfield). Walter Green, John Ellis, Hollin Green. stroke—Richard Ledgard ; coxswain, Robert Oates. British Queen (Thornhill). A. Lockwood, W. Wilcock, J. Wilcock, stroke—J. Martin ; coxswain, C. Lister. Five Friends (Mirfield). Frank Bray, John Mallinson, William Mallinson, stroke—John Ainland ; coxswain, James Brook. The first heat was won by the Prince of Wales, which was, however, beaten in the deciding heat by the Five Friends. For the Club's Cup, (value £2), four boats were entered, but only two competed—the Prince (Joseph Lake) and the Industry (T. Gardner, Hull), the former of which won. Three boats were entered for the Aire Stakes (value £2 and £1)—the Prince of Wales, the British Queen, and the Five Friends, none of which however competed in the first heat, the race lying between the Spring Gardens—Hopkinson and Whitfield (stroke), and the Trafalgar, Ward and Sharp (stroke). The first heat was won by the former, which was also victorious in the deciding heat with the Prince of Wales. For the swimming match, 250 yards, five entered, Walton, Schofield, Hobson, M'Bride, and Dean—Walton carrying off the prize with the greatest ease. The last and most laughable competition was for a fine pork pig, which was suspended in a box at the end of a greased horizontal pole, extending for some length over the stream, at a point where there is some seven feet of water. Two youths entered the list for this prize, and appeared to be almost starved to death, denuded, as they were, of every-

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thing but a singlet. The first, an adventurous lad, succeeded in achieving about a third of the distance, when he slipped on the treacherous surface, and though he attempted to curl himself round the pole—monkey fashion—he could not succeed, but went spinning away into the pellucid stream beneath. When he had safely reached the bank he appeared to be almost chattering with cold, and had to take a long run on the bank-side before he could revive the stagnant circulation. The second competitor—Master Hunter, of Mirfield—next came to the scratch. After a great many feints, he rapidly ran along the pole—*a la* Blondin—succeeded by a dexterous piece of sleight-of-hand work in releasing the trigger of the box, but so over-balanced himself that he dropped into the river before the pig. Porky was at first evidently astonished to find himself in the insalubrious and incongruous element, but he soon recovered himself, turned his nose shoreward, and by swimming as nimbly as a duck, succeeded in reaching *terra firma* about as soon as his pursuer, Master Hunter. The latter, however, soon followed up, and bagged his prize, amid the cheers of the multitude.

8th. Mr. Albert Holdsworth was appointed manager of the Sheffield and Hallamshire Bank, *vice* Mr. William Waterfall, resigned.

9th. An accident occurred near the Wortley Junction of the Great Northern Railway—the passenger train which left the Central Station, Leeds, at ten minutes past twelve p.m. for Bradford, coming into collision with a West Yorkshire coal train. The accident resulted in eighteen of the passengers being injured—one of them severely; and from what we learned there is no doubt that it was caused by gross carelessness on the part of the engine driver of the passenger train. About 200 yards past Holbeck Station, where the line branches off on the right hand to Armley and Bradford, and on the left to Wakefield, the points are protected by signals; and about 200 yards further on, at the Armley points, there is another signal post. As the train approached the first signals the pointsman exhibited a green flag, on the display of which it became the duty of the driver to proceed slowly, so as to be able to pull up on the shortest notice. Disregarding this caution, the driver proceeded at the usual speed, and only when within thirty or forty yards from the Armley points, became aware that a coal train was approaching the points from another direction. He immediately shut off steam, and did all in his power to stop the train, but,

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finding that a collision was inevitable, he jumped from his engine, and escaped uninjured. The fireman followed his example, but the guard, whose name was Langdon, remained at his post, and by immediate application of the break, tended to slacken the speed of the train. The collision took place exactly at the Armley points. The engines were much damaged ; and the first carriage of the passenger train—a third class one—also suffered from the shock, the buffers being broken and one of the partitions stove in. Eighteen of the passengers sustained injuries by the force of the concussion, fortunately only in one case of a serious nature. Mr. Bulmer and Mr. Smith, surgeons, were on the spot shortly after the occurrence of the accident, and attended to the injured passengers, all of whom, with the exception of a woman named Mary Addy—who was sent to the Leeds General Infirmary—were able to proceed to their respective homes. The poor woman was seriously injured on various parts of her body. She resided in Beverley, and was on her way to Staningley, to visit her mother. The coal train had come from Bramley, and consisted of empty waggons, which had to be deposited at the various coal-pits on the line to Wakefield. The driver of the passenger train, by whose negligence the accident occurred, is named Brown, and had been for many years in the employment of the company. The accident caused a very slight obstruction on the line, but the traffic was resumed in about an hour after the occurrence.

This morning, it was discovered that a row of buildings in Accommodation-street, Hunslet, near Leeds, belonging to Mr. Taylor, were on fire. There are eighteen houses in the row, which is a new one, and it appears that they are built on the refuse which for many years had been deposited from the glass works of Mr. Scott, which are in the immediate neighbourhood. The occupants of the houses had been in the habit of throwing their heated cinders into the back-yards ; and the heat seemed to have been communicated to the old refuse, as the floors and walls of the houses were found this morning to be almost red-hot. The Hunslet fire-engine was immediately sent for, and steps taken for removing the furniture from the houses. While engaged in this latter occupation, the neighbours observed that the doors and shutters of the fourth house in the row were closed ; and an entrance having been effected, a man and his wife and their daughter were found lying in bed in a state of insensibility. They

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were at once conveyed to the open air, and restoratives successfully applied. Four of the houses were rendered altogether uninhabitable. The firemen were engaged playing upon the houses until a late hour in the evening.

10th. The following was printed in the *Leeds Intelligencer* of this date :—Blind Jack of Knaresborough. The following lines are inscribed on the tombstone of this worthy in Spofforth church-yard :—

Here lies John Metcalfe ; one whose infant sight,
Felt the dark pressure of an endless night :
Yet such the fervour of his dauntless mind,
His limbs full strong, his spirit unconfin'd
That long ere life's bolder years began
His sightless efforts mark'd the aspiring man ;
Nor mark'd in vain : High deeds his manhood dar'd,
And commerce, travel, both his ardour shar'd ;
'Twas his a guide's unerring aid to lead :
O'er trackless wastes, to bid new roads extend ;
And when Rebellion rear'd her giant size,
'Twas his to burn with patriot enterprise,
For parting wife and babes one pang to feel,
Then welcome danger for his country's weal.

Reader ! like him exert thy utmost talent given ;
Reader ! like him adore the bounteous hand of heaven.

He died on the 26th of April, 1810, in the 93rd year of his age.

The foundation stone of the new Wesleyan Chapel at Bradford Moor, was laid this day.

11th. The Primitive Methodist Chapel, in New Bank, Halifax, was opened this day. The chapel will accommodate about 200, and there is a school-room beneath for 200 scholars. The cost of the erection was a little over £600.

12th. A new life boat, the gift of Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, Halifax, was launched at Redcar. In the name of the donors, the boat was christened "The Crossley."

13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th. The Doncaster September Races took place. On the 14th, the 89th St. Leger was won by Mr. L'Anson's Blair Athol, Sst. 10lb., (J. Snowden). General Peel was second ; Cambuscan third ; and the Miner fourth.

14th. A serious railway accident occurred on the Leeds, Bradford, and Halifax Junction Railway, at Laister-Dyke. The most seriously injured were Mr. F. Hirst, Mr. Jacob Newbolt, Mr. J. Laycock, Mr. Harrison Nicholson, Mr. James Holroyd, and Mr. W. Marshland, of Newton, near Wakefield.

17th. The "good old town" of Halifax was amongst the

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earliest of the English provincial towns, and, if we mistake not, the first in Yorkshire, that got its statue of "Albert the Good." At Halifax, shortly after the death of His Royal Highness, a public subscription was set on foot, and a commission was given to Mr. Thornycroft, the sculptor. The result was the production of a bronze equestrian statue of a high order of excellence. The statue weighs one ton and a half, and its cost has been 1300 guineas. It is 9 ft. high, and the pedestal, which is of Aberdeen grey unpolished granite, is 7 ft., making the monument altogether 16 ft. in height. The position and build of the horse are quite natural, and the arched neck of the animal is admirable. The legs are graceful, and a fine expression is given to the animal's face, the veins of the nostrils being well developed. The horse was modelled from an animal often ridden by the late Prince, and it was lent to the artist for the purpose. The Prince had been a patron of Mr. Thornycroft for twenty years, and the latter had, therefore, many opportunities of becoming intimate with the appearance, figure, and general bearing of his royal highness. The figure of the Prince is well placed, and the likeness is unmistakeable. The Prince is represented bareheaded, and in the act of receiving public honours, the right hand holding a roll of paper, the bridle being held by the other hand. The figure bears the insignia of the Garter, and an elaborately ornamented cloth covers the saddle. The front of the statue is towards Horton Street, and its position is in an open space of ground at Ward's End. It forms a conspicuous object to any person coming from the railway station, which is at the bottom of Horton Street. The statue was cast by Messrs. Elkington and Sons, of Birmingham. The pedestal contains the following plain inscription: "Albert Prince Consort. Born August 26, 1819. Died December 14, 1861." The monument is suitably enclosed, at the expense of the corporation, and lighted on each side with a public lamp. The ceremony of unveiling the statue was performed this day in the presence of a large concourse of people. At four o'clock a procession was formed at the Town Hall, consisting of the mayor and the corporation, Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., one of the members for the West Riding, Sir Charles Wood, Bart., one of the members for the borough, the Venerable Archdeacon Musgrave, vicar of Halifax, the magistrates and the police, and other public officials. The procession was headed by the band of the 4th West Yorkshire Volunteers, and a strong detachment of the bat-

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talion, under the command of Colonel Akroyd. The band of the West York Yeomanry was also present, and played in the course of the progress from the Town Hall to the site. Around the statue was erected a platform covered with scarlet baize, and bearing on two of its sides the words "Albert the Good," and the motto "Treu und Fest." The volunteers arranged themselves in a square, inside a barricade, and the corporation in their robes took their places in front of the volunteers. The platform was reserved for the gentlemen who had been appointed to take part in the ceremony. Silence having been called by the sound of the bugle, Archdeacon Musgrave offered up a very impressive and appropriate prayer. Sir Francis Crossley, to whom the honour of uncovering the statue had been delegated, performed that duty. The band struck up the National Anthem, the Volunteers presented arms, and, as the figure was exhibited to the sight of the multitude, they lustily cheered. Sir Francis then delivered a very suitable speech, chiefly laudatory of the character of the deceased Prince, and in the name of the subscribers, presented the statue to the corporation, for whom the Mayor (Mr. W. Holdsworth) returned thanks. Sir Charles Wood, having been called upon by the Mayor, addressed the assembly, after which, cheers were given for the Queen, and for the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the ceremony was brought to a close by the band playing the national anthem.

The workpeople, numbering about 4000, of Messrs. T. Salt, Sons, and Co., of Saltaire, made a trip to Scarborough, at the entire expense of their generous employers.

Messrs. John Crossley and Sons, carpet manufacturers, Halifax, offered to convert their immense manufacturing establishments, at Halifax and Kidderminster, into a joint stock company, limited liability, the capital being £1,650,000, in shares of £10 each, the firm retaining four-fifths of the shares.

The Leeds Banking Company stopped payment, Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, the London agents of the company having refused to honour the drafts. The company was established on the joint-stock principle in 1832, with a proposed capital of £1,000,000, in shares of £100 each. Mr. John Smith was the first manager, and its operations under his control were so successful that it was not found necessary to call up more than £15 per share—this being accomplished by three calls of £5 each, spread

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over an interval of five years. When Mr. Smith retired from the bank, Mr. Greenland was appointed manager in his stead. Originally the bank paid only comparatively small dividends, but the "full tide of prosperity" afterwards appeared to set in upon the undertaking, and for a long period the dividends and bonus had reached as high as from 15 to 25 per cent. On the Saturday before the failure, such was the confidence of the public in the bank, that the shares were quoted on the Leeds Stock at 46-48, being more than 200 per cent. premium on the paid up capital. At the last annual meeting of the company, held in February, the directors reported that the profits of the bank for the previous year amounted to £44,633 15s. 0d., which they appropriated as follows:—By paying a dividend of 15 per cent., or 45s. per share, £16,515; by paying a bonus of 10 per cent., or 30s. per share (both free of Income Tax), £11,010; by adding to the reserve fund (making that fund £90,000), £10,000; and by placing the balance (£7018 1s. 2d.) to the contingent fund. Recently the company decided to issue new shares, the old shareholders having the first option of taking them, and though these were not to be issued until the next month (October), persons paying the deposit in advance were allowed interest upon the amount, and in consequence many had been paid up. So fully did the directors appear to be satisfied of the accuracy of these golden figures, that they made an offer for the old Court House about two years ago, with the intention of transferring their business to this central and commodious building; and as they were not successful in purchasing it, they had been contemplating a removal to the Branch Bank of England's premises, in Albion Street, which would soon be vacant owing to that establishment removing to their new premises in Park Row. The suspension having so suddenly and unexpectedly occurred, the public naturally became anxious to ascertain the cause of the failure. And as one result of these inquiries it would appear that at the very time these high dividends were being paid, and rose-coloured reports presented to the shareholders at their yearly meetings, the paper of the Leeds Banking Company was in ill-repute in the discount market. So early as August last Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, were dissatisfied with the state of accounts between themselves and the Leeds Banking Company, and complained of their departure from an arrangement that the drafts drawn upon Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths should not be largely in excess of

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remittances from Leeds—and that they required a large portion of the account, as it then stood, to be covered by security. In consequence, securities were given to Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths to a certain amount. The London agents then required that the limits fixed between the two banks as to drafts upon them in excess of remittances should be carefully observed for the future; but notwithstanding this and repeated remonstrances conveyed in the most decided terms by Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths to the manager, from August up to this time, Mr. Greenland still persisted in drawing upon them, and advising drafts without remittances. Early in the week before the failure it was intimated to the manager by Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, that if his further drafts exceeded a certain liberal limit they would certainly be refused. A few days afterwards they were again in excess of the agreed amount, but they were accepted upon the faith that the next post would bring remittances. But the succeeding mail only took advice of further drafts upon Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths without adequate remittances, or the least explanation of the reason why they had not being forwarded. After anxious consideration on the part of the London agents, they refused to honour this last consignment of paper, and telegraphed to Leeds to that effect. It was stated on the authority of the London "*Times*," that there were bills for about £2,000,000 under discount, bearing the company's endorsement, of which a very considerable proportion would be returned upon them. Under the circumstances it was apprehended that the liquidation would be a long and expensive one, and that heavy calls would have to be made on the shareholders. One cause of the failure was in the Leeds company discounting bills properly belonging to the London market, but which were not of a sufficiently solid character to be negotiated with facility, and amongst the commercial community of London there was no hesitation in accounting for the suspension by attributing it to numerous and extensive transactions between the company and various houses which required assistance to large amounts beyond the security they could give. On such houses the shock could not be expected to fall lightly. It was further affirmed that the bank had been insolvent for a long time past, and that the distress of the last month or two was only the natural and inevitable result of financial measures of more than doubtful character which had extended over a long period. The number of shareholders—according to

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the last official return—was 231, who held 7340 shares, and the authorised note circulation of the bank at the commencement of September 1864, was £21,084. The reserve fund at the last annual meeting was stated to be £90,000. Almost immediately after the failure four houses went down—Messrs. Saalfeld Brothers, woollen merchants and shippers, Cookridge Street, Leeds; Mr. J. W. Marsden, iron-founder, New Wortley, Castleford, &c.; Mr. John Abraham, woollen merchant, Aldermanbury, London; and Messrs. Alfred Teale and Co., woollen merchants, King Street, Leeds. The total liabilities of the bank as shown by the professional gentlemen appointed to wind up the affairs of the company was £2,964,350 9s. 11d.; total assets £2,146,687 3s. 0d., shewing a deficiency of £817,663 6s. 11d.; a sum equal to eight times the capital of the bank, and exceeding by nearly 50 per cent the legitimate liabilities of the bank—that is its liabilities to depositors. This was only the first estimate of the loss, further investigation showing it to be much larger. A meeting was held on the 9th of December following, for the purpose of making a call upon the shareholders to meet the deficiency. It was determined that a first call of £70 per share should be made; and subsequently, a second call of £10 per share was made on the 1st of September, 1865. In August, 1865, the Leeds Banking Company sued Mr. Greenland, the late manager, for £50,000 damages, for mismanagement of the bank; in which he was charged with preparing from time to time, fallacious statements of the affairs of the bank; with discounting bills for Marsden after the fact had been brought more than once to his notice that other bills previously discounted for him were forgeries; with gross and culpable negligence in conducting the affairs of the bank, by discounting enormous amounts, in some instances for persons totally unworthy of credit, and in others for persons whose facilities for discounting ought not to have exceeded one-tenth of the amount for which they had credit. The tabular statement, prepared for the purposes of the trial, shows the gradual growth of the discount accounts of the various persons above referred to, from the year 1861 down to the failure of the bank. The amount of bills under discount for Marsden, in June 1861, was £13,561, and gradually increased in September 1864, to £83,378; £81,300 remaining at this time unpaid, and all of which were forged. H. Clough and Sons, in June 1861, £24,705, and in September 1864, £73,746, of which sum £62,700

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remained unpaid. Thornton and Sutcliffe, in June 1861, £34,000, September 1864, £137,000 ; £134,000 remaining unpaid. Watts and Co. and Edgeley and Co., June 1861, £28,200, September 1864, £187,000 ; £145,300 remaining unpaid. G. T. Denton, London bills discounted within four months of the failure of the bank, £200,000 ; remaining unpaid £161,200. Mr. Greenland compromised the action by paying £6000 and costs.

19th. Between three and four o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the city of London, which, in point of extent and destruction of property, had not been equalled since the burning of Cotton's Wharf. The fire was first discovered by a police-constable, who noticed a strong glare of light as well as volumes of smoke issuing from the premises of Messrs. Taplings, carpet manufacturers, Gresham Street West. The building, which is about 170 feet long and 100 feet high, is situated nearly opposite the Goldsmiths' Hall, the upper floors being occupied as warehouses by Messrs. Hillabey. It is in a large block of houses formed by Gresham Street, Wood Street, and Staining Lane, and contains some of the most costly-stocked premises in the city, including those of Harris and Co. On ascertaining that a serious conflagration was raging inside the building, the constable raised an alarm, and in a few minutes a number of engines were hastening to the spot, now the scene of the wildest confusion and dismay. The fire soon gained great head, and the flames roared through forty windows, threatening all the adjoining property. In consequence of the great danger to Haberdashers' Hall measures were promptly adopted by the firemen and others for removing the paintings and other valuable articles kept therein. This work was not commenced a moment too soon, for the flames rapidly extended to the hall, which had only just been repaired at a cost of £10,000. They also seized on the premises of Messrs. Edmonds, button makers, and Mr Jones, warehouseman, at the corner of Wood Street, and had full possession of a district of considerable extent, from which they rose high in the air. The site of the Haberdashers' Hall was bequeathed to the company in the year 1478 (17th Edward IV.), and the one which formerly stood upon the enclosure which forms the area of the present fire is described as being very spacious, for in it met the Parliament Commissioners during the interregnum. The building (or at least as much of it as remained) was built by Sir Christopher Wren, upon a portion of the site of the original building,

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which was destroyed by the Great Fire of London. The building was of brick, a heavy pile, having no particular pretensions to exterior ornament, but richly fashioned and decorated in the interior. But a short time since, when the premises of Messrs. Tapling and Co. were erected, a handsome gateway with a passage leading to the court-room and back buildings was erected in Gresham Street, to harmonise with the new structures, and a handsome pair of iron gates fixed in the new doorway, and the old wall was repaired, but not rebuilt. Of these the major part were destroyed. In the hall of the master and wardens there were several admirable paintings by early masters. It was not until late in the evening that the fire was got safely under. The origin of the catastrophe is not known. The subjoined is a copy of the official report :— Nos. 1 to 7, Gresham Street, City : Messrs. Hillabey, warehousemen, haberdashers, &c., building of four floors and contents all but destroyed, and roof off; do. ground floor and first floor, 7, Tapling and Co., carpet manufacturers, first and second floors severely damaged by fire and water, &c.; 8, do. and 1A do., similar damage; do. Haberdashers' Hall, roofs of hall, drawing and reception rooms, burned off, and contents, including pictures, severely damaged by fire, water, &c. Nos. 101 to 104 Wood Street : Mr. H. Jones, Manchester warehouseman, &c., ground, second, and fourth floors seriously damaged by fire, and back part of the roof burnt off, rest of building seriously damaged by fire, water, &c.; insured for buildings and contents in the Atlas, Liverpool and London, Royal Exchange, Globe, Phoenix, Mercantile, Guardian, North British, and the Royal Fire offices. Nos. 104 to 107 do. : Large building unfinished, and partly occupied, severely damaged by fire, water, &c. Nos. 107 to 109 do. Three upper floors severely damaged by fire, roofs burnt off, and rest of buildings and contents seriously injured by water, &c. No. 100 do., and 1, Gresham Street : Ratcliffe and Hutchings, ribbon manufacturers, contents damaged by water and removal. Nos. 14 to 19, Gresham Street (opposite), belonging to Messrs. Irving and Co., and various other warehousemen : Fronts of warehouses scorched, and windows broken. An assessor of losses by fire stated that one of the sufferers was insured for £20,000, but that his loss would amount to £200,000, and the salvage judging from the appearance of the ruins, would not amount to more than £1000 or £2000.

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The Rev. W. M. Heald, M.A., vicar of Birstal, was presented by his parishioners with a portrait of himself, painted by Mr. George Richmond, R.A.

The Sowerby Bridge Local Board of Health held a special meeting this day and adopted a memorial to the Home Secretary, Sir George Grey, pointing out the position in which the board stood to the Halifax Corporation with respect to the water supply, and praying that the section of the Local Government Act requiring boards to take water from existing water companies to be repealed. A committee was appointed to watch the interests of the board in the movements of the Halifax Corporation in the proposed extension of the borough.

20th. The foundation stone of a new Congregational Church for Scarbro' was laid this day by Mrs. Salt, the lady of Mr. Titus Salt, of Methley Park, and Saltaire. The estimated cost of the edifice is about £10,000.

21st. The prizes, certificates, and medals awarded to candidates at the Oxford University, Cambridge University, Society of Arts, Science Classes, and Elementary Examinations, conducted by the West-Riding Educational Board, were presented in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, by Sir S. Northcote, Bart., M.P.

The Lord Bishop of Ripon consecrated the neat little church which now stands on the south side of the Dewsbury and Elland turnpike-road in Mirfield, in a densely populated district, where some ten or eleven years ago not more than half a dozen dwellings were standing. The church will accomodate 500 worshippers—350 adults and 150 children. All the seats are free and unappropriated. The general appearance is simple and pleasing : it has no pretension to excessive ornament or elaborate decoration ; it is, however, a well-built and substantial structure. The style is of the 14th century. The church consists of a nave and chancel, divided from the aisles by pillars and five arches. Both nave and aisle have high pitched gabled roofs ; the latter is continued to the extreme east end, forming an aisle to the chancel, in which the singers and children are accommodated ; a porch fronts the main road, and a bell turret, with a spire, occupies the angle of the nave, forming with the porch a pretty feature : a vestry on the side of the aisle completes the design. Internally the seats are of varnished deal. The desk, communion table, and rail, as well as the wall boarding and seat on the north side of the chancel, and the front of the singers seat on its south side, are of carved oak. The pulpit, also

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of oak, was a separate donation, handsome in design and well executed by Moody, of Durham. The estimate, we understand, was £1927 for all the expenses of the church and boundary walls, &c., excepting only the site, and the expense has varied but little from that amount. The architect is Mr. John A. Cory, of Carlisle, who some years ago built Hopton Church, in the adjoining district.

22nd. The eighth annual meeting of the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, was commenced at York, under the presidency of Lord Brougham, who attained his 86th year on the 20th instant, and the proceedings closed on the 29th.

Captain Armitage was appointed Governor of Wakefield House of Correction, *vice* Mr. E. Shepherd resigned.

23rd. A public dinner, under the auspices of the Ripon Agricultural Society, was given in the Public Hall of that town, Earl de Grey and Ripon occupying the chair.

24th. Some of the friends of the late Dr. Hardwick, of Leeds, being desirous of showing their respect to his memory, subscribed upwards of £280 towards founding a prize, to be called the Hardwick Clinical Prize. It being the intention of the subscribers that this prize should be annually awarded to the best student in clinical medicine at the Leeds General Infirmary.

26th. Between twelve and one o'clock this morning the shock of an earthquake was felt in the North of England. At Leeds, Skipton, Silsden, Rochdale, Hebden Bridge, Manchester, and other places the peculiar sensation resulting from the shock was felt. In some places persons were awoken by the general tremor, and various descriptions of the phenomenon were given, some comparing it to thunder felt but not heard, others to shaking, rocking, &c. At Skipton, a strong shock of earthquake was felt in the district of Craven about 12.30. The shock was preceded by a rushing noise, not unlike that produced by the machinery of a mill during working hours. Many persons were awakened from their sleep, either by the noise or the shaking of the bed. Many people describe the effect experienced by them being similar to an electric shock. The tremor lasted for three or four seconds. Mr. J. T. Beer of Fulneck, says:—"Both myself and wife were awake by a sudden and to us rather alarming noise and shaking of the whole house, produced apparently, and as I thought, by the fall of some heavy body upon one of the floors; but as my wife imagined, by the bursting of the cistern and the precipitate fall of the water upon the ceilings. I

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immediately jumped out of bed, and found it to be exactly 12.30, dressed with all speed, and then marched all over the house, sword in hand, prepared to defend my house against all uninvited and unwelcome visitors; and so strong had been the impression upon my mind that something was wrong, and so unsatisfactory my research, that I did not again get into bed until the best part of an hour had passed away. I may add that upon waking I found myself in a heavy perspiration, occasioned by an exceeding close and oppressive atmosphere; and that after the first shock I did not notice any subsequent sound or vibration." At Todmorden the shock of earthquake was more generally felt than that of the last year. In the neighbourhood of Millwood many of the inhabitants were awoke by the tremor and noise which was thought to have lasted for about four seconds, and was immediately attributed to an earthquake. A dweller in a public-house supposed that some of his barrels had burst. The shock was also noticed by the inspector of police, who was in bed at the time. The tremor displaced pictures, &c. At Halifax the earthquake was felt, especially along the range of hills along which Southowram-bank, Charlstown, Haley-hill, and Booth-town, is situated. Numbers of persons affirmed that they felt the shock, and even heard a low subdued rumbling noise. Mr. Pliny Barrett states that he was reading at the time, that the chair rocked beneath him, that the chairs arranged on the side of the house rattled against the wall, and he heard distinctly a noise as of thunder at a distance. Another person living in Range-bank, who was going upstairs to bed, returned into the room below, took up a coal-rake, searched the house, supposing that thieves had entered, and even went out of door in his shirt in continuation of the search. The same apprehensions appear to have been entertained by other people in different parts of the town. The night porters at the railway station felt the earthquake, and several private watchers assert that they were cognizant of it. The police were very definite in their account of the earthquake. One of them, who was standing against a wall in Southowram Bank, and looking upon the town, says he felt the wall rock, and heard a rumbling noise. Clocks were stopped by the tremor.

28th, 29th, and 30th. Franz Muller, a German tailor, was tried at the Central Criminal Court, London, for the wilful murder of Mr. Thomas Briggs, on the North London Railway, on the evening of Saturday, the 9th of July

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previous. Rarely, if ever, had a trial for murder, in England, occasioned more interest than this. Mr. Briggs was robbed and murdered, and thrown out of the railway carriage within the space of three minutes. The murderer took the deceased's watch and chain, his hat, and left his own behind. Muller absconded to America in a sailing vessel, but the detectives were waiting for him on his arrival, and brought him back to England. The watch and hat, the latter shortened, were all found upon Muller, and the chain he was proved to have exchanged within a short time after the murder. He gave a false account with respect to all of them. The hat left in the railway carriage was also sworn to be Muller's. His defence was that he had bought the watch and chain of a pedlar at the docks, and he tried to prove an alibi. He was convicted and sentenced to death. The Germans in London made every effort to get a reprieve, but he was executed and confessed the murder with the rope round his neck, and just before he was ushered into eternity.

29th. The gentleman styling himself "Father Ignatius," head of the third order of the English Order of St. Benedict, (attired as a monk, and having shaven head and sandalled feet), from the St. Benedictine Monastery, at Norwich, addressed a small audience at the Mechanics' Institute, Bradford, in advocacy of "Monasticism in the Church of England." He also lectured the following evening, on the same subject, in the Music Hall, Leeds.

October 1st. In the Erith Marshes, at a place called Low Wood, Belvidre, between Plumstead and Erith, on the banks of the Thames, occurred a terrible explosion of two powder mills, which killed and wounded several persons, and destroyed a large amount of property. The metropolis was shaken to its very centre. People were shaken in their beds, windows were smashed, doors forced off their hinges, and shop fronts blown in. The explosion at first was supposed to have resulted from an earthquake.

Mr. Joseph Dempsey Holdforth, of Caley Hall, Otley, and of the firm of James Holdforth and Sons, silk spinners, Leeds, and Horsforth, on the 20th of September, whilst riding between Scarcroft and his residence, fell from his horse and had his skull fractured, and died this day. The accident was observed by a boy, who procured assistance, and Mr. Holdforth was conveyed in an insensible state to the house of Mrs. Ikin, at Scarcroft. The medical aid of Mr. S. Smith, and Mr. Teale, of Leeds, and of Dr. Richards, of Otley, was immediately obtained ;

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but the unfortunate gentleman did not recover. Mr. Holdforth was one of the magistrates of the West-Riding, and also of the borough of Leeds. At the last general election he seconded the nomination of Mr. Beecroft, the Conservative M.P. for Leeds. He was in the fiftieth year of his age, and he was unmarried. A week after the above accident, died, after a short illness, Mr. Albert H. Holdforth, a brother of the above deceased gentleman. This latter melancholy event occurred in London. The interment of the mortal remains of the two brothers took place on the 6th of October, in the family vault at Headingley Church, near Leeds. In religion both gentlemen were Roman Catholics, and therefore the funeral obsequies over the bodies in the first instance took place at the St. Marie's Roman Catholic Church, Richmond-hill, Leeds, previous to the *cortege* proceeding to the place of interment. The body of Mr. J. D. Holdforth was removed from his residence privately, the day before the interment, and was deposited during the night in St. Marie's Church, and the remains of Mr. A. H. Holdforth arrived in Leeds the following morning, and were at once removed to the same edifice, which was heavily draped with black cloth. A Requiem Mass was said over the bodies in the church, the Rev. Father Arneaux being the principal celebrant, assisted by the Rev. G. Brown, of St. Joseph's, Hunslet; the Rev. F. Hennessey; the Rev. M. McDonnell, and Rev. Father Kelly. Mozart's beautiful Requiem Mass was also sung. The funeral *cortege* consisted of two hearses, each drawn by four horses, four mourning coaches, drawn by four horses each, and one mourning coach drawn by two horses. Several private carriages also joined the procession, which was accompanied by many hundreds of the sorrowing *employes* of Messrs. Holdforth and others connected with the extensive manufactory of the deceased in the town.

By direction of the Lord Chancellor (Westbury), Mr. Commissioner Ayrton, and Mr. Hardwick, enquired into alleged irregularities in misapplying fees by the officials of the Leeds Bankruptcy Court. The result showed that a large amount of monies had been neglected to be paid over to the chief registrar, and the parties were ordered to pay the same over.

In autumn, 1863, the North-Eastern Railway Company proposed to ask Parliament to give them powers to make a line of railway from near Marsh Lane Station, on the Leeds and Selby line, across York Street, Kirkgate, Brig-

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gate, Albion Street, and Park Row, into a site, embracing that of the present Leeds General Infirmary, on which they proposed to erect a large central passenger station, which would have been on the north side of both Wellington Street and the river Aire. That scheme, as it cut through some of the most valuable property in the centre of the town, was strongly opposed by many of the influential inhabitants, and, after much discussion, the directors of the company withdrew it, at the same time acknowledging that they did so out of deference to public opinion, and stating that they would take the whole subject again into serious consideration, and see if they could, with the advice of their engineer-in-chief, devise a more satisfactory scheme. At that time a route leading from near the Marsh Lane Station and taking a portion of the line projected by the railway company, but crossing Briggate much lower down and intersecting property of much less value than the company's proposal, and terminating at a site for a central station on the south side of the river Aire, and near to the present Wellington Station of the Midland Railway Company, was brought before the public by Mr. Joseph Fallowfield Masser, lithographer, of Leeds. This scheme appeared to some, less objectionable than the first, and received the approval of the directors of the North-Eastern Railway Company, who adopted it, with some modifications, as the scheme to which they would ask the approval of Parliament in the ensuing session. Of course the surveys had been made and the plans drawn by the railway company's engineering staff but the adoption, or partial adoption, of Mr. Masser's scheme is a compliment to that gentleman. The following is a brief outline of the course which the line is proposed to take :—The combined station ground will take up the entire block of buildings, beginning at Nussey's Buildings on the south side of Aire Street, covering up nearly the whole of the river Aire, to a point beyond the Britannia Mills. Then stretching across to the north-east corner of the Globe Foundry. Then in a line to a point near Messrs. Wood's tobacco manufactory, Neville Street, continuing on to the Mill Stone Inn, Swinegate, coming up to Messrs. Briscall's warehouse, on the south-west side, across the weir at Mill-goit to School Close Bridge. Then with a curve to the centre of Bishopgate Street, opposite the Scarbro' Hotel projecting corner, where a carriage entrance will be made to the north-eastern portion of the combined station, with a large area for cab stand and drive round

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the Queen Hotel, (which, when extended, will be entirely detached,) with a line of booking-offices, arranged in a crescent shape, extending about 150 yards, with a north-east frontage. The through line commences at the Mill Stone Inn, and goes across Swinegate, in front of the *Express* office; thence along the line of buildings between Commercial Court and Heaton's Yard; across Briggate, through the Saddle Inn; Call Lane, by the White Hart Inn, Parrot Inn Yard, Crown Street, and in a diagonal line through the White Cloth Hall (at the north-east corner), crossing Kirkgate between the Grove Tavern and Phoenix Hotel, York Street, and several small yards, Church Lane, and St. Peter's Burial-ground to Duke Street; thence in a line between York Street and Off Street, making a slight curve in crossing Marsh Lane, through the Superintendent's residence into the present North Eastern Railway Station, Marsh Lane. It is understood that the scheme of the North-Eastern has the approval of the Midland Railway directors; and it is hoped that it will also be satisfactory to the other railway companies having termini at Leeds, some or all of whom may probably make arrangements for running to and from the same station. It is understood that to carry the scheme into effect the North-Eastern Company will form a line from the Church Fenton Station, on their main line from York to Leeds, to the Leeds and Selby line—we believe to the Micklefield Station.

4th. This day, the tenth annual provincial meeting of the Metropolitan and Provincial Law Association was opened in the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, Mr. E. F. Burton, of London, (of the firm of Chilton, Burton, Yates, and Hart,) presiding as chairman of the association.

The fifty-first anniversary of the Leeds District Auxiliary of the Methodist Missionary Society was celebrated at Leeds, beginning on Sunday the 9th of October, with special services in Oxford Place, Brunswick, Roscoe Place, Hanover Place, St. Peter's and Wesley Chapels. The collections at the services amounted to £179. On Monday evening a great public meeting took place in Oxford Place Chapel. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Dawson, J.P., of Bacup, who opened the proceedings with an appropriate address.

7th. The foundation stone of the pretty and attractive new Congregational Church at Knaresbro', was laid this day by Mr. Alderman Brown, of Bradford. The old chapel was built in 1779, and although it had been altered

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several times and additions made to it, it was totally unsuited for modern use, and was more like a barn than a building set apart for Divine worship. This was so strongly felt to be the case, that some months previous it was determined to build a new and handsome church upon the site of the old chapel. Plans were advertised for, and of those sent, in answer to the advertisement, Messrs. Pritchett and Sons, of Darlington, were deemed the best. The advice of one of the most experienced of chapel builders in the riding (Mr. John Crossley, of Halifax) was asked, and he expressed his approval of the general choice, and his surprise at the cheapness and elegance of the building. As all know who have visited the ancient and historical place, Knaresbro' is situated upon a high bank of the River Nidd. Its quaint and picturesque houses rising one above another like the seats of an amphitheatre. Its streets are generally narrow and crooked, and to a stranger it is often a difficult thing to find the way from one place to another. You may seek for a long time to find any building which is higher than the ordinary houses. Many persons have felt this when trying to discover the old meeting house, but in the new church this difficulty will be obviated, for a slender and graceful tower and spire will rise to the height of 90 feet at the angle formed by the junction of Gracechurch Street and Windsor Lane. Thus the spire will be a guide to all those who seek this house of prayer. The front entrance is a double doorway, with a beautiful four-light window above, 18 feet high, with geometrical tracery. The plan of the church itself is a nave, with small transepts, the whole being built in the decorated style of Gothic architecture. Including the vestibule, the extreme length of the church is 59 feet, the width at the transepts 49, and the height 45 feet. The nave is 38 feet wide and the transepts 35 feet high. The windows in the side elevations, one of which is set in gable, have all transoms. The transept windows are of three lights. In the interior of the church the pews will be open, low, with leaning backs, 33 inches wide in the nave and 26 in the transepts. There will be a gallery at both ends, and the church is calculated to hold 420 persons, but by the erection of side galleries, which will much improve the appearance of the place, at the cost of about £100, accommodation can be provided for 180 more, or 600 in all. The pulpit, the front of the gallery, and the rails of the communion table, will be of Gothic woodwork. The whole expense of the erection of the edifice, including warming,

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ventilating, and the architect's commission will be less than £2,000. The Knaresbro' may be considered a model church, both on account of its elegance and its cheapness, and does honour to the Messrs. Pritchett and Sons, of Darlington.

10th. A public meeting of the inhabitants of Queensbury, near Halifax, was held, when the Local Government Act was adopted for the ecclesiastical district of Queensbury, on the motion of Mr. William Forster, the chairman, seconded by Mr. Paul Speak. It was also decided that the number of members of the board of health should be nine.

12th. The new Post Office at the Town Hall, Sowerby Bridge, was opened.

14th. The members of the Leeds Town Council entertained the Mayor (Mr. O. Nussey) at a banquet in recognition of the public spirit and liberality with which he had discharged the duties of his office, since his election as chief magistrate of the borough. During his mayoralty he had had the honour of officially taking part in the opening of the first West-Riding Assize in Leeds, and his munificence and hospitality on that occasion won for him the esteem and approbation not only of his fellow townsmen, but of the judges, the grand jury, the bar, and the legal profession generally. The same spirit had been manifested by him in other matters connected with the welfare of the town, and the banquet which was given to him was an honourable recognition of his services by those with whom he had been more immediately associated in the management of the affairs of the borough. The chair was occupied by Mr. Alderman Kitson, and the vice-chairmen were Mr. Alderman Kelsall, and Mr. Councillor Lobley.

15th. This morning, a cotton mill near Lumb Bridge, Mill Bank, Halifax, was burnt to the ground. The fire was discovered a few minutes after two o'clock in the morning by a resident named John Mitchell, who at once gave an alarm. The flames however spread with astonishing rapidity, so much so, that nothing could be saved from the stock. The machinery, stock, and walls were laid in ruins. The mill was in the occupation of Messrs. Heale, Booth, and Co. The estimated damage to the machinery and stock was between £6000 and £7000, and to the building £3000. With respect to the damage to stock, &c., about half the amount was covered by insurance in the West of England and Northern Offices; and there was an

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insurance of £1500 upon the building, which belonged to the executors of the late Mr. John Whitehead. How the fire originated was not known.

22nd. The foundation stone of a new Congregational Church for the district of Headingley, near Leeds, was laid this day, in the presence of a large assembly, an admirable site being selected for the proposed building. It is situated between Woodhouse Moor and Headingley, at the bottom of Cumberland Street, and possesses a frontage to Headingley Lane. The church, which is in the Gothic style of architecture, with spire, will accommodate 800 persons; school and class rooms, deacons and minister's vestry, residence for the church keeper, &c., are also to be provided. The contracts were let for £4300, but to this must be added the cost of the land, of the boundary wall, of the organ, &c., which will bring the total expenditure to about £6000. Upwards of £3000 had already been subscribed, principally by the more influential residents in the district, and the hope was confidently entertained that the church would be opened free from debt. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. W. Scholefield, chairman of the building committee. A gallery was erected for the ladies who attended to witness the ceremony, and amongst the gentlemen present were the Rev. E. R. Conder, Rev. G. W. Conder, (Manchester, formerly of Leeds), Rev. W. Thomas, Rev. J. H. Morgan, Rev. C. Churchill (Wesleyan), Rev. Dr. Brewer, and Rev. S. Green (Baptists), Rev. H. G. Parrish, B.A., &c.

26th. An accident of a singular character, and unfortunately attended with serious results to several persons, occurred at the Leeds Arms public-house, Weaver Square, Bank, Leeds. In one of the rooms on the second storey, a meeting of the liberal electors of the East Ward was being held, and was addressed by the liberal candidate, Mr. Hinchliffe. The apartment, which is about 17 feet long by 16 feet broad, was densely crowded, and one estimate of the number present, places it so high even as 250. While Mr. Hinchliffe was engaged in addressing the meeting, between half-past nine and ten o'clock, the floor was suddenly felt to be giving way, the beams on which it rested sank in the centre; were broken off at the walls on each side of the apartment, and all the occupants were precipitated into the tap room beneath, in which were seated three persons—two men and a woman. The men made their escape by the window, and were but slightly bruised, but the woman, who was named Taylor, was

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completely covered by the falling rafters, and was seriously injured on the head and other parts of her body. The occupants of the upper room were pitched pell-mell on the top of each other, and several of them sustained injuries of a most serious character. Every exertion was made by Mr. Stott, the landlord of the house, and those in the other rooms at the time of the accident, to render assistance to the injured, and Mr. Cottam, surgeon, being sent for, repaired immediately to the spot. Three men were removed to the Infirmary, their injuries demanding the most careful treatment. Mr. Jessop found it necessary to amputate the left leg of one of them; another of the patients had his right leg broken, and had received severe bruises on the shoulders. The right leg of another man was also broken, and his back severely bruised. The shoulder joint of one had been dislocated; another suffered fracture of the leg, and another received contused wounds. Some other cases were brought under Mr. Cottam's notice, but the nature of the injuries were slight, and required but little attention. Twelve persons in all were hurt, but several of them were able to proceed to their own homes. The building, which is the property of Mr. Brunfit, is stated to be about sixty years old. It appeared that fears had for some time been entertained regarding the safety of the floor which had fallen, and on more than one occasion when meetings of a similar character had been held in the room, joists had been erected in the apartment beneath to support it. No such precaution was adopted this time, and there is no doubt the accident resulted from the fact that the original rafters were quite insufficient to bear the weight of the large number of persons who were present. The central beam, which appeared to have first given way, was eleven inches by six. It was one of the timbers which were fixed when the house was built, and at the place where it broke through there was evidence of its being decayed, and unfit to bear any unusual pressure. At either extremity of the room, where it was fixed into the walls, the two portions into which it was broken came away, and fell into the tap room beneath. The rafters and flooring having lost their chief support, at once fell with a loud crash. It required all the efforts of a body of police to preserve order while the injured and those who had escaped without hurt were being rescued from their perilous position. The following are the names of the injured who were removed to the Infirmary:—James Burns, Bank, seventy years of age, fracture of the leg; Thomas Bell,

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Bank, seventy-eight years of age, left leg so seriously injured as to require amputation; Thomas Collins, Bank, fifty-six years of age, fracture of the leg. Immediately after the accident, and during the night, the following cases came under the treatment of Mr. Cottam, assisted by Messrs. Jackson and Twaits:—Thomas Bow, 23, Musgrave's Fold, carter, thirty-five years of age, contused ankle and foot, bruised over the body and chest; James Doolan, New Row, fifty-four years of age, concussion of the brain and bruised about the neck; Patrick Burns, 5, Poke Alley, forty years of age, injury and swelling of the thigh and knee; James Sweeney, carter, 1, Kendal Row, fifty-four years of age, severe injuries about the ankle joint, much crushed over the abdomen and ribs; Patrick Behan, 49, Weaver's Square, weaver, sixty years of age, severe injury of the legs, crushed about the back; John Kelly, labourer, forty-two years of age, bruised over the back and legs; Thomas Moore, 41, Clay Street, warehouseman, forty-eight years of age, injuries of the legs, abdomen, and ribs; John Barrett, 9, Bow Street, dislocation of the shoulder joint; Mary Taylor, 14, Richmond Road, fracture of the ribs, very much bruised over the thigh and body; Thomas Carter, 30, Sheffield Street, severe injury of the ankle.

28th. John Rawson, Esq., solicitor, of Bradford, resigned in August last, his office of clerk to the borough magistrates. As a lasting memorial of his services, a large party of the magistrates met Mr. Rawson at the Talbot Inn, this day, when a most sumptuous entertainment was provided, the mayor, Joseph Farrar, Esq., presiding, and Wm. Rand, Esq., occupying the vice-chair. After the usual loyal toasts, the mayor presented to Mr. Rawson a testimonial consisting of a massive silver salver, beautifully chased, bearing the following inscription:—

“Presented by the Magistrates of the borough of Bradford, whose names are hereunto subscribed, to John Rawson, Esq., as a memorial of their high appreciation of the talent and legal knowledge displayed by him during the sixteen years that he acted as their clerk, and of the kindness and urbanity manifested in the discharge of his public duties. Joseph Farrar, Mayor. Samuel Smith, Titus Salt, William Rand, Samuel Laycock, H. W. Ripley, Wm. Murgatroyd, Wm. Garnett, W. B. Addison, John Hollings, Henry Brown, William Dewhirst, Isaac Wright, John Light, W. M. Thompson, John V. Godwin, Charles Semon, Richard Fawcett, Robert Kell, G. G. Tetley, John Gurney.”

The salver was manufactured by Mr. Mazonah Rhodes, silversmith, Bradford.

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November 3rd. The anniversary festival of the Leeds Church Institute took place in the Victoria Hall, this evening, and the attendance, large as it usually is, was upon this occasion so extremely numerous, that scores were gladly contented with standing-room throughout the proceedings. This was by far the largest demonstration which ever took place in Leeds for supporting a Church institution of any class. No doubt the presence of the Dean of Chichester, (formerly Vicar of Leeds), was a great attraction.

A somewhat novel, but at the same time gratifying testimonial was this day presented to the Mayor of Leeds, O. Nussey, Esq. It consisted of a handsome walking cane, purchased by gentlemen outside the Council, who had been brought into official communication with his Worship during his year of office, and by others connected with various institutions in which he had displayed an interest, as a mark of esteem and a recognition of his spontaneous assistance to many benevolent objects. The cane, apart from its intrinsic beauty, was not without peculiar and even historical value. It was one from the case for which a medal was awarded at the Great Exhibition of 1862 to Mr. Barnett Myers, the well-known manufacturer, of London. It is composed entirely of malacca bark, with heavy silver mounting and ivory head, the latter being the largest piece of that material ever applied to such a purpose. On the mounting is engraved the time-honoured owl of the borough, and a gold shield let into the ivory bears the following inscription :—

“Presented to O. Nussey, Esq., Mayor of Leeds, as a token of esteem from some of his friends, 1864.”

The presentation took place in the Mayor's Rooms, the gentlemen present including the Borough Auditors (Messrs. T. Dawson and Eastwood and Mr. Councillor Lobley), and representatives from the committees of the following institutions :—The News Room (Mr. Goodman), the Benevolent Institution (Mr. Sampson), the West Riding Educational Board (Mr. B. Blake), the Mechanics' Institution (Mr. S. Hick and Mr. F. Jackson), and the School of Art (Mr. Hole and Mr. Walter Smith). Mr. Dawson, in making the presentation, said the gentlemen who accompanied him might be fairly taken as standing representatives of some most excellent institutions in the borough to which the Mayor had been a practical friend. They had the School of Art, to which the Mayor had been a prize

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giver; the West Riding Educational Board, of which his Worship was chairman, and which he had helped by his liberal purse to an extent not generally known; and the Benevolent Society, to which the Mayor had, unasked, been a special donor. These things were not all, for the Mayor had practised benevolence to a very large extent, and the gentlemen present, with a number of others (whose names were inscribed on a card), desired that the vote of thanks which the respected body corporate, over which the Mayor presided, would doubtless heartily pass to him, for the valuable services he had rendered, should not be the only acknowledgment tendered to him, but that he should be told how men who had seen his conduct in connection with matters apart from the ordinary duties of the Mayoralty, felt under obligation to him. They considered that the Mayor had right well filled the civic chair during the past year; unostentatiously, yet public spiritedly and effectively. At the first assizes for the West Riding his Worship took care that the dignity of the borough was upheld. His hospitality was extended with no niggard hand, and he had neglected no duty that it was incumbent upon him to discharge, or if he had they had yet to hear of it. He had given the auditors no trouble, for although he had gone journeys to London in the service of the Council, they had seen no bill of expenses from him. This was more than they had any right to expect. But the gentlemen whose mouthpiece he (Mr. Dawson) was, were afraid that any mere verbal expression of feeling and opinion might possibly be lost sight of after awhile, if there were no memento to commemorate the occasion when these sentiments were spoken. Mr. Dawson then presented the cane to the Mayor, and assured him that it was accompanied with the very best wishes for his happiness and welfare. In accepting the gift and thanking the donors, his Worship said he felt proud to be the possessor of such a cane, and especially under the circumstances Mr. Dawson had so ably detailed. He did not feel that he merited the high credit they gave him, but he assured them he felt truly obliged for the kind feeling which had prompted the gift. The cane should be an heirloom in his family. It was just a fit, and it had appropriately come in time to enable him to walk with dignity from the civic chair. Whether in or out of Council he would stick to the stick. He valued it exceedingly, and tendered his best thanks to his friends the subscribers.

The Royal Mail Steamship Jura, one of the finest

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vessels that ever entered the Mersey, was wrecked soon after midnight this morning on one of the sandbanks at the mouth of that river. The *Jura* belonged to the Quebec and Montreal Ocean Steam Navigation Company. She had on the previous morning arrived at Londonderry from Quebec, which she left on the 22nd ult. A dense fog prevailed when the vessel was stranded, but fortunately she was so near the shore, and in so favourable a position for assistance being rendered to those on board, that all the passengers were got to land in safety, and a large portion of her cargo was also saved. It seems that she was steered to the entrance of the Mersey by a new pilot—the man usually fulfilling that duty being ill—and it is supposed her less experienced guide mistook the Crosby light for that of the North Docks, and thus brought her into her dangerous position. The *Jura* was an iron vessel of 2241 tons burthen, and carried engines of 440 horse power. She parted in two amidships on being left dry by the tide. The ship was built about ten years previous for the Cunard Company, and was purchased by her present owners four years ago. This was the eighth vessel the same company had lost since 1857, inclusive.

4th. James Edward Fawcett, R.N., surgeon to H.M.S. *Racehorse*, which was wrecked on the evening of this day, was one of the victims of the wreck. He was born at Woodhouse, near Leeds, in April, 1834, and received his early education at Mr. Hiley's, and the Grammar School, Leeds. In 1849 he joined the Leeds School of Medicine, being also an assistant at the Leeds Dispensary. He took out his diploma in the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in August, 1855, and in October of the same year, he was commissioned as assistant surgeon to the *Waterloo*, then lying at Sheerness. In the summer of 1856 he was appointed to the *Acorn*, in which he sailed for China, and served until 1859, when he was appointed to the *Chesapeake*, then the flagship on the China station. He was present at the taking of Canton, the battle of Fatshan, and at both attacks on the Peiho Forts, after the latter of which he was raised to the rank of full surgeon by Admiral Hope, in January, 1861, and was confirmed in that rank on his return home in December, 1861. In the many actions he was concerned in, he was distinguished for his coolness and courage in the midst of danger and in the performance of arduous duties, especially after the Peiho engagement in 1859, when after exposure in three different gunboats during the day, he remained

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throughout the night attending to the sick and wounded with a perseverance and fortitude under great difficulties which could hardly be excelled. In May, 1862, he was commissioned to the *Racehorse*, and sailed in August for Japan, where he arrived in time to take part in the engagement against the forts at Kagosima. The *Racehorse* had not been engaged in any action since, and was on her way from Shangai to Cheftoo Cape, when the melancholy accident occurred which caused the death of so many brave men. Mr. Fawcett's death was lamented by all who knew him, as he was not only a good officer and a skilful surgeon, but a good Christian and a gentleman.

5th. About forty minutes past two, this morning, an explosion of gas occurred in the upper room of Messrs. Booth and Reynold's corn mill, Heckmondwike, a building of four stories, and caused much alarm and great damage. The shock was so violent that it injured the structure from the foundations. When the gas exploded it blew off a great portion of the roof and sides of the mill, and also destroyed one of the floors, scattering tons of flour and meal in all directions. The machinery in the mill for some time past had been worked night and day, with a full set of men in the day time, but only one, John Gill, in the night, when there was no grinding going on. His work was in the upper rooms; and it was customary with him to lock the lower doors, so that no one could enter the place. At the time the accident occurred Gill was engaged in the top storey and felt the full force of the exploded gas. Police-constable Trood, who was near the building at the time, says that when the gas ignited, the sky was illuminated for a considerable distance; flour, timber, and stones were projected upwards; and, after they had fallen with a heavy crash, all was still for a moment, but only for a moment. With the assistance of two men from Mr. Cardwell's mill, named Collinson, the door was broken open, and then it was discovered that the building was on fire in four different places. They extinguished the flames with a few buckets of water, and their attention having been called to the upper storey by hearing a moaning noise, they went up stairs and found Gill, who is an old man, laid amongst some flour in a corner of the flooring which had been blown up. He was resting on a ledge, and, luckily for himself, was so helpless that he was unable to move, for had he done so he must have fallen a considerable depth, and, in all probability, would have been killed. He was at a great risk

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removed by Trood, with the assistance of the other men, and shortly afterwards was placed under the care of Mr. Ellis. That gentleman dressed his wounds, and he was forwarded to the Infirmary at Huddersfield with all speed, he being seriously injured. The noise caused by the explosion induced a large crowd of people to assemble and the local fire escape and engines to be brought; but their services were not required. The building was the property of Mr. Percy Wormald, and was insured. Messrs. Booth and Reynolds were insured also for stock and machinery. It is not known how the explosion was caused, but in all probability one of the gas pipes burst. The affair created immense excitement in the neighbourhood, and the place was visited by large numbers of people.

8th. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Millwrights, Smiths, and Pattern Makers held a soiree in the Music Hall, Leeds. The attendance numbered upwards of 900. After tea the chair was taken by Mr. Adam Booth, who stated that as the objects of the society had frequently been misrepresented, he considered it necessary shortly to explain what those objects were. The society was originated in Bradford in 1822, and was then called "The Bradford Union." Its benefits were chiefly directed to the relief of men on tramp, and afforded no assistance to those out of work who stayed at home. This plan was carried on for a number of years, and its branches were extended throughout Yorkshire, Lancashire, and some parts of Cheshire. In 1826 another society called the Mechanics' Society was founded in Manchester, the object of which was to extend relief not only to men on travel but at the same time to give them such assistance when out of work as would enable them to stay at home with their families. On this principle the society progressed rapidly, and was in a short time joined by the Bradford Union. In 1852 the society assumed its present name, and its success had been such that it embraced 30,000 members, and had a fund at its command amounting to nearly £100,000. From this fund they were able to pay every man out of work 10s. for a certain number of weeks and 7s. after that. The relief, however was not given indiscriminately. No man was entitled to assistance if his conduct had not been such as the society could approve of; so that a considerable influence was exercised over the morals of the members. In connection with the society was a sick fund, from which members who were unable to work were allowed 10s. for twenty-six

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weeks, and 5s. a week afterwards. There was also an accident fund, which contributed £100 to any member who might be altogether accidentally disabled from continuing his employment. From the superannuation fund a man who had attained 50 years of age and had been 18 years a member of the society, received 7s. per week for life; if he had been 25 years in the society he received 8s. per week and if 30 years, 9s. per week. The Chairman concluded by stating that the society was free from all restriction. It compelled no man to become a member of it, and interfered neither with the masters or with the workmen. Mr. Darnton Lupton complimented the members on the able, energetic, and prudent manner in which the affairs of the society were conducted. During the last three years he had had a tolerably large acquaintance with the working men of Leeds and its neighbourhood—an acquaintance that had led him to entertain a far higher opinion and a far deeper respect for them than he ever entertained before. He firmly believed that the meeting together of masters and workmen, and the interchange of opinion which took place at Working Men's Institutes, would have the effect of increasing the kindly and good feeling subsisting among all classes. Mr. John Rawlinson, of Bury, and other gentlemen delivered brief addresses, urging the importance of the society upon the meeting. At eleven o'clock the hall was cleared for dancing, and the ball was kept up with great spirit for some hours.

The Rev. F. O. Morris writing to the *Times* from Nunburnholme Rectory, Hayton, near York, says:—"The *Times* recently contained a notice of the occurrence of the Goshawk at Filey, and it was stated on the authority of my *History of British Birds* that only one specimen had previously occurred in Yorkshire. This was the case at the time the book was written, but since then three others have been obtained, as I have recently been informed on perfectly good authority; one was caught in a trap in July, 1864, on Crosscliff Moor, near Harkness, by a keeper of Mr. Lloyd; and two others in the spring of the same year, about a month apart, both male birds, and both in immature plumage, were trapped on Seamer Moor, near Scarbro', by a keeper of Lord Londesborough. I may add that one of those now very rare birds, the Kite, was obtained at the same place (Seamer Moor), by the same keeper, in the early part of the summer of 1863, and another was shot near Pickering in 1864; also, that an Osprey was shot at Ganton in 1860, and one near Driffield

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in or about the year 1859 ; a Golden Eagle, too, near the same place, a male bird, in the spring of 1860 or 1861. It does seem a grievous thing that the country at large should be deprived of the pleasure of seeing these fine native birds about for the sake of hand-fed pheasants, and the miserable, so called, sport that *battue* shooting affords."

9th. The following gentlemen were elected Mayors for 1864-5 :—Bradford ; Mr. Charles Semon. Dewsbury ; Mr. John Tweedale. Doncaster ; Mr. H. Moore. Halifax ; Mr. Holdsworth. Hull ; Mr. H. J. Atkinson. Leeds ; Mr. J. D. Luccock. Pontefract ; Mr. G. S. Robson. Ripon ; Mr. B. P. Ascough. Sheffield ; Mr. Thomas Jessop. Wakefield ; Mr. Wm. H. Lee. York ; Mr. T. Cabry, (Lord Mayor).

10th. This day, a meeting of the subscribers to the fund originated in May previous, for the purpose of extending the operations of the Church in Leeds, was held in the Grand Jury Room, at the Town Hall. At the meeting on the 12th of May, it was announced that the munificent sum of £25,000 was ready to be subscribed by forty-two donors, towards the formation of a Leeds Church Extension Fund, on condition that a similar sum be raised by other contributors within six months. The committee reported that the actual sum raised to meet the amount first offered was £28,327 7s. 5d., making an aggregate of £53,327 7s. 5d. This was exclusive of subscriptions to the amount of £422 offered to the committee, but which do not strictly come within the objects contemplated in the resolutions of the meeting of May 12th. These subscriptions make an entire total of £53,749 7s. 5d. available for church purposes within the borough of Leeds, raised in connexion with the movement.

14th. The opening of the handsome Mechanics' Institute which had been erected at Bingley, was celebrated this day by a soiree and public meeting—addresses being delivered at the latter by Mr. Baines M.P., and Mr. Forster, M.P. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture. It was designed by Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, of Manchester, the eminent architect of the beautiful assize courts recently erected in that town, and forms an ornament of which the inhabitants of Bingley have every reason to be proud. Situated in the centre of Main Street, it is accessible from all quarters, and the advantages afforded by its internal arrangements will doubtless be fully appreciated and enjoyed by those classes for whose benefit it has been provided. The institute consists of a large

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school-room, for the accommodation of the evening classes ; four class rooms, for the teaching of the more advanced branches of education ; a library, news-room, and a large hall for the delivery of lectures. This hall is decorated in a most tasteful manner, and is capable of accommodating upwards of 300 persons. The building and furniture cost £2600, but as the subscription fund for its erection only reached £1410 there was still a considerable balance to make up before the Institute was free of debt. During the few years previous there has been a marked increase in the number of members. In 1863 the number was 341 ; in 1864, 411, showing an increase of 70 in one year. This increase has been principally in female members ; in 1863 they numbered only twenty-six, in 1864, sixty-eight. In the library there are 1200 volumes. The meeting was held in the large hall of the institute, which was crowded by a highly respectable audience. The chair was occupied by Mr. Alfred Harris, who was accompanied to the platform by Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Forster, M.P., and other gentlemen.

16th The seventh anniversary of the Bradford Female Educational Institute was celebrated by a soiree in St. George's Hall, presided over by Lord Frederick Cavendish. The institute was established in November, 1857, the chief object of its founders being to give instructions to young women in the elementary branches of education—needle-work, reading, writing, and arithmetic. The operations of the institute were at first carried on in rooms in Aldermanbury, but a removal was afterwards effected to more commodious premises in Brewery Street. The teachers, during the first year, were mostly voluntary ; since then paid instructors have been principally employed. In 1857-8, 460 pupils were under instruction, the average attendance during the winter months being 123. The number of members fluctuated considerably during the years succeeding, but the increase of late had been so marked that in April last it was determined to open a branch institute at College School, Otley Road, the centre of a populous district. At this branch 304 pupils had been enrolled, and the attendance at this time was about 100. The central institute had meanwhile maintained its prosperity, 461 members having entered during the last ten months, of whom the average attendance during summer had been 96. Of the 765 pupils whose names were upon the books at both places, 95 nursed in their own family, 38 were domestic servants, 14 were dress and bonnet makers, 22

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sewing machine minders, 18 twisters, 240 weavers, 312 spinners, &c., and 25 had miscellaneous occupations; 333 were between 13 and 16 years of age, 231 between 16 and 20, and 181 were above 20. There is a small library in connection with the institute.

18th. A soiree in connection with the Halifax Mechanics' Institute was held, to celebrate the extinction of the debt on the building erected some time ago, at a cost of £9000. Lord F. Cavendish occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by his Lordship, Sir F. Crossley, Bart., M.P., Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., Archdeacon Musgrave, Mr. Edward Akroyd, and other gentlemen.

The case of *Hick v. Hick and Kitchin*, which was heard in the Divorce Court a few months previous to this date, brought to light disclosures of a scandalous character, and ended in the petition of the husband being dismissed, with costs against himself. The petitioner was Mr. James Francis Hick, tinner and brazier, who lived at 6, Blundell Terrace, Leeds, and the respondent was his wife, Rosamond Hick. This morning Mr. Hick was found to have hanged himself to the bannisters at his home, and when found was quite dead. Mrs. Hick, the wife of the deceased, whilst the case was pending and up to the time it was heard in the Divorce Court, was separated from her husband, but shortly after the trial she again went to live with him, and did so at the time he committed suicide.

19th. This morning a fire broke out in the "dule" room connected with the premises of Messrs. James Clay and Sons, woollen manufacturers, Hollins Mills, Sowerby Bridge, and ended in the destruction of the mill in which the fire originated. The damage was stated to be about £2000, which was covered by insurance.

The corner stone of the Freemasons' Hall, at Eccleshill, for lodge No. 1034, was laid this day by the W.M. Brother Christopher Pratt, who was presented with a very handsome trowel for the purpose.

20th. An extraordinary meteor was observed in the neighbourhood of Headingley near Leeds, this evening, about nine o'clock. It first appeared in the form of a flash of lightning from the west, and instantly burst like a ball of blue fire, illuminating the whole district. At Wakefield, the beautiful and brilliant meteor was distinctly seen at a few minutes before nine o'clock. It appeared to dart across the heavens in a direction from N.E.N. to S.W.S., and then burst like a ball of fire, the flame being of a pale blue colour, illuminating the whole country. The whole

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did not occupy more than two seconds of time. At Pudsey, a large meteor of extraordinary brilliancy was seen about nine o'clock. Objects at a considerable distance were seen very distinctly for several seconds. The meteor was seen also at Stillington, near York, thirty miles distant from Headingley. The appearances were precisely similar, and were observed at the same time (8 55 p.m.)

21st. Between eleven and twelve o'clock this evening, a fire was discovered in a mill in Dog Lane, Stainland, near Halifax, in the occupation of Mr. Wm. Booth, and others. It was used in the cotton and woollen manufactures. The fire originated in the carding room, and the whole building, five stories high, fell a prey to the flames. How the fire began was not known. The damage was between £6000 and £7000. The premises were insured.

Henry Smith, Esq., Artist, of Leeds, died at his residence in Brunswick Street, this evening, in the sixtieth year of his age. Mr. Smith was well known as an able portrait-painter. He began his art-studies with the late Joseph Rhodes, the instructor of W. Robinson, F. Topham, Cromek, and the late John N. Rhodes, as well as other local celebrities. On his removal to London he first commenced the study of the antique in the British Museum; and his works soon gained him admission to the life-school at the Royal Academy, in which institution he acquired great power and skill as a draughtsman, as well as a rich and glowing colourist of the human figure. He prosecuted his studies also at Rome, Florence, and other continental cities; and in Rome, where his ability was understood and appreciated, he was hailed by the artists there as "Yorkshire Smith." After his return from Rome, Mr. Smith was much employed in his profession, both in London and the provinces. His kindness of heart and goodness of disposition endeared him to a large circle of friends, by whom his loss will be long and sincerely lamented.

24th. A somewhat novel and interesting sight was afforded to the inhabitants of Leeds, by the passing through the town of a fine new life-boat and transporting carriage, presented by the South Manchester Branch of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, to Bridlington. The Leeds Committee of the institution had made all the necessary arrangements for the event. At twelve o'clock, at the Central Station, the boat was manned by a crew of ten men wearing the cork life belts used by the life-boat crews. The flag of the institution and two others were hoisted,

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and the boat drawn by six splendid horses, kindly and gratuitously supplied by Messrs. Carver and Co., the carriers, and preceded by a very effective band of music, and escorted by a body of police, left the station yard. A large crowd had collected to see the procession start. The crowd continued to increase along the route, the most lively interest being exhibited by the inhabitants at every point from which a view of the boat could be obtained. The route taken was Queen Street, Park Place, Infirmary Street, Boar Lane, Kirkgate, Vicar Lane, Lowerhead Row, Briggate, Swinegate, Park Row, Bond Street, Albion Street, Guilford Street, Woodhouse Lane, Fenton Street, Blundell Place, Great George's Street, to the front of the Town Hall. In passing the Old Bank, in Briggate, the procession halted, and three cheers were given for Mr. W. B. Denison, the President of the Leeds branch of the Life-boat Institution, and on arriving at the Town Hall, where an immense crowd had congregated, notwithstanding the rain was descending in torrents, three cheers were given for the Corporation of Leeds, the cheers being called for in each case by Capt. Robertson, and heartily given by the crew and the public. The boat remained on view in front of the Town Hall for about two hours, when it was taken to the Midland Station, to be forwarded to Bradford, where it was to be publicly exhibited the following day.

25th. Mr. Blackburn, the Leeds coroner, held an inquest at the Town Hall, as to the death of Mr. Alexander Reinherz, a commission agent in the flax trade, whose place of business was in Alfred Street, Leeds. He was unmarried, and lodged in Queen's Square, at Mrs. Littlewood's. He committed suicide in his bed-room the day previous, by shooting himself with a pistol. He had lived many years in Leeds, and moved in a respectable circle of society, but he was a native of Frankfort, where he had a brother and sister residing. When his dead body was found he had several rings on his fingers, and his head was lying on a cambric handkerchief, which appeared to have been laid clean and neatly on the bed as if for the purpose to which it became applied. No money, but an empty purse was found in his pockets, also three cigars, two or three pencil cases, and a letter from Mr. Turquand, the official liquidator in the affairs of the Leeds Banking Company, applying to him for payment of £568. 2s. 1d., which he owed to that company. It was dated Nov. 22nd, and stated that if the money was not paid on the 30th,

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legal proceedings would be taken against him. Mrs. Littlewood said that on Friday the 18th he had a gold watch, but none had been found amongst his effects. Another letter found in his pockets showed that he was a Freemason. It appeared that he left his lodgings on the 19th in a cab, and did not return until between two and three o'clock on Thursday morning, the 24th. Between eleven and twelve o'clock that morning Mrs. Littlewood heard him cough in his bed-room, but as he was accustomed to remain there until late in the day, she thought nothing strange about his late rising until a gentleman from Belfast, named Mr. John Kirk, called about one o'clock to see him. She then knocked at the bed room door, but got no answer. About four o'clock she rapped at the door and called to the deceased, but as she could get no reply, she became alarmed, and policeman John Wood was found. He broke open the door, and found Mr. Reinherz dead. He had shot himself in the head by placing the loaded pistol in his mouth. When he did so he sat in his night-shirt on the side of the bed, and his head had fallen backwards. Mr. Beardshaw, surgeon, was immediately sent for, but he found that life had been some time extinct. He took a pistol from the deceased's right hand, which was laid over his left in front of him. He could find no external orifice in the head through which the ball had entered or departed, and he therefore conjectured that the weapon had been exploded in the mouth, and that the ball had lodged in the brain. On the dressing table were powder, balls, and caps. The Coroner was of opinion that this was one of the most deliberate cases of wilful suicide he ever heard of. The jury however were unable to agree whether the verdict should be *felo de se*, temporary insanity, or an intimation that there was no precise evidence upon the point. Subsequent meetings of the jury did not enable them to agree, and they were ultimately discharged by a Judge at the Leeds Assizes.

26th. In the afternoon of this day, a large and influential meeting of persons connected with the woollen trade of Halifax and the surrounding district was held at the Halifax Town Hall, to consider the proposal to establish a woollen market in Halifax. The movement originated with the manufacturers in the parish, who were in the habit of attending Rochdale market for the sale of their goods, which are mostly kerseys, linseys, scourers, blankets, and low woollens generally. In the unavoidable absence of the Mayor, who had consented to preside, Mr.

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John Crossley occupied the chair. Resolutions were unanimously carried in favour of the movement.

Rawdon Church has been almost entirely rebuilt, and enlarged by the addition of a new south aisle and chancel chapel. The old structure consisted of a tower, nave, and chancel, the two latter being in the semi-classical or domestic style of the early part of the last century, with flat ceiling and square headed windows. The tower is massive and good, with belfry windows of an early English character, and remains untouched. The new church has an open high-pitched roof, which is boarded on the under side with deal, stained and varnished, which gives a good effect to the choral services. The windows are of singularly graceful proportions, in the geometrical style of early English architecture. Two of them have been filled with stained glass from the works of Mr. W. Wailes, of Newcastle-on-Tyne. The seats are open, of deal, stained and varnished, and of a peculiarly comfortable and convenient pattern. A new prayer desk, lectern and pulpit, of good design and cleverly executed in the village, have been placed in the chancel. The gas fittings, of polished brass, were supplied by Messrs. Hart and Son, London, and a most efficient warming apparatus by the Low Moor Company. A handsome altar cloth, alms bags, communicants' kneelings, two large gas standards for the chancel, a brass altar desk, and additional stops to the organ, built by Messrs. Radcliffe and Sagar, have been supplied by the liberality of individual members of the congregation. The improvements have been carried out under the efficient superintendence of Mr. A. Crawford, architect. The total cost of the alterations has been about £1200, of which sum about £200 had yet to be raised, but looking at the evidences of generosity and good-will already shown by the parishioners, little doubt can be entertained of a speedy liquidation of the debt. The reopening services commenced on Advent Sunday, November 27th, and were attended by crowded congregations. In the morning of that day the sermon was preached by the Rev. C. J. Black, B.A., Incumbent of Burley; in the afternoon by the Rev. T. B. Ferris, M.A., rector of Guiseley; and in the evening by the Venerable Archdeacon Musgrave, D.D., Vicar of Halifax. On the evening of Monday, November 28th, a sermon was preached by the Lord Bishop of Ripon, and on Sunday, in the morning by the Rev. J. D. Knowles, M.A., the incumbent; in the afternoon by the Rev. Canon Atlay, D.D., Vicar of Leeds; and in the evening

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by the Rev. Canon Fawcett, M.A., Incumbent of Low Moor. The choral services were simply and efficiently rendered by the village choir, and heartily appreciated and participated in by the congregation; the books used being Ouseley and Monk's Psalter, and Hymns Ancient and Modern. The total amount collected at these services was £106. 3s. 2d., besides which a considerable sum had been raised by village subscriptions for the purpose of supplying the church with hassocks, &c. The whole of the sittings in the nave are free and unappropriated, those in the new aisle being merely reserved for the families of subscribers to the building fund, without any payment of pew-rents.

28th. This evening, a well deserved compliment was paid to Mr. D. Lupton, as an acknowledgement of his unwearied exertions in establishing and promoting the success of the Leeds Working Men's Institute—an institution which, as is well known, thoroughly fulfils the objects its title indicates. The need of some organization by which working men, who could not be induced to attend Mechanic's Institutes, might be drawn from the attractions of the public-house and from vicious indulgences, had long been felt, and in the hope of supplying this want, Mr. Lupton, three years previous, took the Assembly Rooms, where had been conducted an experiment which in its results far exceeded his expectations, and which has since been imitated with equally gratifying success in many parts of England. The members of the institution, anxious to testify their obligation to Mr. Lupton, this evening assembled in numbers which the Victoria Hall failed to accommodate, to take part in the presentation of an address expressive of their thanks, and signed by more than 1000 of their number, together with a beautiful bronze vase purchased by the members. During the evening a selection of music was sung, including a song composed for the occasion, entitled "Hurrah for Darnton Lupton;" Dr. Spark presiding at the organ. The Mayor occupied the chair, and there were also present Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. G. S. Beecroft, M.P., the Vicar, Mr. J. G. Marshall, Mr. John Cooper, Mr. H. Chorley, Mr. Irwin, Mr. Ald. Nussey (ex-Mayor), Mr. Ald. Kitson, Mr. Ald. Botterill, Mr. Ald. Oxley, Mr. Ald. Carter, Rev. T. Davis (Roundhay), Rev. T. Hineks, B.A., Rev. J. Blomfield, B.A., Rev. E. Monro, Rev. E. R. Conder, M.A. Rev. Dr. Brewer, Rev. Canon Browne, Rev. Dr. Hammond, Rev. W. L. Howarth, Rev. J. Morton, Rev. C. H.

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Middleton ; Messrs. S. Smith, T. W. Stansfeld, J. Jowitt, R. B. Turner, F. Baines, Dr. Heaton, Dr. H. Ramsbotham, Ford, Nunneley, W. Brown, A. Lupton, Joseph Lupton, F. Lupton, John Lupton, F. Kitson, J. Kitson, jun., D. Lupton, jun., Dr. Allbutt, G. Talbot, E. Baines, jun., W. Stead, J. Buckton, J. Stables, Dr. Greenhow, Joseph Buckton, H. Appleton, the Town Clerk, Messrs. J. W. Smith, T. Dawson, R. Pope, T. Marshall, W. E. Swaine, F. Buckton, E. M. Baines, Kirby, Brook, Jackson, F. Spark, A. Harding, Councillor Gaunt, Messrs. Holmes, Hole, Oates, G. Walker, E. J. Walker, Josh. Whitely, H. R. Jackson, J. Atkinson, T. Rothery, J. Higgins, &c. Beneath the orchestra were four long tables for others who had been specially invited. The rest of the spacious hall was set out for the accommodation of the members of the Institute and their wives or sweethearts. The tea passed off in the most orderly manner, but after the tables had been cleared hundreds of fresh comers were admitted into the hall at a small charge, and the pressure then became so great that the Mayor, who had begun to open the more immediate business of the evening, was obliged for several minutes to desist in the middle of a short speech which he was making. At length, however, all got settled down into their places, and the proceedings then went on throughout the evening with admirable propriety. The Mayor, in introducing the business of the meeting, said they were met to do honour to one to whom honour was due—to express the thanks of the borough of Leeds, but particularly of the Leeds Working Men's Institution, to a gentleman who had vindicated his claim to be considered a social and moral reformer—the highest title that could fall to the lot of any man. Mr. Ald. Nussey said he felt very fortunate in being selected to present an address signed by 1617 members of the Working Men's Institute to Mr. Lupton, their honoured President. He could offer to Mr. Lupton no praise greater than that which the public knew he was entitled to, both for his public and private virtues. Mr. Lupton required no eulogium from him, and he would content himself by reading the address :—

“ Sir,—We, the undersigned, members of the Leeds Working Men's Institute, being desirous of giving expression to the high sense we entertain of your public and private worth, and especially of the noble and disinterested efforts you have made on our behalf, have decided on the presentation of this address as a spontaneous tribute of respect for your self-denying labours and continuous

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exertions in promoting the success of our Institution. Your efforts have secured to us innocent recreation, combined with facilities for intellectual and religious culture; and we venture to hope that the success of our Institute, which has already suggested to others the necessity for, and given rise to similar institutions in various parts of the kingdom, may be to you a source of the highest pleasure and satisfaction. We should not faithfully discharge our duty towards you, or do justice to our own feelings, did we not thus publicly acknowledge our obligations, and bear testimony to your untiring energy and careful assiduity in the promotion of our welfare. And we trust your mantle may fall upon your children, to whom you will leave the heritage of a good and honoured name, embalmed in the memory of the sons of toil in this great and important town.”—[The address, which is beautifully illuminated by Mr. J. W. Longbottom, of Halifax, is in the style of the fifteenth century, and occupies two pages. Other fifty pages are filled with the signatures of the members of the Presentation Committee and of the Institute, to the number of 1617. The whole is bound in green morocco, with an inscription on the outside.]

December 4th. Died, John Fowler, Esq., inventor of the steam plough, &c. In all parts of England, among manufacturers no less than among agriculturists, the death of Mr. John Fowler, of Leeds, whose mechanical genius in the invention and construction of the steam plough has given his name a world-wide celebrity, was received with the deepest regret. The rapid progress of agriculture in its scientific, and what may be called its mechanical, branches, had few warmer friends, and no more ardent and successful helper, than Mr. Fowler. He was comparatively a young man, having died at the age of thirty-eight, and was only just entering on manhood when the repeal of the corn-laws threw the agriculturists of this country on their own resources, and obliged them to look out for improvements of every kind in the mode in which they carried on their work. His powerful mind, like that of many other valuable men, was turned to the great national want. America had already made some progress in several branches of farming machinery, and Europe was leaving us behind in the chemical knowledge without which no person can hope to keep up with the times in the production of crops. England, however, made a great start. Had Mr. Fowler not appeared, the Howards of Bedford and several other agricultural implement makers would have shared the glory of introducing splendid, and almost unrivalled improvements, in the manufacture of this class of tools. Especially were there many competitors for the honour of giving to the world a really perfect steam plough, which, as it is one of the simplest and most

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necessary of agricultural implements, is one of the last to admit of improvement, and one of the most difficult to bring to anything like a perfect condition. In the ordinary ploughs almost every agricultural implement maker produced some improvement. The frames were made at once lighter and stronger, the quality and shape of the shares were altered so as better to adapt them to their purpose. But something more than this, a plough which could work economically and successfully by steam-power, was imperatively demanded by the more sanguine and advanced class of agricultural reformers. Many schemes were set on foot for this purpose. Some machines, such as Romaine's digger, were made to move like locomotives over the soil, scattering and pulverising the earth in all directions, with powerful spades attached to a revolving drum, which worked at the back of the machine. The more general idea, however, was that which in the end has proved the most successful, and is now adopted by all who seek to urge their various improvements in this branch of steam cultivation. It was to make the engine stationary, and to move the plough up and down the field by means of ropes attached to a drum. This general principle was common to Howard, Fowler, and all other competitors, but in the construction of the plough, the arrangement of the rope, the shape of the anchors, and the mode of winding the rope on and off the drum, the varieties were almost infinite. It would be beyond the purpose of this obituary notice if we were to enter into any details as to the mode in which Mr. Fowler and his various able and formidable competitors, tried to meet the mechanical difficulties which stood in the way of any perfect construction of this complicated machine. The different principles have been fully described on more than one occasion in the newspapers, when they have given an account of the various machines put to trial in the great exhibitions of the Royal Agricultural Society. Suffice it to say that Mr. Fowler from the first bid fair to distance all competitors. But the race was not to be won in a single year. His own machine, although it received the highest prize, was not by any means perfect, and his competitors were men whose rivalry no one could afford to despise. Year after year each produced some improvement on his former system, so that probably the first machine of one year might, if not considerably altered, have been the last of the year following. Mr. Fowler, however, never lost his lead, and each year saw him gaining something further on

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those who were striving to outstrip him in the excellence of their work. For a series of years his magnificent machine was rather the wonder of the curious than the desire of the practical agriculturist. It was impossible, indeed, to see it tearing its way through the soil with the same calm steady motion with which a ship ploughs up the waves of the ocean, tossing the earth, like water, ridges from its prow, without being struck with admiration both of its beauty and its power. Equally impossible was it to see the admirable arrangement of the anchors which guided its direction, and of the powerful engine by which it was moved, without rejoicing in the wealth of mechanical ingenuity and beautiful adaptation which every part of the contrivance seemed to indicate. But the price of such an implement was necessarily large, and the economical advantages had to be very fully proved before the cautious British farmer was willing to expend so heavy a sum on a machine which might after all prove a splendid failure. Nor were the prejudices which so “new-fangled” a machine excited either few or easily overcome. In one district a farmer of some local celebrity assured an enquirer that the number of horses required to fetch water to the engine would have ploughed the field in the same time as the steam plough! Further enquiry on the field itself proved that the half-dozen horses supposed to be engaged all day in dragging water for the dropsical engine was really a single horse, which had to perform one or two short journeys during the course of the day, and was employed on other work in the meanwhile! But against such prejudices as these, against the caution of the prudent, the blindness of the ignorant, and the rivalry of able competitors, Mr. Fowler fought with a brave determination which secured his final triumph. In Europe and America, no less than in our own country, he stood forth as the champion of his own inventions, and overthrew in fair fight every competitor who took the field against him. By successive steps he brought it nearer and nearer to perfection, and at length it seemed to have reached its highest point. All practical difficulties had been overcome. Its incontestible superiority over all rivals had been established. More than all, its excellence was beginning to break down the scepticism and prejudices of the farmer, and the appreciation in which it was held by the great agriculturists was manifesting itself in the way at once most practical and most pleasing to an inventor whose strength had hitherto been devoted to the perfecting

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of his discoveries with only partial and honorary rewards. A noble prospect of fame and fortune seemed to be opening before the deep thinking and patient inventor, and it appeared as if he were about to reap the rich harvest for which he had so diligently sown and so faithfully laboured. But it was not to be. The great mental strain to which Mr. Fowler had been subjected had gradually told upon his health. His brain and nervous system were wrought into a state of undue activity, and his medical men advised much active out-door exercise as the best cure. He accordingly left Leeds, and went to reside at Ackworth, whence he rode to his business, a distance of more than twelve miles, nearly every day. This, however, was not sufficient, and his medical men advised him to take still more active exercise, especially in the hunting field. It was accordingly to this sport that he now devoted his spare time and energies. Three weeks before his death he was riding in the chase when he received a severe compound fracture of the arm by a fall from his horse. The nature of the injuries was such as to cause some anxiety, and the best medical advice was obtained. For a time all seemed to be going on well, and all apparent cause for anxiety had departed, and the fears of his friends were almost entirely dissipated, but however, new and fatal symptoms made their appearance, and at five o'clock this evening he died. He was a man of great mechanical and inventive genius, of indomitable perseverance, and of frank, generous, and lovable nature. His loss, regretted no less by the large circle of his friends on account of his private worth, than by the general public on account of his great services as an inventor. The value of his mechanical triumphs will not, perhaps, be fully appreciated for years after his untimely death. But if not fully appreciated, they are at least widely known. In the granary of the Roman world his machines are to be found performing their herculean task, turning up the soil which, from the days of the Pharaohs till now, the Nile has washed down from its hidden sources to fertilise the country of the pyramids and the sphinxes. In Hungary, Mr. Smallbones, the enterprising agriculturist who manages Prince Esterhazy's vast domains, employs several of his largest ploughs, and other large proprietors in that country have we believe, also imported them. But their general use in this country is only just beginning. They will, probably, before many years as completely supersede the ordinary hand-plough as the power-loom is superseding the hand-loom,

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or the combing machine the process of hand-combing. But the reward will go to other hands and will gladden other hearts—for his, who toiled so bravely and skillfully to win it, beats no more. Mr. Fowler married a daughter of Josh. Pease, Esq., formerly member for the county of Durham, whom he leaves, together with five young children, to mourn his loss. His great manufacturing works at Hunslet, near Leeds originally begun in conjunction with Mr. Kitson and the late Mr. Hewitson, are carried on by his partners.

5th. The Earl of Carlisle, late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, died this afternoon, at Castle Howard, Yorkshire. His lordship, in consequence of failing health, a month or two previous, resigned the office of Viceroy in Ireland, and his condition afterwards was more favourable; however, his lordship had a relapse, and expired this afternoon, closing an active life at the age of 62 years. In the peerage there was not a more honourable name than that which the deceased earl bore, but his reputation is built upon another foundation than that of noble descent. His amiable disposition, gentle nature, and straightforwardness of character, endeared him to all irrespective of his claims of birth. Perhaps none of the "blood of the Howards" has been more generally beloved, and this was due, not so much to his social qualities, as to that kindliness of heart which made him incapable of an act of injustice or discourtesy. His ancestry trace their descent from the Howards of Norfolk, and the founder of the Yorkshire branch of the family was the second son of the fourth duke of that house. By his marriage with an heiress of the Dacre family, the castle of Naworth, in which the late earl took so much interest, passed into the hands of the younger Howards, and it was here that the "Belted Will" of the family obtained his name through his activity on the Borders. More than once the late earl has smilingly referred to his ancestor of Border notoriety, and contrasted his own tastes with those of Belted Will Howard in a manner which showed that if he had the pride of family, he had also the common sense which knows how to dispense with it. Perhaps there are few names in English history more illustrious than those of Howard and Dacre; both of them shine conspicuous in early records. Yet the inheritor of so much of what he might have been pardonably proud was one of the mildest and most quiet of men. He was a scholar from his youth. Educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford, he gave in his early days promise

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of excellence. He won two prize poems, and obtained the highest classical honours at the university. In the beginning of his career he was *attache* to the embassy at Petersburg, and after several years passed in the diplomatic service, he entered parliament as the member for the family borough of Morpeth. In 1832 he was elected as the Liberal member for the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was then Viscount Morpeth—a title by which he is still fondly remembered; and it may be said that none of the promises of these days have been forfeited, and none of his Liberal “proclivities” forgotten. With him there was no “retracing his footsteps.” In 1835, at the general election, he was again returned for the West Riding; but in May of that year he stood a contest, on becoming Chief Secretary for Ireland, with Mr. Stuart Wortley. He was returned by a large majority. His name from the first was popular in Ireland, and probably his popularity at that time paved the way for the office which he bore till his illness obliged him to resign it. In 1837 there was another election, in which he was again returned by a large majority. In 1841, the “Conservative reaction” set in in the West Riding, and he was beaten by his Conservative opponents, Mr. Beckett Denison and Mr. Stuart Wortley. In 1846, he was returned unopposed, on Mr. Wortley succeeding to the title of Lord Wharnccliffe. The West Riding had returned to its first love. At that time he was appointed Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and he afterwards succeeded Lord Campbell as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. At the general election of 1847, he was returned for the West Riding, in company with Mr. Cobden, a companionship which he never forfeited. In the following year he succeeded to the title of Earl Carlisle, and from thenceforward he was removed from the turmoil of elections, yet he never forgot his first principles, and never yielded to the influence of the “inglorious ease” which is apt to beset members of the peerage. He travelled in America, where he was extremely well received, and his name there was for some time a “household word.” In 1850 he delivered a lecture on America before the Mechanics’ Institute at Leeds, and though noble lords have since embarked very freely in this kind of service, it was Earl Carlisle who led the way. Another lecture on the “Life and Writings of Pope” was subsequently given, and it is but faint praise to say that the merit of these discourses was most marked. It was not that the author of them was a member of the peerage,

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and a representative of the Howard family, but the higher tribute might be paid them of being contributions to literature. They were distinguished by keen but kindly study, by much feeling, and by that which was observable throughout his lordship's career, gentlemanly observation. His other literary labours are a work on prophecy and a "Diary in Turkish and Greek Waters," both of which obtained considerable popularity. In 1855 he was nominated to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and again in 1859 he was appointed to that post. How he performed this unsatisfactory pageant will be best understood by the regrets which followed his resignation of it. It was hard to believe that Earl Carlisle had resigned the office from illness. He was so serene and orderly in his disposition that it was difficult to believe he was breaking down before his time; but the event proved that he was almost dying in harness. He came to Castle Howard for retirement, and for a time, his native air seemed to revive him. Quiet and ease brought him round again, and it was hoped that the Earl of Carlisle would yet live many years; but the hope was ill-founded, and this day he died, we may truly say to the regret of the whole nation. He had followed to the grave the illustrious men who were his friends, Newcastle, Elgin, Canning, Lewis, Herbert, Carlisle,—a magnificent group, but one which it is impossible to think of without sad thoughts. Lord Carlisle was one of those who united the people and the peerage in a kindly bond. He *was* one of the people, though born, if we may so speak, of the best blood of the realm, and his goodness won "golden opinions" for his order. His reputation was stainless, his business qualities of a kind which would have distinguished him in a humbler rank of life; whilst his goodness of heart, as it has made him many myriads of friends among those who only knew him in the outside world, must have specially endeared him to those who knew him more closely. May the peerage of Great Britain never want men to fill the post so honourably occupied by Lord Carlisle. At noon, on the 13th, the mortal remains of the late Earl were deposited in the mausoleum, situate in Castle Howard Park. In this Romano-Doric building, eleven members of the Howard family have been interred. The catacombs are sixty-four in number, and the first one was tenanted by Charles, the third earl, in 1733. Compared with the pageants which marked the interments of previous Earls of Carlisle, the *cortege* of this day was simplicity itself. Throughout life the de-

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ceased had great objections to useless and meaningless pageantry, and before his death he expressed a desire that his funeral might be conducted with as little display as possible. There had, consequently, been no lying in state, and there was no grand procession. For admission to the chapel itself only 80 tickets were available, and of these only 20 were for the public ; but to the mausoleum grounds 400 persons were admitted. At Malton, nearly all the places of business were closed after nine o'clock. The bells of the churches were tolled, and there was a general aspect of mourning. In York the day was similarly observed. The body of the deceased nobleman was enclosed in three coffins—one of oak, lined with satin ; one of lead, and the chief one of Spanish mahogany. The outer coffin was covered with crimson Genoa velvet, attached three rows of brass nails, in quartrefoil arrangement. On both sides were handles richly gilt. The lid bore a plate of chased silver, with the inscription :—

“George William Frederick, seventh Earl of Carlisle, K.G.
Born April 15th, 1802. Died December 5th, 1864.”

This inscription was surmounted by the deceased Earl's coronet, above which was an inverted torch, and below the plate a sarcophagus in brass. Notwithstanding the generally well-known fact that the funeral would be conducted as privately as possible, and despite the heavy rains which had fallen all night, and had rendered all damp and uncomfortable, a large number of people assembled to witness the funeral. The procession left the Castle by the south door, and proceeded by the home terrace to the temple, then across the park to the mausoleum, the way being led by the Castle Howard tenantry. The procession left the Castle at half-past twelve, in the following order :—

Sixty to eighty farmers, tenants, &c., in front. Four plumes, four mutes ; the coronet ; the clergy, in surplices ; the Hon. and Rev. F. Grey, and the Rev. G. Grubb, his lordship's chaplain. The body, borne upon a bier, by relays of ten of the servants of the deceased ; on each side being Mr. Martin, the house steward, Mr. Reynolds, the cook, Mr. Douthie, valet, and Mr. Langford, groom of the chambers. The family, among whom were the Dukes of Sutherland and Devonshire, Earl Granville, Marquis of Hartington, Lord Taunton, Lord E. Howard, Lord F. Howard, the Hon. Admiral Howard, the Hon. Charles Howard, Mr. Du Cane, and others. The nobility, gentry, clergy, &c., of the neighbourhood, who in great numbers had assembled in the long gallery, among whom were Lord Middleton, Lord Wenlock, Captain Copperthwaite, Malton ; Captain Legard, Easthorpe ;

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Captain Taylor, Kirkham; Mr. Harcourt Johnstone, Captain Worsley, the Borough Bailiff of Malton, Archdeacon Long, with most of the clergy of the two Ridings, two and two. Domestics, school children, &c.

The body was met at the chapel by the Hon. and Rev. Francis Grey, the late Earl's brother-in-law, who read the service with the greatest solemnity, and amid a breathless silence. The chapel was draped with black, and some of the lady members of the family were present who had not formed part of the funeral procession. The Lady Elizabeth Lascelles, the three Misses Lascelles, the Duchess of Sutherland, Lady Taunton, Lady Elizabeth Grey, Lady Louisa Cavendish, Lady Bagott, and Mrs. E. Howard drove round to the mausoleum, owing to the rain. The conclusion of the service was performed in the catacomb, which was also draped in black, and lit with a large number of tapers. The funeral being private, no proclamation of the late Earl's dignities was made. After the family had left the vaults, those of the gentry who took part in the procession, and the public who held enclosure tickets, were admitted to view the chapel and the vault. It is somewhat singular that the title and estates, through several generations, extending over a space of two centuries, have descended in a direct line from father to son, till now the first break occurs. The eighth Earl, the Rev. William George Howard, is unmarried, and has long been an invalid. The next in order is Admiral the Hon. Edward Howard, who has no issue, and therefore the presumption is that the title and estates will ultimately fall to the Hon. Charles Howard, whose son, Mr. George James Howard, married the daughter of Lord Stanley of Alderley a few weeks previous to the late Earl's death.

This morning, about nine o'clock, as two men were walking along the sands near to the Convalescent Home at Coatham, near Redcar, they saw, about half a mile from the shore, what appeared to be a sunken coble with its sail partly set. One man positively asserted that he could see men moving on it, as he had watched for about half an hour. On hearing this statement several men put off with a fishing coble to the relief as they thought of the sufferers. Before the coble was fairly on the way the object disappeared, shortly reappearing again. Mr. Bulmer, of Redcar, by this time had brought a glass to bear upon the object of their solicitude, and found to his astonishment that it was a whale of immense proportions for these regions. The men in the boat likewise viewed it through

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a telescope. They said it was about forty feet long, its fins on its back standing out of the water about six feet. Several others of smaller size were gambolling round their monster companion. They were visible for about an hour and a half, when they took their departure in a southerly direction.

8th. An address, signed by a large number of noblemen and gentlemen, lay members of the Church of England, was presented to the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, at Lambeth Palace. The presentation of the address took place in the library, and there were present the Earl Romney, Lord Calthorpe, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M.P., Sir Brooke Brydges, Professor Donaldson, Mr. Newdegate, M.P., Canon Wordsworth, Mr. Farish, Mr. Nugent, Lord Richard Cavendish, Rev. Dr. Willis, Bradford; Mr. Hawksworth, Mr. Sidney Kirby, Rev. Jno. James, Ovington; Rev. Dr. Jelf, Rev. M. W. Mayow, the Hon. and Rev. R. Little, the Ven. Archdeacon Utterton, Sir Walter James, Rev. R. Parkinson, Guildford; Mr. Campion, Mr. H. E. Pellew, Rev. Osmond Park Vincent, Col. Geddes Walker, Rev. Lloyd Bruce, Mr. Henry Hoare, Mr. J. G. Talbot, Mr. Wilbraham Taylor, Rev. E. Tyler Townsend, Sir Walter Farquhar, Rev. C. E. Oakley, Mr. W. H. Gladstone. Letters, apologising for the absence of Lord Shaftesbury, the Earl of Shrewsbury, and other noblemen and gentlemen, had been received. The Earl Romney said, in consequence of the presence of so few families in town, it had fallen to his lot to read the memorial, to which it would be superfluous on his part to add any remarks of his own:—

“To His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, Primate of all England and Metropolitan, and to His Grace the Lord Archbishop of York, Primate of England and Metropolitan: We, the undersigned laymen of the several provinces of England and Ireland, hereby acknowledge, with deep gratitude, the pastorals lately issued by your Graces to the two provinces of Canterbury and York. Our fervent prayer is that your Graces may be richly endowed with wisdom from on high, and may be enabled with the other primates and bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland, to take effectual counsel for the upholding, amid the peculiar dangers of the present time, the Divine authority of Holy Scripture, and the integrity of the faith, so that the gospel of our Lord and Saviour may be taught in all its purity among ourselves, and handed on without diminution or addition to our children’s children.”

That petition, he might say, had been signed by 137,000 persons; but in several cases it had been signed by persons

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representing meetings, and it therefore represented a larger number than was shown by the list of signatures.

This evening, a meeting to consider the subject of Parliamentary Reform was held in St. George's Hall, Bradford. The spacious building was crowded to overflowing, and the presence of one of the representatives of the Riding, of the Liberal members for some of the largest of its constituencies, and of reformers from all parts, gave to the proceedings the character of a West-Riding demonstration. Mr. Forster, M.P., presided, and the speakers included Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P., Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., and other gentlemen well known from their efforts to obtain an extension of the suffrage. Mr. Leatham, M.P., was also announced to be present, but was unable to attend owing to the death of his brother-in-law, Mr. Fowler, of Leeds.

9th. The Vice Chancellor Kindersley allowed a call of £70 per share to be made on the shareholders of the Leeds Banking Company. The call was made payable by the 11th of January. It applied to such shareholders only as had already been placed on the list of contributories. These numbered 189, holding 6360 shares. The case of the class B shareholders, who possessed 2375 shares, standing over until their liability had been decided by the court.

10th. This morning, the inhabitants of Keighley were thrown into consternation by a report, which unhappily proved too true, that Mr. J. G. Sugden, of Eastwood House, was dead. For some few weeks he had been in an infirm state of health, but no serious apprehensions were entertained till within a few days of his decease. It was not till Thursday, the day but one before he died, that he finally took to his bed. On the Saturday morning symptoms so decidedly unfavourable showed themselves that his medical attendant, Dr. Cameron, suggested the propriety of additional advice, and Dr. McTurk, of Bradford, was sent for. Before that gentleman, however, could arrive, or even start on his journey, the symptoms of rapidly approaching dissolution became so unmistakable, that he was telegraphed not to come. Mr. Sugden, in fact, was dying; and a short time afterwards, without a struggle or a groan, he breathed his last. He left a widow and twelve children to mourn their irreparable loss. This melancholy event created a void which will be filled up with difficulty, if indeed, it ever can be. As a magistrate, Mr. Sugden seasoned justice with mercy; as a large employer of labour, to his workpeople he was just and liberal; as a churchman

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born and bred, he ever maintained her just claims, and his purse was ever open to her charities ; as a Conservative, while staunch to his own principles and fearless in his support of them, he was tolerant towards other political creeds when conscientiously held ; but nothing could inspire him with more intense disgust than self-seeking, whether under the guise of politics or religion. In an age of imposture and sham, he was thoroughly honest ; scorning all disguises he always was what he seemed to be. If he had any object to attain he went towards it in a direct path, heartily despising all those crooked ways which a low cunning suggest. Mr. Sugden was the founder of the Keighley Agricultural Society, and presided over it for twenty-two years ; and during that time he had the satisfaction of seeing it grow under his paternal oversight from a tender plant to a mighty tree. It is now a standing institution of the town, its show day the great holiday of the year, and its show one of the most respectable local shows in the kingdom. In his domestic and social relations the deceased was most exemplary. As husband, father, and friend, he was faithful, tender, and true. His excellencies were those of the heart, and they won for him the heartfelt love of all who knew him. The present generation must die out in that town before his many and sterling virtues be forgotten. As much perhaps as any man in his position Mr. Sugden is entitled to the high encomium bestowed in the oft-quoted lines—

“He was a man, take him for all in all,
We ne’er shall look upon his like again.”

The funeral of Mr. Sugden took place on the following Friday. The whole of the shops throughout the town were closed, and the deepest sympathy was manifested by every person. The funeral procession moved on in the following order :—

The committee of the Agricultural Society, four abreast ; four policemen ; ministers, manufacturers, tradesmen, and friends, four abreast ; clergy and magistrates, two abreast ; the hearse ; family in three mourning coaches ; private carriages. The bearers were the oldest of the late Mr. Sugden’s employes.

12th. In the Central Criminal Court, London, this day, before the Recorder, Mary Horsfall, aged 22, spinster, was indicted for stealing a chain, a ring, two bracelets, and several articles of jewellery, the property of Miss Caroline Olley. Mr. Daly and Mr. Harry Palmer prose-

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cut; and Mr. F. H. Lewis defended. This young woman began life as a kitchen-maid, in a Leeds hotel, but, by-and-by began the course of life which had now for a time being interrupted. By various pretences she succeeded in defrauding a number of tradespeople in Leeds, and was about to be married to a commercial traveller from Birmingham, when her true character was exposed. She then left Leeds, and for a time was lost sight of. In August she was admitted as a pupil to the school of Miss Harvey, Ashburnham House, the Grove, Blackheath, being taken there by respectable persons, whom she had duped by a plausible story. A day or two afterwards, it was found that her education had been so entirely neglected that she was taken from the other pupils and admitted as a parlour boarder, her representation being that she was the neice of Mr. Horsfall, M.P., and of Col. Horsfall, of Bath, and that she already possessed a fortune of £400 a year, with an expectancy of £800 per annum. Having been taken by Miss Harvey to a jeweller and silversmith's, at Greenwich, for the purpose of having her initials placed upon silver forks and spoons, she made use of the introduction thus obtained to call a few days afterwards and to select a gold watch, which she said she intended making a present of to her cousin, and desired it to be sent to Miss Harvey's residence, promising to call on another day to choose a gold guard. Previous to parting with the watch, the tradesman called upon Miss Harvey to ascertain whether it would be right to let the prisoner have the property, and the prisoner having made the representations named as to her assumed high connections, and also that she had a banker's draft in her possession for £40, Miss Harvey informed him that she thought he would be correct in letting her have the watch, and it was accordingly sent to her. On the following day the prisoner again called at the shop, and having selected a gold guard, desired it to be sent to her at Miss Harvey's, and promised to send a cheque for both the watch and guard. Instead, however, of sending the cheque as promised, the prisoner, accompanied by Miss Harvey's housekeeper, called and apologised, saying that her solicitor was then out of town, and that until his return she could not obtain a remittance. A few days subsequently the prisoner paid another visit to the same shop, saying that Miss Harvey had given her permission to have another watch and guard, to be placed to her (Miss Harvey's) account. She selected the articles, which were sent by the

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apprentice to Miss Harvey's, with a note to that lady, but not directed, instructions being given to him to see that Miss Harvey had the same. The servant who took the parcel in, returned to the door and told the apprentice that all was correct, but she appears to have been met by the prisoner, who came from the parlour on hearing the apprentice, and so became possessed of the property. On the 24th of September the usual vacation at Michaelmas commenced, and the prisoner having expressed her desire to visit her uncle, Colonel Horsfall, Miss Harvey, at her request, consented to accompany her to Bath, where they arrived the same evening, and at once proceeded to Amery's Hotel, in that city, where they remained the following day (Sunday) and Monday. On Monday afternoon, while on a visit to some of her friends in Bath with the prisoner, Miss Harvey was astonished at the arrival of her brother-in-law, bringing with him not only tradesmen's accounts for goods supplied to the prisoner, but also information that a mysterious robbery had been committed at her residence at Blackheath, two diamond bracelets and several rings having been carried off which belonged to a lady residing in the house. No suspicion appears to have been entertained of the prisoner's real character, and having declined to leave Bath until the end of the week, Miss Harvey left her there, and returned to Blackheath without delay. The police were soon after communicated with, and the conclusion arrived at was that the prisoner was not only an imposter but also the thief, the missing jewellery which belonged to the lady housekeeper, having been taken from a casket in a room in which she and the prisoner were in the habit of sleeping. Margetson, a detective officer, ascertained that one of the stolen bracelets and also silk dresses had been received in pledge in the city, by a person well known at the shop, and who was identified as the prisoner. Margetson at once proceeded to Bath, where he discovered that the prisoner had unexpectedly taken her departure, leaving no trace of her whereabouts. It was next ascertained that the prisoner had visited Clifton, where, after staying at an hotel for the night, she had left for Bristol. At this latter place she appears to have had an interview with Mr. Bedell, a local attorney, and, acting upon representations made by the prisoner, that gentleman was induced to visit London, and to make inquiries at Blackheath, preparatory to receiving instructions to commence an action against Miss Harvey for defamation of character, the prisoner stating

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that she had been accused of robbery. On returning to Bristol, however, Mr. Bedell found that his client was *non est*, and the next trace of her movements was that she had been at Liverpool, Birkenhead, and Holyhead, whence she had taken the packet boat for Dublin. Margetson left for Ireland, for the purpose of apprehending the prisoner, who was ascertained to be staying at Lury's Hotel, College Green, Dublin; and he effected her capture while she was walking along the streets of that city. Besides the jeweller, several other tradesmen had been favoured with the commands of Miss Horsfall. The first charge against the prisoner was clearly proved, and the jury found her guilty. Two other indictments were then gone into, charging her with obtaining goods by fraud, but by the Judge's direction the prisoner was acquitted on both, the false pretence not being made out satisfactorily. Mr. Daley said there were other indictments against her, but he should not proceed with them. An officer was called who was acquainted with the prisoner, and he stated that a short time ago she had met a gentleman of great respectability at Birmingham, and was engaged to be married to him, but he fortunately found her out before it was too late. She had even gone so far as to order the carriages and furniture, which included five pianos. She was sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment.

At York Assizes, before Mr. Justice Keating, Alice Wilson, aged 25, was charged with the murder of her child, Thomas Wilson, at Booth, near Howden, on the 12th of November.—Mr. P. Thompson and Mr. Newton conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Campbell Foster (assigned by his Lordship) undertook the defence.—The prisoner was a married woman, and had two children. The elder, a boy, died, and the other, a girl, about three years of age, still survived. About 1862 the prisoner was deserted by her husband, and about February or March in 1864, she gave birth to another child, at her mother's house at Booth. As soon as the prisoner was in a fit state to be removed, she went with her two children into the Howden union workhouse, and from there she was removed to the Beverley workhouse, where she was kept till the 11th of November, when she left with her two children, they being then in good health. From the workhouse at Beverley she went to South Cave, where she slept all night. On the Saturday morning she left Cave by the carrier for Howden, and she had then with her both the children. At Newland Gate, a Mrs. Gibson got into the carrier's cart in which

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the prisoner was a passenger with her two children. Mrs. Gibson, knowing her well, asked her what was her intention in going to Howden, and the prisoner replied, "To attend the statute hirings to get hired, and she should put her children out to nurse." Mrs. Gibson made the observation that she was afraid that the prisoner would not be able to maintain the children. The prisoner, on arriving at Howden, proceeded with her children in the direction of Booth. About three o'clock in the afternoon the prisoner was seen with her elder child knocking at her mother's door, but her mother being out at work, she went into Maria Harrison's house. Maria Harrison only seeing the girl, asked her what had become of the other child. The prisoner replied that it was dead. She was then asked how long it had been ill, and she replied all the time it had been in the union workhouse. Mrs. Harrison asked her when the child died. She said on Monday, that it was buried on Wednesday, and that she came out of the workhouse on Friday. That statement was made within an hour or two after the child had been seen in good health. After she had gone into the house of her mother, she told the latter that the child was dead. The mother subsequently asked her when she had buried the child, and she said that week. The mother said, surely she had not done anything with the child, when the prisoner observed, "I may as well tell you the truth; it is in Sarah Leng's pigstye." She also said if her mother had had the same to do as she had, she would have made an end of herself and the child as well. She made the remark that she would drown herself, and her mother locked the door to keep her in the house. Superintendent Green, of Howden, was sent for, and on making an examination in Sarah Leng's pigstye, the dead body of the child was found buried about a foot from the surface of the ground. With the exception of the head, the body was naked, and a bundle was found outside the door of the prisoner's mother, which contained the child's clothes. Dr. Grieve, of Howden, made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and he came to the conclusion that the death of the child had been caused by suffocation, produced by keeping the child's head under water. Mr. Foster then addressed the jury for the prisoner. He dwelt at some length on the facts of the case, urging the kindness with which the prisoner had treated both her children and the improbability that she should have so suddenly changed as to have murdered her infant. She would have been far safer

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to have committed the crime at North Cave, where she was least known, and where she had most opportunity; on the other hand, she took both her children in a public vehicle to the very place in which she was best known. On the way to her mother's house she was carrying one child in her arms, and the other was following behind, wearied, and not likely to get over the distance. The probability was, that having taken the heavier child in her arms, on her other arm the two were brought together, the younger was pressed against her with violence and smothered. In these circumstances what was she to do. She had to carry the body in the best way she could, and her object would be to take it to her mother's. Her mother was in deep poverty, and she was bringing home a dead child. Was it not reasonable to suppose that she first thought of burying the body and making up a story to account for the absence of her child, while sitting on the door-step of her mother's house? If she had formed that resolution, however foolish and wrong, there was every ground for supposing that the account she had given of her child was altogether trumped up in her confusion and agitation. It was quite improbable that she had put the child in a well, for in that case it could never have been got out again by her, and there was nothing about the body or the clothes to show that they had been in water. The medical evidence, he held, had been founded on a foregone conclusion that death had resulted from drowning. It was for the jury to decide which hypothesis as to the cause of death was the correct one, but in the circumstances they, as men of common sense and men of humanity, should take that which allowed the prisoner a chance of leading what yet might be a useful and honourable life. His lordship, in summing up, said the difficulty in this case unquestionably was how to make the defence suggested consistent with the prisoner's conduct at the time of the disappearance of the child. She stated that which was altogether false with regard to the death and burial of the child, and the difficulty was why, if the child had died accidentally, there should have been any falsehood or any concealment with respect to the deceased. The jury retired, and, after being absent three hours and a quarter, they found the prisoner "Guilty," but recommended her to mercy. His lordship then passed sentence of death, but said he would forward the recommendation to the proper quarter.

15th. Shares in the Bank of Leeds Limited were allott-

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ed this day. The applications were very numerous, and had to be reduced about one half, the directors thinking it desirable to reserve a number of shares for the present. The following gentlemen were appointed directors:—Messrs. Charles Butler, W. H. Conyers, John Ellershaw, Darnton Lupton, J. O. March, John Rhodes, and Thomas Tannett. The Bank of England premises, in Albion Street, were purchased by the company, and the new bank commenced business there about the middle of January following. Mr. William Ferguson, manager of the Midland Bank, at Wolverhampton, and several years with Messrs. Backhouse and Co., bankers, Stockton-on-Tees, was appointed manager.

At the Leeds Assizes, on Tuesday, December the 20th, Mary Gordon, aged 60, widow, and Ann Gordon, aged 20, spinster, were arraigned on an indictment for the wilful murder, at Bradford, on the 24th of July last, of a child, before then born of the body of Ann Gordon, and not named. Both prisoners pleaded “Not Guilty” in a firm and confident tone of voice. Mr. West and Mr. Bruce were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. Vernon Blackburn and Mr. Gully for the prisoners. The prisoners resided at Horton, in Bradford, and the daughter Ann—who was unmarried, lived with her mother, the elder prisoner. On the 24th of July last beyond all doubt the younger prisoner was delivered, at her mother’s, of a healthy and living female child. A midwife was present at the birth, and on the day after it the elder prisoner called upon the midwife, stating that it was unnecessary she should again visit her daughter, as she did not wish the neighbours to know the disgrace which had fallen on her daughter. The midwife, however, went to Horton next day, and the mother said the child had been sent out to nurse, and the daughter had gone to her work. Some time after that the elder prisoner called upon the midwife and said the child was dead, and she begged that if any inquiry was made she would say that the child was still-born. The midwife said she would not tell any such an untruth, and refused 5s. which the elder prisoner offered her as an inducement to make that mis-statement. On the 15th of August the elder prisoner applied to Mrs. Grace Stead, who lived in the Otley-road, and told her that her daughter on the previous Sunday had been confined of a still-born child while the rest of the family were at chapel; and she said she wanted Mrs. Stead to bury it in Underwood Cemetery. She said the child

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had been born only the day before, whereas it was many days old. Mrs. Stead refused to bury the child, saying that it could not be done without a surgeon's certificate. The elder prisoner also saw on the same subject a neighbour of Mrs. Stead's named Inman. Subsequently she again saw Mrs. Stead, and said the registrar man had been at their house to register the child, whereupon Mrs. Stead said, "Why, you told me it was still-born; I hope it's all right." Mary Gordon said, "Oh, it's all right." Next day Mary Gordon asked her to say that she had nursed the child as the registrar man was waiting, but she refused. Mary Gordon then said, "Oh, what shall I do for my poor child." and Mrs. Stead replied, "What shall I do for my five poor children if I say so?" On the same day Mary Gordon saw Mrs. Inman and Margaret Butler, and Mrs. Inman wrote out a certificate for Butler affirming that the child was still-born. In the afternoon the infant's body was buried by virtue of that certificate. Mr. J. M. Terry, surgeon, made a *post-mortem* examination of the child's body. He found no traces of any food. The child might have died from suffocation or from exhaustion, but from which of these causes he could not state. He did not think the child had lived more than three days; it might have lived less. He was of opinion that the child had had no food. In answer to the counsel for the prisoner, he said there were no appearances inconsistent with natural death, and the infant's death might have proceeded from convulsions.—The Judge at once told the jury that though the elder prisoner's lies had given rise to suspicion, there was no evidence at all of murder.—Verdict, "Not Guilty."

The same day as the above, Manasseh Rhodes, aged 22, warp dresser, was charged upon an indictment, and also upon the Coroner's inquisition, with having on the 27th of October, feloniously and of malice aforethought, killed and murdered an old man named David Armitage, at Bradford.—The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."—Mr. V. Blackburn and Mr. Lascelles were counsel for the prosecution; Mr. T. Campbell Foster for the prisoner.—On the 3rd of October, about ten o'clock at night, three men named Fox, George Dobson, and John Dobson, were in Legrams Lane, Bradford, when they overtook the prisoner in company with a woman named Sarah Dobson, who was no relative of the man before mentioned of the same name. A dispute arose as to the prisoner's right to keep the wall side. Ultimately the prisoner was allowed to pass, but he

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used very coarse and ruffianly language. At that time the deceased, David Armitage, made his appearance, he was in liquor, and he went up to the prisoner, saying "What's all this about," in allusion to the abusive language the prisoner was using. Prisoner said he had a revolver in his hand, and warned Armitage to keep off. Immediately after the prisoner was seen to raise his arm, and strike a violent blow on Armitage's head. The three men, Fox and the two Dobsons, went up and found Armitage with a wound on the back of his head, five inches long, from which the blood was flowing profusely. That wound, in the opinion of the surgeon, was inflicted with a blunt instrument, such as a blunted hatchet or knife, and the blow must have been given with immense violence, because it had gone through the scalp and broken the skull. After the affray, the girl who was with the prisoner, was heard saying to him, "Thou should not have done so, lad." She was called as a witness in the case, and she said that Armitage used provoking language to the prisoner and pushed her off the pavement; that when prisoner asked him what he had done that for, he, Armitage, knocked prisoner's hat off and struck him a blow which made him stagger, and then Armitage fell and received by the fall the injuries from which he died. When the prisoner was taken into custody and charged with wounding Armitage, he said "I'd no knife and never had one, and what I did was in self-defence; if any one used a knife it was he (deceased), and my finger was cut." On the day after this occurrence a policeman found a large blood-stained clasp-knife in a clergyman's garden close to the spot where Armitage was assaulted. The same policeman said, during the time the case was investigated by the magistrates the prisoner admitted that that knife was his. Armitage died in the Bradford Infirmary on the 27th of October, from inflammation caused by the wound. Mr. Herbert Spencer, the house surgeon, thought the knife just spoken of was exactly the instrument to have made the wound if used with sufficient force. Mr. Campbell Foster addressed the jury for the prisoner, and they almost immediately found the prisoner Guilty of manslaughter.—His lordship passed sentence, saying it was impossible to exclude from consideration the nature of the wound inflicted upon the deceased. He only hoped the prisoner's case would have some effect upon those who took too much drink. He went out that evening a decent young man and workman, with a good character, and returned at night a felon, and

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all, in all human probability, in consequence of exceeding in drink on that night. Sentenced to six years penal servitude.

21st. John Glynn, aged 29, an Irish factory hand, was charged with having of malice aforethought killed and wounded Richard Jowett, at Otley, on the 6th of November, 1855. The prisoner pleaded "Not Guilty."—Mr. Middleton and Mr. Shaw were the counsel for the prosecution, and Mr. V. Blackburn defended the prisoner. Mr. Middleton, in stating the case to the jury, said at the outset that the proof would depend almost exclusively upon one witness, named Leathley, and no doubt from the fact that the murder was committed nine years ago they would have to watch Leathley's evidence with exceeding care and caution. In 1855 the deceased was twelve or thirteen years old. He lived with his mother, and worked at Messrs. Ackroyd and Co.'s Ellar Gill Mills, about a quarter of a mile from Otley. On the night of the day in question, after he had returned from work, he went out to play. Shortly after he was found lying on the pavement in great agony. About nine o'clock he returned home, looking exceedingly pale. When he had been assisted upstairs his mother found blood upon his shirt, and a wound in his belly. It was two inches in length; and in consequence of it the deceased soon became unconscious. Next morning he was attended by two surgeons, but he died that night. A post-mortem examination showed that the bowels had been punctured in three places, but there was one external wound which had been inflicted by an exceedingly severe blow, as the instrument had been stopped by coming in contact with the hip bone. There was no doubt that that had been the cause of death. The prisoner and Leathley were then about twenty years of age. Leathley said that when the prisoner and he got into Westgate he saw the deceased near a gas lamp. Before that prisoner had told Leathley that deceased had thrashed a younger brother of his and he would be revenged for it. In Westgate he saw the prisoner strike the deceased, then he lifted him up, struck him a second time after taking a knife out of his pocket. The deceased was stabbed in the belly, as before described, and the prisoner ran away. On the morning of the 7th the deceased had rallied a little, and on some boys being taken into his room he pointed out the prisoner as the person who had stabbed him. If they would rely upon Leathley's evidence, however fearful might be the consequence of their verdict, they should not

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shrink from it ; but if they would not, and entertained any reasonable doubt about it, let them for goodness' sake say, "Not Guilty." Mr. Blackburn contended on behalf of the prisoner that the witness Leathley was utterly unworthy of credit ; that the deceased boy, Jowett, told quite another story ; and that it was the duty of the jury to acquit the prisoner. His lordship, in summing up, said that the credit due to a witness was a question for the jury. That no one could be called by the prisoner to disprove what Leathley said, as Leathley was alone on every occasion with the prisoner. If the statement of Leathley was true, there was no doubt a most brutal murder had been perpetrated. The witness Leathley also gave a motive for the murder, and that was the fight between the deceased and the prisoner's brother. From the evidence of the surgeon there was no doubt that the boy had been murdered, and although no time was too long to inquire into the death of any of Her Majesty's subjects, yet in this case they must remember that for nine years one man who professed to know who the guilty man was had not mentioned that fact to any one. The jury found the prisoner "Not Guilty."

On the same day, Thomas Skaife, aged 38, clerk, was charged with having, at Leeds, on the 13th of May last, forged an acceptance for £171 2s. 6d. with intent to defraud ; also with uttering the said bill knowing it to be forged, with intent to defraud.—Mr. Middleton appeared for the prosecution ; and Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., and Mr. Shaw for the prisoner. From the opening statement of the counsel for the prosecution it appeared that for some time the prisoner had been the book-keeper and manager for John Woodhead Marsden, who lately fled to America. Marsden carried on business to a considerable extent, and for some years had kept an account with the Leeds Banking Company, which failed a few months ago. The banking account was principally managed by the prisoner, who was in the habit of endorsing bills and drawing cheques on behalf of Marsden. On the 13th of May last the prisoner paid into the bank three bills on account of Marsden, and they amounted to £727 8s. 4d. It was into the authenticity and validity of one of those bills that inquiry was now made. It was a four-months' bill, drawn "*per pro.* J. W. Marsden, T. Skaife," and endorsed "G. Wilson, gasfitter, Crossland Street, Holbeck, Leeds, payable at William Deacon and Co.'s, bankers, London." That endorsement had been written without Mr. Wilson's

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authority ; and it was also proved by clerks from the bank, who had repeatedly seen Skaife write, that that acceptance was in his handwriting. It was shown that when the committee of bank shareholders found bills in the bank amounting to £20,000 or £30,000 which bore the signature of Skaife, they sent for Marsden, but he did not appear. Skaife presented himself to the committee. He was asked who wrote the acceptances to those bills, and he said he wrote most of them. He was asked if Marsden and Mr. Greenland, the manager of the bank, knew they were forgeries, and he said they both did. He said one day Mr. Greenland told him he would not take any more bills unless he found the names in the directory. He (prisoner) told that to Marsden, and Marsden said he must take the names from the directory. He (Skaife) repeated that he wrote most of the bills, but at first Marsden used to do so himself ; but he asked Mr. Greenland to be allowed to sign them by procuration, and he was allowed to do so. He said Mr. Marsden had done this in order to improve his business, and on that account he took some works at Castleford. He said he had not been in the habit of making copies of the acceptances. Mr. Butler, a London banker, who is one of the Shareholders' Committee, told Skaife that it would be better if he made a clean breast of it, and Skaife made a statement admitting the forgeries, saying, that he always hoped Marsden would be able to settle them all off.—This statement, because the Committee of Shareholders were the prosecutors in this case, His Lordship expunged from his notes.—In consequence of what Skaife had said he was taken into custody ; and to the detective he said, "Whatever I have done was at my master's instigation, and I derived no pecuniary benefit from it whatever. I told Marsden before he went, to stay and bear it out, and if it came to the worst I would stand in the dock by his side." This declaration, it was stated by the counsel for the prosecution, was no excuse for a servant who committed a felony at his master's instigation ; no more so than if a man, at his master's command, put his hand into the pocket of another, and took out the purse deposited therein.—After the officials connected with the bank had been examined, Mr. Wailes and Mr. Walker Joy, two shareholders of the bank, who had been appointed to act upon the Committee of Investigation, gave evidence.—Mr. Edward Greenland, the late manager of the Leeds Banking Company, was also examined. He emphatically denied Skaife's statement,

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declaring that he had not said a word to the prisoner about the names of acceptors being in the directory, and that he (witness) had sent the bill up to London for re-discount, fully believing in its genuineness.—Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., made an earnest and impassioned defence of the prisoner. His Lordship having summed up, the jury found Skaife guilty of forgery. His Lordship, in passing sentence, said :—If there is one crime more productive of mischief than another in a commercial country, it is that of forgery ; and the most aggravated form of it, in a commercial country, is that of the forgery of negotiable instruments. It is that which the law looks upon with the greatest severity. In your case you have engaged largely in forgery in this town. The exact relations existing between you and Marsden it is not necessary for me to inquire into, but that you did lend yourself to an organised system of forgery and fraud to an enormous extent unfortunately admits of no doubt whatever.—Sentence, 15 years' penal servitude.

21st. Died suddenly, in the 60th year of his age, the Rev. Joshua Fawcett, M.A., who had been incumbent of Low Moor Church since 1833. He was the second son of the late Richard Fawcett Esq., one of the most eminent manufacturers of Bradford, and to whose energy and enterprise is due, amongst others his contemporaries, the foundation of the great prosperity of that town. After receiving his early education at a Grammar School at Clapham, near London, and with Mr. Cotterill, of Sheffield, and the Rev. Josh. Jowett, of Silk Willoughby, he was entered at Trinity College, Cambridge, and took his degree of B.A. in the year 1830, soon after which he was ordained to the curacy of Pannal, near Harrogate, and was afterwards for a few months curate to Mr. Buddicombe, at Everton, near Liverpool. The death of the Rev. Mr. Powell, in 1833, caused the incumbency of Wibsey, Low Moor, to be vacant, to which, with something more than the acquiescence of the great and influential Company located there, he was appointed by his brother-in-law, the Rev. Henry Heap, the Vicar of Bradford. From that time forth he set himself to work with a deep sense of responsibility which seemed never to forsake him, even to the day of his death. How he fulfilled that work his never-ceasing labours and the mournful regrets of those amongst whom he laboured must attest. Mr. Fawcett, though fully sensible of the claims of his own people, and neglecting no work at home, did not limit his



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sympathies or exertions to them, but was always ready to extend his useful efforts to others more distant. His mind was characterised by great versatility and activity, and he seemed to be ever possessed with the desire to convey to others the information he had himself acquired. It is remarkable the number of subjects upon which he undertook to deliver popular lectures. Among these may be enumerated a few :—"On Architecture," "On Music," "Notes on Bradford in the Olden Time," "On Burial Rites," and, so lately as only a few weeks previous to his death, on "The Post Office." For several years after he went to reside at Low Moor he was wont to print, at each recurring new year, a pastoral address, and circulate it freely among his congregation and neighbours. These addresses were marked by great earnestness and evangelical truth. A collection of them would be interesting. Mr. Fawcett had not been long resident at Low Moor before it was found that the church was too small for the population around, and, with characteristic zeal, he set about its enlargement. The result of this was, that the old building was pulled down and an entirely new and enlarged structure was placed on the site. The same also of the parsonage. He lived to see, as the population of Low Moor and its immediate neighbourhood multiplied, the spiritual wants of the people cared for by the erection of not fewer than five additional churches, entirely, it is believed, by the Christian liberality of the head partner of the Low Moor Company. Such was the irrepressible activity of Mr. Fawcett's mind that even when health required an intermission of pastoral duties, especially of preaching, and he was compelled to retire for awhile, he could not be idle ; so we see that during a temporary residence at Scarborough a few years ago he undertook to edit a little work on the Churches of that part of Yorkshire—giving the details from visits to the spot and actual examination—a work requiring a great deal of labour. About the year 1854 he was appointed Domestic Chaplain to Lord Radstock, and in 1860 Chaplain to the Bishop of Ripon. This latter appointment, it is believed brought upon him a considerable amount of labour, undertaken it may be at a time of life when he should have been rather seeking repose ; but when busiest he was most in his element, and no quantity of work daunted him. In 1860 he was appointed an honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Ripon—an appointment which, we may observe in passing, was only honorary, no income whatever being derived

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from it. Mr. Fawcett was an earnest and consistent advocate of total abstinence, and had been so for many years; and there was seldom a public meeting bearing upon this question in the neighbourhood that he did not attend. However disposed to differ from him—not as to the principle, but as to the extent to which he carried his advocacy—it is impossible not to admire his sincerity in the tenacity with which he held his opinions, in practice unswerving—notwithstanding there were not wanting those among his most affectionate and judicious friends who thought that with his neverstrong constitution, entire abstinence at all times and under all circumstances was not to his advantage. Mr. Fawcett's temper was the most kind and genial possible; except from ill health, or under deep affliction (of which he had had his full share), he was always cheerful and happy. He was much sought after, and seldom wanting, to advocate the claims of various religious societies connected with the Church; and though we may not say that he was an eloquent speaker or that he displayed much originality in his speeches, such was the transparent sincerity of the man, and his unaffected way of addressing an audience, that his pleadings were always listened to with marked attention and often with applause. For similar reasons he was a willing and frequent preacher of occasional sermons for Sunday Schools and other congenial objects. It will be readily understood from the foregoing that Mr. Fawcett made many friends, but never an enemy. His loving, genial disposition won for him in a remarkable degree the affection of those with whom he had intercourse. He was a Churchman, thorough and sincere, but in all intercourse with him we lost sight of his distinctive opinions, and only knew him as a Christian gentleman. It would be wrong to claim for Mr. Fawcett the possession of extraordinary mental powers or a great amount of accurate scholarship, but the ardour of his temperament, his determination to acquire knowledge, his power to appropriate whatever he read, and his accurate memory, conduced to make him one of the best of informed men. He was a most earnest, painstaking minister, spending and being spent in the service of his master. The pastoral superintendence of his people was conducted on system, and the daily visits to the sick and afflicted were duly paid and gladly received. On such an errand of mercy was he intent when suddenly arrested by the hand of death. His sermons were simple, and characterised by clear exhibitions of gospel truth. In 1834 Mr. Fawcett married Sarah, the third

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daughter of the Rev. Lamplugh Hird, and sister of H. W. Wickham, Esq., M.P. for Bradford. It was a union which, save being chequered by sickness and the death of beloved children, was one of rare felicity. His widow and two sons survive him. Into the sacred precincts of private sorrow we shall not presume to enter, but this much we may venture to say, that if sweet memories of the past, and the certainty of a reunion which can never again be broken, have power to mitigate the sorrow of surviving friends, these consolations are in this bereavement supplied by a merciful God to the full. The deceased gentleman's mind had been recently turned to the termination of life, as an indication of which it is remarkable that the text of his last sermon was "Occupy till I come," while the passage marked as the subject of his next bible class lesson was "Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou mayest be no longer steward." On the 28th, the remains of the reverend gentleman were consigned to the tomb in the burial-ground of Holy Trinity Church, Low Moor, in the presence of a vast concourse of persons, many of whom were attired in the garments of mourning.

22nd. Edward Akroyd, aged 49, colliery owner, of Gildersome, near Leeds, was put on his trial at the Leeds Assizes for making away with his estate within three months after he had been made a bankrupt; also with destroying documents and bills of exchange, and withholding books—all for the purpose of concealing the state of his affairs. After the examination of two witnesses for the prosecution, the case had been adjourned until this day. Mr. Maule and Mr. West, counsel for the prosecution, occupied some further time to establish the case fully. The case was a very complicated one, involving the production of the voluminous proceedings which had been filed in the Bankruptcy Court; and therefore the evidence was for the most part of a formal and uninteresting character. The bankrupt was formerly a colliery and coal-owner at Gildersome, and he was adjudicated a bankrupt on the 29th of February last. The first charge against the prisoner was that a month after the bankruptcy the bankrupt asked Mr. Webster, manufacturer, of Gildersome, to discount a bill for £154, drawn by the bankrupt and accepted by Mr. G. Ellison, of Morley. Mr. Webster declined to take the bill, and did so a second time; but according to his statement in the Bankruptcy Court the bankrupt said he gave that bill to Mr. Rayner, who, in his evidence, stated that he received the bill

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before the bankruptcy, and therefore there was a disagreement between his evidence and that of Mr. Webster, unless there was another bill of which no evidence had been given. The second charge was as to a bill at four months for £296 17s. 6d., dated February 18th, 1864, eleven days before the bankruptcy and accepted by Mr. H. Wilkinson, in payment for the plant at the prisoners colliery. That bill the prosecution said had been withheld, but the bankrupt's statement was that he had either paid it to Mr. Morrell, to whom he had sold his colliery, or given it to his father to give up to its creditors. He had, however, made a different statement to the effect that he did not know where that bill was. (The Judge at an early period of the case gave an opinion that this charge could not be maintained.) The third charge was making away property by deed to two persons named Haigh and Yeadon, as trustees for the prisoner's daughter who was about to be married, and by another deed to John Morrell, of Liverpool. The question in reference to these was whether the prisoner was in solvent circumstances at the time he executed those deeds. Mr. Seymour in a very able speech, addressed the jury for the prisoner, arguing that at the time of all these transactions he was solvent, but his ruin in trade had been hurried on by unforeseen circumstances. Not a single witness had been called to show that at the time of these bills or deeds being executed there was a single dishonoured bill or unsatisfied judgment.—The Judge having summed up, the jury retired to consider their verdict, and in half an hour returned a verdict of "Guilty." Twelve months' imprisonment without hard labour.

On the same day, James Thompson, aged 26, butcher, was charged with cutting and wounding his wife, Emma, with intent to murder her, at Sheffield, on the 1st August, 1864.—Mr. Vernon Blackburn appeared for the prosecution.—The prisoner, who was a cutler and sometimes a butcher, was married to the prosecutrix in October, 1861, the prisoner then being 23 and the wife only 18. The prisoner ill-treated his wife and she left him, after which he went to America, and remained there nine months. On his return he met her in Sheffield Fair, and punched her. She took him before the magistrates, and he was sent to gaol for six months because he could not get bail. When he came out of prison he asked her to live with him again, but she said she durst not, as he had twice tried to strangle her while she did live with him. On the 31st of

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July last the prisoner went to the Sycamore Inn, Sycamore Street, which was kept by his wife's aunt, and where his wife was spending her morning. Next morning prisoner went there again, but found that his wife had gone to her mother's in Edmund Street. Before that he went to a slaughter-house on Sheffield moor and sharpened a jagged knife blade on the wet-stone, and also upon a steel. He asked if the knife was sharp enough to kill a sheep with, and he was told by a person named Ainley that it would stick a sheep, but was not sharp enough to dress one. He then went to his wife's mother's house, and found there a young man named Rudd, who had gone there from the Sycamore Inn to tell the prosecutrix that the prisoner had been there inquiring for her. The wife came down-stairs, and asked prisoner what he wanted, but he did not speak. The prosecutrix went out to her work as a silver burnisher, and the prisoner and Rudd went with her. In Hodgson Street, the prisoner without speaking to his wife, stabbed her in the right breast, and left the knife in the wound. The wife cried out "He's stabbed me, will no one help me," and drew the knife from her breast. Before the magistrates the prisoner had charged his wife with profligacy, but she denied most firmly before the judge and jury that his accusations and suspicions were at all well-founded. Mr. Atkinson, surgeon at the Infirmary, said the wound was an inch long and five inches deep. It was dangerous, and kept the woman in the Infirmary nearly three weeks. It must have required considerable violence to cause such a wound with the knife in question. If the knife had not stuck in one of the ribs probably the right lung would have been punctured, and death might have ensued.—The prisoner addressed the jury, reiterating the charges of immorality against his wife, and quoting some doggerel rhyme to that effect.—The jury found the prisoner guilty of intending to kill.—The Judge: Prisoner at the bar, of all the acts of violence which have come before me at this gaol delivery, and I regret to say they have been many, yours is the most atrocious. The determination you formed to take the life of that young woman, and the mode in which you carried it out, is the most savage exhibition of ferocity I remember ever to have heard of. You heard me state to the jury that but a few years since your case would have been capital, and had you been convicted assuredly you would have been left for execution. The legislature has made this crime no longer capital; but I should be wanting in my duty if I did not pass upon you

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the extreme sentence the law in its mitigated form allows of. The sentence of the court is that you be kept in penal servitude for the term of your natural life.

23rd. A numerous and influential meeting was held this day, in the large room of the Exchange Buildings, Bradford, to consider the propriety of establishing a Philosophical Society in that town, when resolutions were passed, and a provisional committee was appointed to take steps for forming and instituting the society.

26th. The new theatre, Bradford, was opened this day, under the management of Mr. W. J. Wilde. The house was crowded from floor to ceiling.

About this time a Frenchman of extraordinary height and bulk exhibited himself at the Music Hall, Leeds. Mons. J. Joseph Brice, the modern Goliath, had visited the metropolis, Scarborough, York, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and many other cities and towns in the United Kingdom, and his levees everywhere had been fashionably and numerously attended, and before he left France he had the honour of appearing before the Emperor of the French, by whom he was presented with a massive gold ring. His deportment is at once affable and kind, and he has an agreeable expression of countenance, indicative of goodness of disposition and an average amount of intelligence. As to his size, he is a giant in every sense of the word, being, though only 24 years of age, eight feet high, and 30 stones weight. He is a remarkably well-built man. His proportions are good, his features agreeable, and his manner gentlemanly and pleasing. The tallest gentleman in the room passed under his arm, when extended horizontally, without touching it, and the largest hand in the room bore about the same relation to the giant's that a child's hand would bear to that of a full-grown man. A biography of the giant gives the following particulars:—M. Brice was born in that part of the range of the Vosges mountains which belongs to France, and hence he is a French subject, and calls himself the Giant of the Mountains. His parents, who are still living, are respectable, hard working small farmers, and there was nothing in their constitution nor in that of their progenitors to indicate the possibility of transmitting gigantic proportions to their extraordinary son. On the contrary, M. Brice's parents were about the ordinary size of french peasants. In English measure his father is about five feet eight inches, and his mother five feet one inch; and his grandfather and grandmother were about the average stature. He has

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three brothers and two sisters, who are less than the average size. One of those brothers—Charles Brice—accompanies his “big” brother, and is a remarkable contrast to that big man. At his birth there was nothing to indicate that he was about to grow to his present stature, and up to the age of six years his height did not exceed that of most children of his age. At the age of thirteen, however, he was as tall as his father and the generality of neighbouring farmers, and when he was sixteen he began to exhibit himself in public. His measurements at this time were as follows :—Circumference of head, 2 feet 3 inches ; length of arm bone (humerus) 1 ft. 9½ in. ; of fore arm (radius), 1 ft. 5½ in. ; circumference of fore arm, 1 ft. 4 in. ; round the biceps, 1 ft. 3 in. ; circumference of the middle finger, 3¾ in. ; diameter of the hand, 5¼ in. ; length of thigh bone (femur), 2 ft. 6¼ in. ; of leg bone (tibia), 2 ft. 1 in. ; length of foot, 1 ft. 3¾ in. ; diameter of foot, 9 in. ; round the chest, 4 ft. 6 in. ; across the shoulders, 1 ft. 11½ in. ; length of outstretched arm, 5 ft. 7½ in. ; length of his bed, 9 ft. 3 in. M. Brice is a modest eater. He takes only two meals in a day, and his dinner is a beefsteak. In December, 1765, there were exhibited in York a young lad and girl, twins, of a surprising stature. They were not quite seventeen years of age. The brother was seven feet three, the sister seven feet two inches in height.—Edward Longmore was exhibited for several years as the Herefordshire Colossus. He measured seven feet six inches in his coffin, and was buried at Hendon, on the 4th of February, 1777. The *Morning Post* of March 30th, 1777, asserted that his corpse was stolen about six weeks after its interment, notwithstanding it was in a grave fifteen feet deep, which had been watched nearly to the time of the abstraction. Doubtless it figures in some anatomical collection of curiosities.—William Frompston, of Tetchill, near Ellesmere, died in December, 1792, aged 77. He was formerly known by the name of the Moreland Boy, or Shropshire Giant. He was remarkably active for his age, and of a surprising height ; his coffin measuring eight feet two inches inside.—Elizabeth Fearman, from Sydenham Wells, was buried in Lewisham churchyard, on the 20th of June, 1791. Her coffin was six feet ten inches long, three feet five inches wide, and two feet six inches deep.—James Toller was born at St. Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, August 2th, 1795. His growth was regular from his birth, having been of the great height of five feet when only ten years old.

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At the time of his death, which occurred in February, 1819, he had reached the extraordinary stature of eight feet six inches. His father and mother were of the ordinary altitude, but he had one sister who was near six feet high when 15 years old.—Samuel Taylor, the Derbyshire youthful giant, born June 4th, 1817, at Ilkestone, in the county of Derby, was exhibited at Bartholomew Fair in 1834. He was then between seven and eight feet high, very handsome, well formed, slender, and apparently healthy.—Susannah Boyd, of Scribe, near Seaford, was born of parents rather below the middle size. This extraordinary girl, when 19 years old, weighed 18½ stone. She measured seven feet one inch in length, and 23 inches across the chest. Her figure was remarkably well proportioned.—Anne Peters, of Abbey Foregate, in Shrewsbury, died in September, 1819, aged 12 years. Her coffin measured five feet long by two feet wide. This child had been remarkably corpulent from her birth, but obesity increased until she became an unseemly spectacle.—John Chilcott, well known in Cornwall by the name of Giant Chilcott, died at Trenaw, in his native county, 1820, aged 60. He was six feet nine inches high, measured round the breast nearly six feet nine inches, and weighed 400 pounds. He was constantly smoking; the stem of the pipe he used being two inches long, and he consumed three pounds of tobacco weekly. One of his stockings held six gallons of wheat. The curiosity of strangers who came to visit him gave him evident pleasure. His usual address on such occasions was—"Come under my arm, little fellow."

20th. An important sketch of a distinguished townsman of Bradford, appeared in the *Bradford Observer* this day, entitled *Collectanea Bradfordiana: Richard Thornton*.—Ever since the days of good Queen Elizabeth, Britain has furnished her full quota of adventurous men, who have gone forth to distant climes, either as navigators, explorers, or missionaries. The most distant nations and the most remote isles of the ocean have been visited. Civilisation, science, the light of the Gospel, literature, and the arts have been carried abroad by hardy pioneers, and have left their mark over the face of the whole earth, proving either a blessing to the peoples, or their destruction. The natives of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, have all vied with each other in this passion for adventure, and the thirst for discovery has been common. Careless of consequences, thousands have literally thrown

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away their lives, and have strewn with their whitening bones the shores of many an island and continent far away. This latter thought has been finely wrought out by Mrs. Hemans in a beautiful lyric,—

“The warlike of the isles,
The men of field and wave!
Are not the rocks their funeral piles,
The seas and shores their grave?
Go, Stranger, track the deep,
Free, free, the white sail spread!
Wave may not foam, nor wild wind sweep,
Where rest not England’s dead.”

These reflections have been forced upon us on reading the graceful tribute of respect which has been paid, before the members of the Royal Geographical Society, London, to Richard Thornton, of Bradford, by Sir Roderick I. Murchison. The father of this promising young man and able geologist, was well known formerly in Bradford on account of his connection with the old “Court of Requests.” Young Richard was born at Cottingley, near Bingley. As he grew up, he showed such an aptitude for studies of a scientific kind that his family, who had removed to Horton Road, Bradford, decided to send him to the School of Mines, in London; and when the great traveller, Dr. David Livingstone, proposed to revisit Africa in the year 1858, Sir R. I. Murchison recommended young Thornton to him, as an excellent geologist and geographer. Accordingly, in March, 1858, he left our shores with this prince of explorers, and after spending some time on the Zambesi, he detached himself from the party, and accompanied the great German traveller, the Baron C. von der Decken, in his first survey of the Kilimandjaro Mountain. These mountains, although in Africa, are covered on their tops or peaks with eternal snows. Here young Thornton drew the first contoured map of that wild and lofty country, took many observations of latitude and longitude, and kept an accurate diary. Copies of all these writings, as well as his original map, were sent by his family to the Royal Geographical Society. On the 23rd of May, 1864, the Founder’s gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society was presented to Baron C. von der Decken, for his two surveys of Kilimandjaro, which he ascertained to have an altitude of 20,065 feet. In returning thanks he spoke as follows:—“Happy and proud as I am to-day there is still some sadness mingled with it. I miss here my poor friend, the late Richard Thornton, your countryman and

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my companion, during my first excursion to Kiliman.djaro. We did not at that time reach so great an elevation as I did in my second journey, in which, with the aid of Dr. Karsten, I corrected the mistakes of the first. Thornton was, nevertheless, the first European besides myself who penetrated further than the low hills surrounding the great mountain, and settled by his testimony the question of snowy mountains in equatorial Africa. He was a good companion, and extremely useful during the expedition by taking observations, working very laboriously with the theodolite, and as a geologist in collecting and describing the rocks. If I ever come back to Europe and publish an account of my travels, I shall not omit to give due credit to my lamented companion." On the same occasion, being the annual meeting of the society, Sir Roderick Impey Murchison, its distinguished president, spoke of him thus, and a more graceful compliment could not be imagined. He said (after giving some notices of others who had died during the year) :—I have now to speak of a gifted and promising young man, Mr. Richard Thornton, of Bradford, who has lost his life by his zealous exertions to extend our acquaintance with the geography and geology of eastern Africa. I am proud to say that Richard Thornton received his scientific education in the Royal School of Mines, over which I preside, and that, being desirous of accompanying Livingstone in his last explorations, I confidently recommended him to the good will of the great traveller. When Livingstone last left our shores in March, 1858, young Thornton, then only nineteen years of age, accompanied him as geologist. Qualifying himself during the voyage, and at the Cape of Good Hope, in making astronomical calculations, and being also a good sketcher of ground and capable of constructing maps, he was as well adapted to lay down the physical geography of the Zambesi river as to describe the various rocks which occupy its banks. In looking over his accurately-kept diaries, in which he never failed to register every fact, I find that he made upwards of 7000 observations, to fix relative geographical points, and to determine altitudes on the banks of the Zambesi. In leaving the tertiary rocks of the Delta behind him, and in ascending that river to the rapids, he described numerous rocks of former igneous origin; and, still further inland, various seams of thick and good coal (of which the Portuguese may very largely avail themselves); proving by the associated fossil remains, that the coal was of the old and best age of that mineral.

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His health having failed, he was for a while estranged from the Zambesi expedition, through a partial misunderstanding between his chief and himself. This having been completely done away with, when my young friend returned to work out and complete his labours in the Zambesi region, I should not here have alluded to it, if not to recount the important services he rendered in the meantime to geographical and geological science, by becoming *ad interim* the scientific companion of Baron C. von der Decken, in his first survey of the Kilimandjaro Mountain, from Zanzibar and Mombas. Having recently examined the diary kept by Mr. Richard Thornton in that journey between Mombas and the highest point the travellers reached, and also on their return to Mombas, or between the last days of June and the 10th of October, I have no hesitation in saying that the labour is so graphically detailed, every movement so accurately recorded, the transactions with the various native tribes so clearly explained, and every hour of the 120 days' expedition so well accounted for, that, with the contoured map of the region which he prepared, together with many sketches of the form of the ground, I can really fancy myself, like his leader and himself, struggling to reach the snowy equatorial summits. The numerous obstacles opposed by the native chiefs, and the manner in which, after so many "showrys" or palavers, all difficulties were overcome; the perfect description of the habits and dresses of the natives—of the metamorphosed structure of the rocks—the vegetation of each zone of altitude—all these are given; whilst every moment of clear weather in that humid region was devoted to star and lunar observations, or to theodolite measurements of altitude, and the fixing of relative geographical points. All this, too, was scrupulously performed by Thornton, notwithstanding occasional attacks of fever, to which the Baron and himself were subjected. I cannot but hope that these diaries of an accurately minute philosopher, or at least large portions of them, will appear in print; for I have read few writings more instructive and characteristic. In fact, until Baron von der Decken and Thornton carried out this expedition, no other African traveller has ever had presented to him such a vast variety of scenes of nature, within so limited a compass, as those which are seen in ascending from the eastern seaboard to the banana-groves on the skirts of the snow-clad peaks of Kilimandjaro. As the account of this first ascent has been given to Continental Europe in German,

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so we may rejoice that our Thornton's English version of the same may soon appear ; whilst Baron von der Decken, our Medallist of this year, unites with me in the expression of admiration of the undaunted efforts and able assistance of his companion. In truth, in his letters to myself, besides what is noted down in his diaries, Thornton correctly described (and for the first time) the nature of each rock in that region ; by which I clearly learned that igneous rocks, whether syenites, or porphyries, had penetrated micaceous slaty metamorphic strata, and that streams of vesicular lava, which occur on the flanks of the mountains, indicated clearly that the loftiest summits, now capped with snow, had been raised by the extrusion of a great subaërial volcano. If his life had been spared, this fine young man intended, as he wrote to me, to endeavour to traverse Africa, and compare its East and West coasts with each other, as well as with its vast lacustrine centre. Anxious, however, to finish off in the mean time those labours on the Zambesi which he had so far advanced, he rejoined his old chief Livingstone, and was on the point of completing the map of a mountainous tract on the north bank of the stream, when, in over-exerting himself, he fell a victim to that fever which has proved so fatal to our missionaries, to the devoted wife of Livingstone, and which, on more than one occasion, has nearly deprived of life that great traveller himself. One of his companions for a time on the Zambesi, the Rev. Henry Rowley, in writing to me of the never-flagging zeal and unconquerable energy, as well as of the generous nature and high character of Richard Thornton, adds :—" Axe in hand, he would cut himself a path to the top of a thickly-wooded mountain, never leaving it till the setting sun made further observations impossible." In reviewing the journals and diaries of Richard Thornton, I am lost in admiration of his patient labours of registration, when combined with his vivacity of description. With such a delineator in words as Thornton, and such an artist as Mr. Baines—who has sent home such admirable coloured drawings of South-African scenes, particularly of the falls of the Zambesi—those of us who are destined never to be able to penetrate into the southern part of Africa, may quite realise to our mind's eye the true characters of that grand continent. Through the devotion of the brothers and sisters of the deceased traveller, the whole of his voluminous notes and observations have, I am happy to say, being carefully copied out and transmitted to us ; and I am con-

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fidant that every one who examines them will declare with myself, that Richard Thornton was so gifted and rising an explorer, that, had he lived his indomitable zeal and his great acquirements would have surely placed him in the front rank of men of science. He died on the 21st of April, 1863, at the early age of 25 years. The following extract of a letter from Dr. Livingstone to Sir Roderick I. Murchison, contains a brief account of his last illness and death :—Murchison Cataracts (on the Shire), April 25th. My dear Sir Roderick,—With sorrow I have to communicate the sad intelligence that Mr. Richard Thornton died on the 21st current. He performed a most fatiguing journey from this to Tette and back again, and that seemed to use up all his strength ; for, thereafter, he could make no exertion without painful exhaustion. His object was to connect his bearings of the hills at Tette (on the Zambesi) with the mountains here. I knew nothing of his resolution till after he had left. He had resolved to go home after he had examined Zomba and the Melanje range, but on the 11th he was troubled with diarrhoea, which ran on to dysentery and fever. We hoped to the last that his youth and unimpaired constitution would carry him through, as he had suffered comparatively little from fever ; but we were disappointed. An insidious delirium prevented us learning aught of his last wishes. All his papers, &c., were at once sealed up, and are sent home to his brother at Bradford. He is buried about 500 yards from the foot of the first cataract, and on the right bank of the Shire.

H.M.S. Bombay, an eighty gun screw steamer, was destroyed by fire, and ninety-three of her crew lost their lives.

1865. January. During the few months previous to this time, the inhabitants of Sheffield had been startled with a series of sensation announcements, concerning the services of the Hallelujah Band at the Temperance Hall. "Convicted felons, prize-fighters, pigeon-stealers, dog-fighters, wife-beaters, poachers, &c.," had been announced to "give their experience," and the result of the extraordinary concentration of talent, or rather character, had been crowded houses. The walls of the town were placarded with the announcement that on an appointed night, "Harvey Teasdale," the converted clown, would publicly destroy his stage dresses, the manuscript plays and music, and his pantomime tricks and books. The hall was crowded to excess in every part. The business of the evening

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commenced by a hymn, sung with extraordinary gusto by the large audience. Prayer by a member of the band followed, and upon the chairman announcing an address by another member, great uproar and cries for "Harvey" followed. After silence was procured, the address was given, but was listened to very impatiently. At its conclusion, Harvey Teasdale came to the front of the platform, and was greeted with loud cheers, and those peculiar whistles and calls which must have been familiar to him in his theatrical days. These, however, were stopped by one of the leaders announcing that that was a "religious service." Teasdale produced a bag containing his "properties." He announced that Mr. Edward Lauri, clown at the Surrey Theatre, had kindly consented to be present, and see that all were destroyed, and that the properties and books were real—and this statement appeared very satisfactory to the audience, who greeted Mr. Lauri with a hearty cheer. The work of demolition then commenced, Teasdale producing a dress which he said belonged to the "Dumb Man of Manchester," and handing it over to the brethren behind, who, with large shears and knives quickly destroyed it. The dresses of "Scaramouch," and other favourite characters of Teasdale, shared the same fate; while the motley garb of the clown, with the cap which "had gone through the clock face for the last time," were speedily reduced to shreds. The manuscript plays followed, each being handed to Mr. Lauri first for examination, and Teasdale explaining the various pieces, and relating some anecdote connected with them. Mr. Lauri stated that all the pieces had been offered to him for £2. 10s., but that they had then been refused to him. He was in Leeds that afternoon, and there he heard that Teasdale had done the same things there, and so he had come down to see. This statement created some laughter, and provoked from Teasdale the remark that he had enemies in Leeds. The last property to be destroyed was the "monkey," and the audience were requested "not to be frightened," although it was "very hideous." A large stuffed figure was then brought on. It was the monkey dress of Teasdale, stuffed with shavings, "to give the people an idea of Harvey Teasdale as he was;" and no sooner was it brought upon the platform than it was seized and literally dragged to pieces by the enthusiastic band, amid great uproar, mingled with shouts of "Hallelujah." This concluded the principal part of the business, and a hymn was given out. The attempt to sing was, however,

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a failure, and it was abandoned at the end of the first verse. An address of an unusually florid and frantic style from a converted prize-fighter and nigger minstrel followed, after which the musical disposition of the audience was again tested, and this time with greater success. Various other addresses and hymns followed, and the proceedings, which were of the most extraordinary character, were concluded about ten o'clock.

A very interesting number of letters appeared in the "*Times*," at this period relating to longevity, amongst which was the following :—Whatever may have been the age of Henry Jenkins when he died, there can be no question that he was—and with reason—supposed to be fully 169. Dying on the 6th of November, 1670, a monument was erected, and, I believe, still exists, in the church of Bolton-upon-Swale, the tablet having the following epitaph, said to have been composed by a Dr. Chapman :—

"Blush not, marble, to rescue from oblivion the memory of HENRY JENKINS, a person obscure in birth, but of a life truly memorable ; for he was enriched with the goods of nature, if not of fortune, and happy in the duration, if not in the variety, of his enjoyments ; and though the partial world despised and disregarded his low and humble state, the equal eye of providence beheld and blessed it with a patriarch's health and length of days ; to teach mistaken man these blessings are entailed on temperance, a life of labour, and a mind at ease."

The following will also be found interesting :—The oldest Yorkshireman of whom we have any record, is Henry Jenkins ; some say the oldest Englishman ; others, the oldest man in the world since the days of the Hebrew patriarchs. He was born at Ellerton-upon-Swale, a small village in the North Riding of this county, one mile from Catterick, and six from Richmond, in the year 1500, and the Parish Register of Bolton-upon-Swale, records his death, December 9th, 1670 ; thus showing that he had completed his 169th year. The proofs on which the great age of Jenkins rest have been examined and sifted with the greatest severity and care ; in order, if possible, to detect the slightest fallacy : but the fact appears to be established beyond the reach of any reasonable doubt. Belonging to an humble station in society, but few events of his life are recorded, beyond his extraordinary longevity. His youth was passed in the laborious employments of agriculture ; afterwards he became butler to the Lord Conyers, of Hornby Castle ; in his old age, he used to earn a livelihood by thatching houses, and fishing in the

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river. The earliest, and most reliable account of Jenkins, is given by Mrs. Anne Savile, daughter of John Savile, Esq., of Methley, ancestor of the Earls of Mexborough, a lady whose testimony may be considered as above suspicion, in a letter to Dr. Tancred Robinson, F.R.S., published in the transactions of the Royal Society: This lady says, "When I first came to live at Bolton, it was told me that there lived in that parish, a man near one hundred and fifty years old; that he had sworn as a witness in a case at York, to one hundred and twenty years, which the judge reproving him for, he said, he was butler at that time to Lord Conyers, and they told me it was reported his name was found in some old register of the Lord Conyers' menial servants. Being one day in my sister's kitchen, Henry Jenkins coming in to beg an alms, I had a mind to examine him; I told him he was an old man, who must soon expect to give an account to God of all he did or said; and I desired him to tell me, very truly, how old he was; on which he paused a little, and then said to the best of his remembrance he was about one hundred and sixty-two, or one hundred and sixty-three. I asked him what kings he remembered? He said Henry VIII. I asked him what public thing he could longest remember? He said Flodden Field. I asked him whether the King was there? He said no; he was in France, and the Earl of Surrey was General. I asked him how old he might be then? He said between ten and twelve; 'for,' says he, 'I was sent to Northallerton with a horse-load of arrows; but they sent a bigger boy from thence to the army with them.' I thought by these marks, I might find something in histories; and looking into an old chronicle, I found that Flodden Field was about one hundred and fifty-two years before, so that if he was ten or eleven years old he must be one hundred and sixty-two or one hundred and sixty-three, as he said, when I examined him. I found that bows and arrows were then used, and that the Earl he named was then General, and that King Henry VIII. was then at Tournay: so that I don't know what to answer to the consistencies of these things, for Henry Jenkins was a poor man, and could neither write nor read. There were also four or five in the same parish that were reputed, all of them, to be one hundred years old, or within two or three years of it, and they all said he was an elderly man ever since they knew him, for he was born in another parish, and before any register was in churches, as it is said. He told me then, too, that he

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was butler to the Lord Conyers, and remembered the Abbot of Fountains' Abbey very well, who used to drink a glass with his lord heartily ; and that the dissolution of the Monasteries he well remembered.—ANN SAVILE.”—The following remarks are from the pen of Dr. Tancred Robinson, physician to King George I. :—“This Henry Jenkins died December 8th, 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale. The battle of Flodden Field was fought on the 19th of September, 1513. Henry Jenkins was twelve years old when Flodden Field was fought ; so that he lived one hundred and sixty-nine years. Old Parr lived one hundred and fifty-two years and nine months ; so that Henry Jenkins outlived him, by computation, sixteen years, and was the oldest man born on the ruins of the postdiluvian world. This Henry Jenkins, in the last century of his life, was a fisherman, and used to wade in the streams. His diet was coarse and sour ; but, towards the latter end of his days, he begged up and down. He was sworn in Chancery, and other Courts, to above one hundred and forty years' memory, and was often at the assizes at York, whither he generally went afoot ; and I have heard some of the country gentlemen affirm that he frequently swam in the rivers after he was past the age of one hundred years.”

2nd. G. S. Beecroft, Esq., one of the Parliamentary representatives of the borough of Leeds, was entertained at dinner by the Leeds Working Men's Conservative Association, in the New Corn Exchange. About 600 were present. The chair was occupied by Mr. Councillor Middleton, the President of the Association ; and among the company were Colonel Edwards, M.P., Mr. W. B. Ferrand, M.P., Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P., S. G. L. Fox, Esq., Messrs. J. M. Sagar-Musgrave, E. Irwin, J. Ellershaw, Councillors Price, Wright, Eagland, Dufton, Freeman, Green, Wray, Hutchinson, Swale, Turton, Rev. W. L. Howarth, Messrs. Bond, C. Kemplay, Stables, Cariss, J. Rhodes, L. Hicks, T. Markland. The vice-presidents were Mr. N. Jowett, Mr. J. Woodhouse, and Mr. J. Carr. A letter was received from Major Waterhouse, M.P., regretting his inability, owing to illness, to be present. The usual loyal toasts were given by the Chairman, and drunk with enthusiasm. The toast of the “Army, Navy, Yeomanry, and Volunteers” was given by Mr. N. Jowett, and Colonel Edwards responded. Mr. E. Bond proposed “The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese,” Mr. Powell, M.P., responded ; the chairman proposed

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the toast of the evening, "Mr. Beecroft's health" which was drunk with the greatest enthusiasm, after which the Hon. Member made a very excellent speech. Mr. Batley, Mr. Ellershaw, Mr. Ferrand, Mr. Councillor Eagland, Mr. S. G. L. Fox, and others proposed and responded to toasts, and took part in the proceedings.

There was a frightful catastrophe at Dundee this evening. A crowd of people had assembled at the top of a flight of steps leading to a Music Hall, the entrance to which was down some steps, when those behind pushed those in front forward, until large numbers fell down and twenty persons were literally suffocated, and several others seriously injured.

A number of the members of the Cemetery road Congregational Church, Sheffield, assembled and took tea together. After the tables were cleared the chair was taken by M. W. Bissett, one of the deacons of the church, who briefly opened the proceedings. Mr. Walter Elliott, on behalf of the congregation, presented the Rev. Brewin Grant, the minister of the church, with a very beautiful family Bible, and he was followed by Mr. W. Shirlcliffe, who presented from the same source a purse containing eighty guineas. Both gentlemen accompanied the presents with appropriate remarks, in which the services rendered by Mr. Grant to the congregation were referred to. The Bible contained the following inscription, beautifully engrossed by Mr. Taylor :—

"This Bible, with a purse containing eighty guineas, is presented to the Rev. Brewin Grant, B.A., by the congregation worshipping in the Cemetery road Congregational Church, Sheffield, as a mark of their sincere regard, and in acknowledgement of their appreciation of his labours among them as their pastor, and for his earnest and fearless advocacy and defence of truth, as it is in Jesus. January 2nd, 1865."

The Rev. gentleman acknowledged the kindness which had prompted the presentation, and expressed the very great pleasure with which he received it as a token that his services were appreciated.—In the course of a very lengthy address he referred to his connection with the church, and the encouragement he had always experienced at the hands of the members. Addresses from the Chairman and several members of the church followed.

4th. A meeting to inaugurate a Reform Association at Bramley, took place this evening. Mr. Councillor Addyman presided, and addresses were delivered by Mr.

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Baines, M.P., Mr. Kell, and Mr. A. Illingworth, of Bradford, and other gentlemen.

The fight for the championship between Marsden and Wormald, came off near Horley, on the London and Brighton line of railway. The contest lasted exactly thirty-seven minutes, during which eighteen rounds were fought. In the thirteenth round Marsden was terribly punished, and in the fourteenth he was struck down like an ox. Four times more he faced his opponent only to be struck heavily down, and just as he was coming up for the nineteenth round, the sponge was thrown up by one of his seconds, and Wormald was declared the winner. Marsden was severely beaten, but Wormald walked away apparently unhurt; a slightly swollen black eye being the only mark on his face. At the commencement of the fight the odds were six to four on Marsden.

A strike took place among the building trades of the Midland Counties, caused by the workmen refusing to submit to a discharge note which the master builders sought to establish. The masters soon, however, gave way, and the men resumed work.

6th. Mr. Ferrand, M.P., in a letter to the Secretary of State, again called attention to the alleged dangerous state of the Doe Park Reservoir, near Bradford.

7th. For many years the low woollen goods manufactured in the Halifax district had been taken to Rochdale for sale, but an effort, which promises to be very successful, was recently made to establish a woollen market in the centre of the district. On this day, Saturday, the first market was held in the Piece Hall, and was highly encouraging to the promoters of the change, and the principal merchants afterwards celebrated the occasion by dining together, under the presidency of Mr. John Crossley.

After the parade at the depôt of the Sheffield Artillery Volunteers, this evening, the members of No. 1 Battery took the opportunity of showing their respect for their Captain, and their gratitude for his endeavours to serve the Volunteer cause in Sheffield, by presenting him with a handsome silver salver. The presentation was made on behalf of the battery by Sergeant-major Brown. The salver was manufactured by Messrs. H. Wilkinson and Co., and is beautifully engraved with an elaborate device, designed by Gunner Theophilus Smith, containing the badge of the corps in the centre, surmounted by a crown, and accompanied by the Sheffield and the Cutlers' arms; beneath

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is Captain Hunter's monogram, around which are arranged ribbons bearing the various volunteer mottoes. The device is surrounded by the following inscription :—

"Presented to Captain Michael Hunter by the Members of No. 1 Battery, Sheffield Artillery Volunteers, as a mark of their esteem and confidence."

9th. The matriculation examination for the University of London commenced in the Town Hall, Leeds. By the courtesy of the authorities very excellent accommodation was provided in the barristers' robing rooms, formerly the refreshment rooms, adjoining the Victoria Hall. The University was represented by the Rev. Philip Smith, B.A., author of "The History of the World," and other historical works, and the arrangements were under the management of the West Riding Educational Board.

Mr. Elihu Burritt, the self-taught blacksmith, was appointed United States Consul at Birmingham.

A meeting, in connexion with the society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, was held in the Leeds Town Hall. There was a large attendance; the chair was occupied by the Bishop of Ripon, and speeches were made by Vice Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, the Rev. C. J. Vaughan, D.D., Vicar of Doncaster, Dr. Atlay, Vicar of Leeds, and others.

10th. Mr. Forster, M.P., addressed his constituents in St. George's Hall, Bradford, "On Home and Foreign Politics." There was a large attendance.

This morning a sad calamity happened to a man named Jesse Ratcliffe, of Bowling Back-lane, a waggoner in the employment of Messrs. Thorpe, Terry, and Schofield, timber merchants, Bradford, whilst attempting to cross the River Wharfe, then somewhat swollen, at Dentonford, a little above Burley, near Otley, with an empty wood waggon, drawn by two horses. Ratcliffe, at the time of the accident, was riding on the first horse, and when nearly across the river, towards the Denton side, the waggon was upset by the current, which, at this point, was very strong, and the poor fellow, unfortunately becoming entangled in the harness, was drowned, along with both the horses. Two young men from Bradford, named Thomas Curtis and Benjamin Clough, who were in the front part of the waggon at the time of the occurrence, had a very narrow escape from a similar fate. The deceased, who was thirty-eight years of age, and leaves a widow and four children, had been cautioned just before

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by another waggoner in the employment of the same firm against attempting to cross the ford ; owing to the swollen state of the river, but unhappily he refused to listen to the advice. Mr. W. E. Forster, M.P., who resides in the locality, assisted by some of his workpeople, made the most praiseworthy exertions to recover the body of Ratcliffe (which was done shortly afterwards), and that, in his anxiety to effect that laudable object, the Hon. Gentleman incurred no small risk, having been at one time, it is said, submerged to the neck.

Richard Barrow, Esq., of Ringwood Hall, Staveley, one of the largest coal owners in the United Kingdom, died very suddenly. The deceased gentleman died in London about half-past six o'clock this evening, of disease of the heart. He was 77 years of age. The nearest relatives of the deceased were Mr. W. H. Barrow, M.P. for South Notts, his brother, and Mrs. Boyer, of Chesterfield, his niece. Mr. Barrow employed upwards of 4000 men, and possessed most extensive works at Staveley, Chesterfield, &c. ; but a short time before his death he transferred his coal and ironstone property to a limited liability company, chiefly composed of Manchester men. He, however, retained a large interest in the company, and accepted the post of chief managing director, and we can safely say that his loss would be most deeply regretted by every shareholder in the company and every individual in the district. The sad news was received in Chesterfield and Staveley on the following morning, and excited universal and deep-felt regret. Scarcely was there a person with whom his cheerful face and kindly demeanour was not familiar, and a more genuine and popular sorrow had seldom been seen. The news of his death was quite unexpected, although it was known among a few that he had had two or three slight attacks. At the time of his death he was going to spend the evening at a friend's house. Feeling ill, he ordered his coachman to drive faster, but had scarcely reached his friend's residence and entered the house when he expired in a chair.

At the Halifax Town Hall, the Rev. Jas. Hope, incumbent of Holy Trinity Church, Harrison Road, Halifax, was summoned before the Bench on the charge of having interred the body of Mrs. Jemima Parrott, in Holy Trinity Church graveyard, contrary to an order in council, on the 7th December last. The information had been laid under the Acts 18 and 19 Vic., chap. 28, sec. 2, by the Corporation, on behalf of which the Town Clerk conducted the

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case. The Town Clerk explained that on the 2nd December, 1857, an order in council was received respecting the closing of several burial grounds in Halifax, except under certain specified circumstances, and that of Holy Trinity Church was among the number. That order was confirmed by another similar authority, dated 3rd February, 1858. The exceptions to the entire closing of Holy Trinity Church-yard were in the case of interments in vaults of husbands, wives, parents, unmarried children, brothers and sisters, of persons already interred. The Sanitary Committee of the Halifax Corporation being informed of the intended interment of Mrs. Parrott, wife of Captain Parrott, in the Surrey Militia, in Holy Trinity Church burial-ground, the nuisance inspector was instructed to wait upon the Rev. Mr. Hope and tell him that such interment would be illegal, and to make observations. On behalf of the information it was contended that Mrs. Parrott's burial could not be legal, for her husband was living, and though she was buried in the family vault of her father, Mr. John Haigh, of Saville Hall, Halifax, she was not entitled to the privilege, because she was not an unmarried child. In reference to the last point it was urged in defence that Mrs. Parrott had not lived with her husband for a long time, that in fact they had separated under deed, and Mr. Haigh, her father, with whom she had resided, was of opinion that the spirit of the order in council would allow the interment, though there appeared a technical objection in the letter. The Rev. Mr. Hope also urged that he was not waited upon by the nuisance inspector in reference to the interment until the funeral was about to leave the house, and the death had occurred seven days previously. He did not see any alternative but to proceed with the ceremony. Then, again, there were other coffins in the vault, and neither himself nor the sexton knew whether they did not contain the remains of a brother or sister of the deceased lady. The Bench offered to adjourn the case if Mr. Hope wished to make further inquiry in that direction, but Mr. Hope said he would leave the matter in the hands of the bench. The Town Clerk said the Corporation did not wish to deal harshly with the defendant, but to maintain the force of the orders in council. He, however, had no instructions to withdraw the information on payment of costs. Mr. Hope said he did not ask for the information to be withdrawn. He left the case in the hands of the Bench to fine him or not. The Corporation, by closing the grave-yard of Holy Trinity Church, had

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sealed at least a thousand graves, and his loss in fees was £40 a year. Ultimately the Bench imposed a penalty of 5s., and the costs 11s. 6d.

11th. The call of £70 per share recently made by the Official Liquidator of the Leeds Banking Company was to be paid this day. In the Vice-Chancellor's Court on the day previous, an application was made to strike off from the list of contributories the name of the Rev. B. Firth, of Great Horton, near Bradford, on the ground that he had been induced to become a shareholder in March last, by false representations as to the position of the Bank. The Chief Clerk, however, refused the application, and granted the costs of the Official Liquidator. Mr. Denton, who represented Mr. Turquand, stated that £75,000 belonging to the Leeds Banking Company was deposited in the Bank of England, and it was probable that by the payment of the call the amount would be increased in a day or two to £200,000.

News arrived at Liverpool of the foundering, on the 22nd of last month, of the steamer North American, and the loss of 197 lives.

Mr. W. L. Raymond, was appointed consul at Leeds for the United States of America.

12th. The town Council at Hull, decided to apply the public house closing act to that town, by forty-five votes against four.

Kohl, the murderer of John Furhop, in the Plaistow Marshes, near London, was found guilty of wilful murder, and sentenced to death.

The Leeds Sanitary Association was formed.

Explosion of gas at Armley Gaol, near Leeds, by which two or three persons were seriously injured.

The Council of the Sheffield School of Art assembled in the institution for the purpose of presenting to Benjamin Wightman, Esq., the honorary secretary, a mark of their appreciation of his services. The testimonial consisted of a very elegant silver tea and coffee service, the principal articles bearing the following inscription :—

“Presented to Benjamin Wightman, Esq., by the Council of the Sheffield School of Art, in acknowledgment of his long and valuable services as honorary secretary.”

13th. The Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, was completely destroyed by fire, and the walls fell through the roof of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel, doing serious damage to that building; six lives were lost, including the Dean of Guild. Mr. Lorrimer

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14th. A locomotive boiler burst at the works of the Great Northern Railway Company, at Peterboro', which destroyed the shed, and buried twelve men in the ruins.

The steamer *Lelia*, manned by fifty men, left Liverpool this morning to run the blockade of Wilmington, *via* Bermuda, and during a fearful gale this night, she foundered off the north west lighthouse, and forty-four of her crew were drowned, and No. 1 lifeboat which went to the rescue, was capsized between the lighthouse and the Fairway-buoy, and seven of the brave men were drowned.

A fatal quarrel between two men named James Oakes and George Moody, of Hunslet, near Leeds, proved fatal to the latter. The men had been drinking together, and Oakes seized a poker, with which he struck Moody so violently, that he died almost instantly.

The metropolis and other parts were visited with a strong gale, the force of the wind being greater than at any period since the wreck of the Royal Charter. In London, a large chimney was blown down, and fell upon a lodging house, in which thirty or forty persons were living, severely injuring a large number of them. The lifeboat at Holyhead, during the gale was capsized, and four of her crew drowned.

15th. The ship *Ellen Sophia*, bound from Demerara to Liverpool, was totally lost, with all her crew, off Dingle Head, near Cork. Among other disasters to Liverpool Shipping about the same time, was the wreck of the *Behera* and the *Powerful*, with a sacrifice of 37 lives ; and the loss of the steamer *Columbia* and 34 of her crew.

16th. A deputation of clerks and workmen of Messrs. B. Vickers and Co., Atlas Brass Works, Sheffield, waited upon their cashier, Mr. S. L. Levick, at his residence, Olive Villa, Upperthorpe, to present him with an ornament, consisting of an elaborate gilt stag, mounted, with a suitable inscription on silver shield, as a token of respect. Mr. Siddall, in making the presentation, spoke in complimentary terms of the urbanity of Mr. Levick, and his attention to business, and expressed the heartiest good wishes for his future welfare. Mr. Levick, in reply, said it was now eleven years since he first entered the establishment as a junior clerk, and had great cause to be thankful to find himself gradually advanced to the position of cashier and confidential clerk. He was glad to find that the workmen had appreciated his efforts to serve them while considering it his first duty to be just to his employers. Thanking the workmen for their kindness, he hoped that he should re-

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tain their confidence. After the presentation, the deputation, with a few friends, were invited to partake of a luncheon, and a few hours were spent in a very agreeable manner.

17th. A banquet was given in the Music Hall, Leeds, under the auspices of the United Kingdom Alliance. There was a crowded and enthusiastic audience. The chair was occupied by Mr. Councillor Tatham. Able speeches were delivered by Sir R. Briscoe, Mr. Lawson, M.P., Mr. Pope, Dr. Lees, Mr. Raper, and others, and resolutions were adopted pledging the meeting to support the principles, and declaring that the permissive bill was entitled to the especial attention of municipal voters.

A presentation was made to Mr. C. Cocker, of Wakefield, woolstapler, by his friends, the fellmongers and farmers of Derbyshire and South Yorkshire. The testimonial consisted of an elegant tea and coffee service and cruet stand, bearing a suitable inscription, and was presented at the Pack Horse Inn, Snig hill, Sheffield, where a substantial dinner was provided by the landlord, Mr. Toplis. After dinner, the chair was taken (by request) by Mr. George Mills, who, in making the presentation, expressed his appreciation of the straightforward and honest manner in which Mr. Cocker had invariably conducted his business. Mr. Cocker thanked the subscribers for their handsome gift, and said that he should always regard it with feelings of pride and gratitude.

19th. A numerously attended meeting of the clergy and laity of Sheffield was held this day, in the Church Institute, St. James' Street, to organise a movement for the erection of additional churches in the town. The Archbishop of York occupied the chair. An influential committee was appointed, and more than £10,000 was subscribed in the room.

20th. This morning, Mr. Bolland Dickinson, of Swinsty, Clifton, near Otley, left home with his dog on a sporting excursion. As he did not return within reasonable time, a search was instituted, and he was found lying dead in a wood belonging to the Rev. Godfrey Wright—both barrels of his gun having been by some means discharged and the contents lodged in his body. The dog was still by his side.

21st. The Huddersfield libel case—*Crossland v. Woodhead*—was again before the Court of Exchequer this day, when a rule was granted calling upon the defendant to show cause why he refused to sign and publish the apology agreed to by his solicitor at the recent trial.

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The foundation stone of a new Baptist Chapel was laid at Shipley, this day, by Thomas Aked, Esq., in the presence of a large assembly. The church and congregation worshipping in the Baptist Chapel at Shipley are carrying out the object, and had already subscribed largely thereto. The subscriptions at this time included a donation of £500 by Mr. Aked. The chapel will be built from the designs of Mr. Jackson, architect, of Bradford, at an estimated cost, including the land, of £5000. The site of the chapel is at the bottom of Church Lane, Shipley. The building will be 99 feet in length, by 36 feet in breadth. There will be galleries on two sides of the chapel and at one end, and sitting-room will be afforded for a thousand worshippers. The seats will be formed of open pews. The ceiling will be in the pentagon form, divided into panels, and will have in the centre sun or starlights for the purpose of lighting up the interior. The style of architecture will be Gothic, simply treated. The principal elevation, of chaste design, will be pierced with three doorways; one in the centre leading to the body of the chapel, and one on each side leading to the galleries. Over the principal entrance will be a four-lighted window, with tracery head, and filled with tinted-glass. Each staircase will have a two-lighted tracery headed window. The basement story beneath the chapel will be schools, which will include schools for boys, for girls, and for infants, and four class-rooms. There will be separate entrances to each school.

23rd. A very singular and melancholy accident occurred on the York and Market Weighton Railway, at the Stamford Bridge Station, this evening, whereby two boys lost their lives, a third was seriously injured, and a fourth more or less so. There was a luggage train from Market Weighton to York, due at Stamford Bridge Station about six o'clock, and shortly after a passenger train proceeding in the same direction. To allow the quicker train to pass on its route, it was the practice to shunt the luggage train into a siding alongside a stone landing leading to some cattle docks. It is necessary to observe that this stone landing is on a level with the floors of the trucks, but of course is much higher than what is termed the footboard of the guard's van. It also appeared that for some weeks, nay, months previous, several youths from the adjoining town of Stamford Bridge, had congregated at the station, and there, watching their opportunity, they had got on to the trucks, and so had a "ride" during the process of

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shunting. This evening, when the goods train arrived, four youths, named Glossop, Wade, Twineham, and Clark, seized the opportunity, and, notwithstanding repeated threats and warnings, they all sat themselves down on the footboard of the guard's van. When the train moved on of course the legs of the unfortunate youths became fastened between the cattle dock landing and the footboard of the van. Two of them no doubt had their legs broken in a moment, and being dragged underneath, were run over by all the carriages. One of the others saved himself from certain death by clinging to some railings, while the fourth, being at the end of the footboard furthest from the wall, was knocked off and his life saved. The latter told his father, who was a porter at the station, what had occurred, and he and the station master picked up the mangled corpses of the two boys, and had them conveyed to a public-house at Stamford Bridge. The names of the two who were killed were Tom Glossop, aged ten years, son of the landlord of the Bay Horse, Stamford Bridge; John Wade, also about ten years of age, son of a labourer, of the above place. The third boy, George Twineham, the son of a bricklayer, of the place mentioned, was very seriously crushed about his loins, and was not expected to recover. James Clark, about nine years of age, was the one who so narrowly escaped. He was the son of a porter at the station, and was enticed by the other boys to have a ride. His clothes were nearly all torn off his back, but he fortunately escaped with some rough bruises. It will be seen from the above fact that no one but the boys was to blame for this singular and calamitous event. An inquest was held on the bodies of the two boys, and a verdict of accidental death was returned.

A most melancholy accident occurred on the ice, near Leeds, this evening, resulting in the loss of two lives. The frost for two or three preceding days had been very severe, and in the course of this day a large number of persons ventured upon the ice at Mr. Cooper's pond, better known as "Benyon's pond," in the grounds of Gledhow Hall. Early in the afternoon the number had increased to probably 150 persons, but when it became dusk a very small number remained. The ice was thin in some places and even broken, especially in the middle of the pond, but portions of it were undoubtedly safe and fit for use. The pond is about 200 yards in length, somewhat pear, or rather wedge-shaped, and lies east and west. At the narrow or west end is the inlet; the depth here is shallow,

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gradually increasing to the opposite end, where it is dammed up right across, and where the depth is from 14 to 16 feet. At the south-east corner of the embankment is the outlet, and at the north-east corner is a drain which receives the rain fall from the hills. The water in the neighbourhood of this drain being kept in motion would be long in freezing, and the neighbourhood of the trees would be a further protection from the frost, so that the ice here was thin and dangerous. Still, every part of the pond, except the middle, had been skated over in the course of the afternoon; and no misfortune had occurred up to a quarter to five. At that time a young medical student named Broughton was skating and pushing a chair before him on which was seated Miss Bulmer, a daughter of Mr. Bulmer, surgeon, of Leeds, and after two or three turns in various directions, they passed over near the north-east corner, which, although it had previously borne a similar weight, being in fact in the regular skating track, now gave way, and both of them were instantly in the water. Two gentlemen hastened to render assistance, though the skaters had been leaving very rapidly as it grew dusk, and very few now remained. Mr. Osmond Rhodes, jun., came round by the bank and attempted to reach them from the north side, when the ice almost immediately broke, but he was fortunately got out. Mr. Lyndon Smith made directly for the place where the lady and gentleman had disappeared. He was seen to come close up, holding out his stick towards Miss Bulmer, when the ice on which he was standing broke in, and he also was struggling for his life,—or rather for two lives, for he was seen striking the water with one hand only, as though the other was not free. This was observed for several minutes, and had there been a rope, or a ladder, or a pole at hand, there is no doubt that both might have been saved. The probability is that having grasped the young lady he would not be able to extricate himself, and that the weight of her clothes, and his own, dragged both of them down. This agreed with the finding of the bodies close together, and it accounts for what was otherwise most strange. For the younger Mr. Broughton was seven or eight minutes in the water at least, and yet was saved, while Mr. Smith fell in after him, and yet had disappeared before the elder Mr. Broughton came up, which was about five minutes after the accident. Mr. Smith was not a swimmer, but he was no stranger to the water, and was likely to make a longer struggle than three or four minutes. Meanwhile

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Mr. Broughton found himself in deep water, but kept himself up as well as he was able. His brother was at the other end of the pond, and did not know what had taken place; but seeing the ice deserted he became alarmed, and after receiving no answer to his calls, he hurried to the spot, where at first nothing was to be seen. A hand being held up from the water he reached out his stick, but the moment it was grasped the ice broke under him, and he was thrown into the water, still retaining his hold of the stick. After several efforts he succeeded in getting upon the ice, dragging out also his brother who was completely exhausted, and had a most narrow escape. Strange to relate, neither of them was aware until then who the other was, and in all respects it was a most fortunate and happy rescue. A rope had been got as quickly as possible, and Mr. Naylor, of Moortown, instantly stripped off part of his clothing, and swam to the place, making what search was possible, but without success. It was not until nearly two hours after the accident, by means of a boat cut out of the ice with much labour, that the bodies were found close by each other. The accident cast quite a gloom over the town, and the utmost sympathy was manifested for the respective families. The loss of Mr. Smith, especially, was deplored in all quarters. He was in every respect an accomplished man, and was known throughout a very wide circle. He was well known as an amateur photographer, and indeed in 1859 he took the silver medal of the Scottish Society, offered for the premier picture of all England. He was a good photographer because he was a good chemist, and went to the root and foundation of the art. In the case of a temporary failure he was never satisfied until he had ascertained the real cause, thus making his failures the ground-work of future successes. He was also well known in the musical world, especially as regarded organs and organ building. Here, again, another branch of study, a good working mechanical knowledge, was of the highest service to him, and enabled him in any point of controversy to speak not theoretically, but as a practical man. Whether adverse or favourable to his views, there can be but one opinion of the talent displayed in his letters, especially a recent series in the *Eccelesiologist*, which are admirable for their clearness, conciseness, and that perfect ease which shows a thorough mastery of the subject. Of his private virtues this is not the place or the time to speak. He leaves behind him only pleasant memories. He was an ornament to the Church to which

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he belonged, and a pattern of good living to all, and there are few upon whom the hand of death could fall with such awful suddenness who would be found so well prepared. He was interred in the church yard of Chapeltown. The funeral took place from the residence of the deceased gentleman, Ridge Mount, Woodhouse. The hearse was followed by four coaches containing the mourners, who were Messrs. George Smith, G. Sidney Smith, Henry Morgan, A. B. Beverley, Percy Beverley, Sam Smith, John Burrows, Charles Bousfield, J. W. Oxley, F. H. West, W. Hutchinson, and the Rev. F. Smith. Notwithstanding the coldness of the weather a considerable number of the public awaited the arrival of the procession in the church-yard. At the church door it was met by the Rev. R. Collins, the incumbent of St. Saviour's, who read the service. Of that church the deceased gentleman was a member, he had for several years taken a deep interest in it, and acted as its organist. The choir attended and sang the hymn, "Jerusalem the heavenly." The funeral arrangements were conducted by Mr. J. Wales Smith. Mr. Lyndon Smith's family have not always been unfortunate in their attempts to save life. More than a hundred years ago his great-great-uncle, Saml. Smith, crossing the bridge to his father's house, now converted into an Hotel, in Dock Street, Leeds, saw a little boy, during a flood, fall into the river on the south side, 60 or 70 yards above the bridge; he immediately threw off his hat and coat, sprung on the parapet, leaped feet first into the deep part of the stream, and rose just in time to receive the child in his arms, with whom he swam safely to shore. This would have been done in Miss Bulmer's case, by his father's descendant but for being carried under the ice.

23rd. Mrs. Blackburn, a midwife, and Mr. Edward Miller, assistant to Messrs. Pullan and Brameld, Surgeons, Hunslet, near Leeds, were committed for manslaughter, arising out of the death, after giving birth to a child, of Elizabeth Leary, of Hunslet.

24th. Mr. Leatham, M.P., addressed his constituents in the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield, on the Permissive Bill. There was a crowded audience. Mr. M. Hale, chairman of Mr. Leatham's election committee, was in the chair.

The Armenia, which left Liverpool with the African mails, wrecked at midnight on the Arkland Bank, near Dublin. The Liverpool vessel Assaye, on her voyage from Bombay, was wrecked, and the loss of cargo, &c., amounted to about £300,000.

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25th. Some months previous to this time, the Mayor of Leeds (J. D. Luccock, Esq.), also the president of the Mechanics' Institution, offered a prize of £5 for the best essay on working class dwellings in Leeds, the adjudicators being Messrs. W. B. Denison, T. Dawson, and J. Taylor. The gentleman to whom this committee awarded the prize was Mr. James Hole, author of "Light—more light," and a portion of it was read before the members of the institution. Recalling the facts collected in 1838-9-40, by Mr. Robert Baker, Mr. Hole admitted that in many respects great improvements had taken place, especially in the water supply and the sewerage of the town. He pointed out one danger which threatened our water supply. As small towns and even villages were becoming more completely drained, the rivers that furnished the water supply would become more polluted. Already, we were threatened with the whole sewage of Otley, which would be thrown into the river from which the people of Leeds obtained their water, unless means were devised to compel the people of Otley to utilise it for the benefit of the surrounding farmers. The boon to the poor of cheap water would have been greatly increased if it had been carried into each house, and if baths and washhouses had been established in the more crowded districts. Coming to a consideration of the houses themselves, he found that during the twenty years from 1841 to 1861, the number had increased rather faster than the population; so that they might say that over-crowding was not increasing, but the reverse. The inferior character of the great bulk of the dwellings was indicated in a marked degree by the very large proportion of tenements of the lower class of rentals. A recent return showed that out of 25,174 separate holdings rated for the relief of the poor, there were only 7435 the occupiers of which paid the rates; whilst for the vast proportion of 17,739 the owners were rated instead of occupiers. Mr. Hole proceeded to show by numerous instances, some of which had come under his own notice, and others of which had been reported to the public bodies of the town, the miserable accommodation provided for the poor, and the immorality which it causes, and then alluded to the efforts made by the Guardians and other bodies to remedy this state of matters. He also commented upon the many evils resulting from the system of back-to-back houses, and especially to the absence of proper sanitary arrangements. The Town Council had recently taken active and highly praiseworthy efforts to

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abate this nuisance, the extent of which could hardly be conceived by those whose experience had not brought them in contact with it ; but bad as the state of things now was, there was some satisfaction in knowing that a great improvement had taken place within the last twenty years. The mortality of Leeds was greater than that of any other large town in the West Riding, notwithstanding its healthy situation. A thousand persons die every year more than ought to die as compared with London, and the mortality appeared to be on the increase. The utter powerlessness of the working man over the construction and condition of his dwelling justified municipal interference, and the municipal power had as much right to prevent these as to insist upon their proper sewerage. He complained that the Corporation did not enforce the powers they possessed under their act of Parliament to regulate the principle upon which houses are built, and stated that notwithstanding the monstrously objectionable manner in which numbers of houses had been erected, not a single summons had been taken out during ten years for an infringement of the building regulations. At present the Council had no power to prevent the erection of back-to-back houses, but if they felt the urgency of the evil and their responsibilities, they would easily get rid of them. They had no need to wait for a new Improvement Act, as the adoption of the Local Government Act would give the necessary powers, with the inestimable privilege of making bye-laws for dealing with evils as they arose. The town of Bradford adopted the Local Government Act in 1860, and had framed laws which effectually dealt with the evils incident to the back-to-back system, and had proved completely successful. It was admitted that the operation of these bye-laws increased the cost of small houses ; but this advance was so trifling as to have no perceptible effect in preventing their erection. The Bradford Corporation had also closed the cellar dwellings, which in itself was no slight improvement. In Leeds there was no power to regulate the laying out of streets, except that the levels must be satisfactory and the width not less than ten yards. In other respects, they might be laid out in every imaginable manner, of any length and at any angle, and the result was the greatest confusion imaginable. Returning to the consideration of over-crowded dwellings, there were two ways in which the evil might be remedied—partly by prohibition, and partly by supplying the want of suitable dwellings. As to the first, it would be a valuable pro-

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vision to extend the Common Lodging-house Act to all houses under a certain rental (say £8), when occupied by more than one family. With regard to the other point, Mr. Hole alluded at some length to the experiments for supplying model cottages which had been made by gentlemen in Leeds, Halifax, and other places. He expressed his approval of these attempts, but said it would not be economical for individual working men to erect tenements singly, and either a society of gentlemen wishful to benefit the working classes must undertake it, or the working men must co-operate among themselves. He sketched a plan by which 100 wealthy men, subscribing £100 each, might erect 2000 superior cottages, and at the end of thirty years possess one house for each £5 subscribed. In conclusion, he recapitulated the measures which he believed would tend greatly to remedy the evils to which he had alluded :—1. The extension of the Common Lodging-house Act. 2. The vigorous enforcement of the powers already possessed by the Corporation and the Board of Guardians for the prevention of nuisances, &c. 3. Applying the Local Government Act, and also obtaining powers to regulate the laying out of streets, public improvements, &c. 4. The establishment of societies to assist in the erection of dwellings on sanitary principles : and 5. The erection of additional lodging-houses in different localities.—Mr. Hole announced that his essay would shortly be published, and would be illustrated by a series of engravings of Akroydon, presented by Colonel Akroyd, and of the Crossley Cottages, presented by Mr. John Crossley. Mr. Walter Smith, head-master of the Leeds School of Art, had also promised to contribute some drawings of the buildings erected in Leeds by the Model Cottage Building Society. At the close of the essay, the president (the Mayor) invited discussion, upon which Mr. Blake, Mr. C. Heaps, Mr. Dawson, Mr. F. Jackson, Mr. Carlton, Mr. Rogers, and others made remarks as to the best mode of remedying the evils referred to. A vote of thanks was awarded to the president for offering the prizes, and the proceedings then closed.

Mr. Justice Williams ceased to be a member of the Court of Common Pleas. He had chosen to go the Norfolk Circuit, but found that he was incapable of the necessary fatigue, and therefore resigned. Like the late Mr. Justice Patteson, Mr. Justice Williams was afflicted with deafness, and although his mental capacity for business was still unimpaired, he found it inconsistent with

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the strict discharge of his duty to struggle against his infirmity, which prevented him very often from correctly taking the evidence given before him. He was raised as a stuff-gownsmen to the Bench in 1846. The public by his retirement lost the services of a strictly honest and upright man, a sound lawyer, and one devoted to his office. He was valued by all the members of the Bench as a great assistance, and almost an authority in their deliberations. His kindness of disposition endeared him to all those who were in any way thrown in contact with him, and he carried into private life the sincere wishes of all his professional friends, that he might live for many years in ease and repose, and in the enjoyment of the retiring pension he so justly earned.

26th. A fire occurred at Messrs. Hirst, Brooke, and Tomlinson's, wholesale druggists, Bishopgate, Leeds, doing damage to the extent of nearly £2,000.

27th. About half-past eleven this morning, a report was circulated at Todmorden, which was too true, to the effect that a man had cut the throat of his wife. The perpetrator of the tragedy was a young man named Thomas Midgley, residing at the top of Hanging-ditch, and who had been of unsound mind for some time. This morning the neighbours hearing a noise in the house, and knowing Midgley's condition, feared that all was not right. They went to the house and found the door locked. On an entrance being effected, Midgley and his wife were found in the room, the latter being on the floor, with blood streaming from wounds in her throat. Dr. Handley was immediately sent for, but his efforts to save the life of the unfortunate woman were of no avail, death taking place in a very short time after. The wounds were three in number, one being about five inches long, severing the jugular vein. A pocket knife was found near the fender, and this, no doubt, was the weapon with which the wounds had been produced. She appeared to have made an attempt to take the knife from her husband, the flesh having been cut during the struggle from the thumb of one hand. Midgley was taken into custody, but did not appear in the least concerned. His hands and clothes were marked with blood. Deceased should have gone to her work at Waterside (Messrs. Fielden Bros.) this morning, at nine o'clock, but her husband refused to let her leave, and locked her in the house. Prisoner had not recently attended to his work, but his state of mind was thought to be more favourable than it was three weeks

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previous, when he made a violent assault upon his wife. From his demeanour a person would conclude that he had done the deed under some religious hallucination. The murdered woman was 31, and Midgley 30 years of age.

30th. A meeting of a highly interesting character was held this day, at the Queen's Hotel, Leeds, for the purpose of presenting a testimonial, accompanied by an address, to Dr. W. S. Craig—subscribed for by his former patients and friends in Leeds. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Jowitt, and there were also present Dr. Evans, of Bradford; Dr. Pope, of York; Dr. Cameron, of Huddersfield; and Dr. Clare, of Leeds. The gentlemen appointed by the subscribers to present the testimonial were Mr. Samuel Hick, Mr. John North, Mr. John Iredale, Mr. John Thompson, and Mr. Walter Smith. The testimonial consisted of a handsome clock in black marble case, with bronze finishings, surmounted by a bronze statuette, the whole mounted on an oak cabinet, containing a complete and choice collection of surgical and other instruments. The deputation, headed by the chairman, expressed to Dr. Craig the general feeling of regret among his patients and friends at his leaving Leeds. The medical gentlemen present bore unanimous and unqualified testimony to the rare ability of Dr. Craig, which was corroborated by the practical testimony of all the gentlemen present.

The Huddersfield libel case—"Crosland v. Woodhead"—was again before the Court of Exchequer, on an application on the part of the plaintiff for a rule to call upon the defendant to sign a written apology, in terms which it was alleged had been arranged at the recent trial before the Court. The case was adjourned until the following term, with liberty to file certain affidavits.

The Surrey Theatre, in the Blackfriars-road, London, the favourite theatre on the south side of the Thames, was at a late hour this night totally destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at £12,000.

31st. A very large meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds, presided over by the Mayor, was held in the Victoria Hall, to consider the question of Parliamentary Reform. Among the speakers were Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Forster, M.P., and Viscount Amberley, eldest son of Earl Russell.

The Ragged School, which had been erected in Rebecca Street, Westgate, Bradford, in lieu of the one previously rented in Cropper Lane, was opened this day. The rooms

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were first thrown open to public inspection ; and tea for the scholars, 230 in number, was provided at the expense of the Mayor. A meeting was afterwards held, and brief addresses delivered by the Rev. Dr. Godwin, the Mayor, Mr. John Rand, the Vicar, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, and others. In the course of the proceedings a distribution was made to the children, of articles of clothing, and also of toys and fruit from a Christmas tree. The new building is of a plain substantial description, its few ornamental features being Gothic in design. The basement floor contains dining-room, cooking kitchen, and bath-room. Above are school-rooms for boys, girls, and infants ; and on the top floor are three dormitories, capable of accommodating about forty inmates. A comfortable house for the master forms part of the block. The cost of land and buildings exceeded £2700. Messrs. Knowles and Wilcock were the architects.

Shipping disasters continued to be daily reported. Amongst the last casualties were the loss of the Leith screw steamer Volunteer, off Filey, and the wreck of the Earl Percy steamer, at the mouth of the Tyne. The latter was on her voyage from Hamburg to Newcastle, and ran ashore near the spot where the Stanley was previously wrecked. Her passengers and crew were saved, as were also the crew of the Volunteer. To these disasters were added the loss of the screw steamer Askalon, which left Liverpool on the 5th instant for Jamaica. Happily, in this case, as in the others already mentioned, no life was lost ; but the Askalon and her cargo were valued at £100,000. The Askalon was wholly insured in Liverpool.

In consequence of a storm happening at Filey at the time of a "new moon," which brought a heavy sea into the Bay, the tide, which was unusually high, washed over the stone wall, dashed across the carriage road, and up to the steps of the Baths and Saloon, tearing up a "large square," formed of huge stones, and part of the sloping breakwater in front of the property of Mr. John Unett, of Birmingham, making a complete bay into the cliff opposite to Mr. Graburn's. To the north of the town thousands of tons of earth had fallen. The breaking up of the frost, no doubt, greatly assisted in the ravages that had been made.

A snow storm in Scotland, this day, was stated to have been the most severe known for the last forty years. It appeared to have extended over the whole of the country, and several of the railways were completely blocked up.

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On the route between Edinburgh and Galashiels, and on the Perth and Inverness line, several of the trains were snowed up and detained for many hours. The passengers were seriously inconvenienced, but there were fortunately no accidents.

February 1st. The new branch of the North-Eastern Railway between Arthington and Otley was opened this day for passenger traffic. The line, which is four miles long, runs along the valley of the Wharfe, and easy access is now obtained to the beauties of Wharfedale and to the salubrious neighbourhood of Ben Rhydding. There is only one station on the branch, viz., at Pool, and as no engineering difficulties had to be contended against in the construction of the line, the cost has been moderate. The first train left the Wellington Station this morning at 7 a.m., accompanied by Mr. Usher, the local superintendent. Arthington was reached at 7.26 and Otley at 7.38. A large number of persons were assembled along the line, and heartily cheered the train as it passed along. At Otley, several hundreds of people were collected at the station, and as the carriages drew up, a band of music, which the inhabitants had hired for the occasion, struck up "See the conquering hero comes." A merry peal was rung on the parish church bells; flags and streamers flaunted gaily from the houses of several of the inhabitants, and most of the places of business in the town were closed in honour of the event. A dinner, to which about eighty sat down, was provided by the contractor for the railway at the White Horse hotel; and a subscription ball, which was well attended, took place in a large room near the Bank, in the evening. In consequence of the long tunnel on the main line at Arthington, the company had previously resolved to introduce gas into all the carriages, and this improvement was carried out this day, most successfully. The contractor for the line was Mr. Laughton, of Newcastle; and the works were executed under the personal superintendence of Mr. Bailey, one of the contractor's partners.

The Corporation of Bradford and Messrs. Thomas and James Mawson.—Mr. Pieton, of Liverpool, awarded to each of the claimants £1,302 for their one-fourth share in part of the Old Foundry property, situate in Chapel Lane, with a right of way from Tyrrell Street, occupied by Mr. Joseph Cliffe. After deducting 10 per cent. for compulsory taking, the sum awarded was at the rate of £3. 14s. 9d. per square yard for the whole, the total quantity of ground being 1266½ square yards.

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The annual meeting of the Leeds Chamber of Commerce was attended and addressed by Sir John Ramsden, M.P., Mr. E. Baines, M.P., and Mr. G. S. Beecroft, M.P.

The famous performers, the Davenport Brothers, visited Bradford, and gave a *seance* in the Mechanics' Institute. The company was invited to select a committee to go on the platform and scrutinise all the proceedings. Mr. G. A. Smith and Mr. George Lupton were chosen, and very thoroughly they discharged their task. In the first place they examined the cabinet in which the "brothers" worked their wonders. It was apparently an ordinary oblong cupboard about six feet high with three doors in front, and set up on common tressles some two feet in height. The committee then, with common cord, proceeded to bind each "brother," which they took great pains to do effectually, but the "spirits" were too much for them. The cabinet was closed, the lights turned down, and in a few minutes, after sundry noises, first one and then the other of the mediums appeared loose from his bonds. The "brothers" were then shut up again, and on the door being opened, appeared tied, by what agency we cannot say, and, so far as the committee could detect, far more securely than before. This done, the doors were closed again and a large brass trumpet flew out of the loophole at the top, and wherever it was placed it appeared again the instant the doors were closed. Nor could the most instantaneous opening of the doors detect any release of either of the brothers. There they always sat securely fastened hand and foot. Over and over again they were tried, every time they were shut up fresh wonders were performed. Fiddles, guitars, and banjos and bells played all together; at the same time hands and arms appeared, sometimes three together, and when Mr. Lupton was allowed to get into the cabinet with them the same results followed, and he could not discover any motion on the part of the brothers. At last flour was put into the bound hands of the brothers, to prove that they did not move. The same noises and music were heard directly the doors were closed, and in a few minutes, when opened, the brothers were completely free from the cords; nor was a grain of the flour spilt from their hands. Mr. Ferguson assisted the brothers, and also made explanatory remarks. Mr. Fay, too, was present, but took no part in the first performance. The dark *seance* took place in the class-room behind the theatre. There were between twenty and thirty persons present besides the performers.

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The musical instruments were placed on a small table, at the ends of which chairs were placed for Messrs. Davenport and Fay. Mr. William Davenport and Mr. Ferguson sat with the spectators, and the gentlemen beside them held their hands whenever the light was extinguished. All being seated, and a chain being formed by joining hands, the gas was put out. Immediately, the "mediums" were tied, and during the process the cords were rustled with haste and noise. In a very short time a candle was lighted, and behold Davenport and Fay were securely tied. Out with lights and hands linked again; and then the instruments played flying about the room. Some were touched with hands, others knocked by the instruments, and a pair of spectacles were pulled off one gentleman's nose and popped into the lap of another, who was sitting at the farthest end of the room. Again the guitar, tambour, &c. were anointed with phosphescent oil, and were seen dancing and playing through the room and rising nearly to the ceiling. Next Mr. Fay's cord knots were sealed, but in an instant his coat was taken off and thrown to a distance. With similar rapidity, the coat of a gentleman in the company was put on Mr. Fay, both mediums still continuing tied. More musical thumpings followed while the mediums were being untied, and three or four of the company were getting loosely tied. So the *seance* concluded.

2nd. A meeting was held in the Philosophical Hall, Leeds, to consider the sanitary condition of that town. Mr. W. B. Denison presided, and the audience included the Mayor and a considerable number of the most influential inhabitants of the borough. The causes of the high rate of mortality in the town were discussed at great length, and many suggestions were offered, with the object of bringing about a more satisfactory state of things. Resolutions were also adopted calling the attention of the local authorities and the inhabitants generally to the fact that the official inspection of nuisances was not only inadequate, but that the powers possessed by the Corporation were not sufficient to enable that body to deal efficiently with the various evils affecting the public health, and calling upon the Town Council to appoint a body of nuisance inspectors equal to the requirements of the borough, and to go to Parliament for an Act to include all the powers that may be necessary to place Leeds on a satisfactory footing as regards the health of its inhabitants. A memorial embodying these views was adopted, for presentation to the Town

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Council ; and an association was formed to collect information bearing upon the sanitary state of the borough, and to decide what steps ought to be taken to promote an improvement of the public health. The Mayor, in the course of the discussion, expressed his gratification at the character of the meeting, and said he believed it would greatly strengthen the hands of the Corporation in any measure it might be deemed necessary to take with a view to remedy the serious evils complained of. Another topic intended for discussion by the meeting, viz., the erection of larger and more suitable dwellings for the humbler classes, was, in consequence of the prolonged discussion, postponed to a future occasion. It was gratifying to observe that public attention was being very generally directed to the importance of sanitary reform in large towns.

This day, in the Leeds Bankruptcy Court, the case of Albert Samuel Saalfeld, whose failure for a very large amount occurred shortly after that of the Leeds Banking Company, was heard before Mr. Commissioner West. The liabilities were shown by the accountant's report to amount altogether to £343,310, the assets of all kinds to £134,465, and the deficiency to £208,845. The liabilities included those on bills discounted to the extent of £227,707. Mr. Bond and Mr. Middleton, for the assignees, urged that the bankrupt's mercantile career had been so scandalous that they were entitled to ask his Honor to refuse the certificate altogether. Mr. North appeared for the other creditors. The bankrupt was defended by Mr. Lawrence, of London. His Honor took time to consider his judgment.

A great storm occurred at the Isle of Man. The sea rose to an unprecedented height. The new breakwater at Douglas, which had been for a long time in course of erection, was destroyed, involving a pecuniary loss estimated at £20,000.

4th. A very melancholy case of drowning occurred at Bradford. Some boys who were playing at knor and spell sent the knor on to a reservoir which was covered with ice. In order to recover the knor, three of them went on to the ice, which broke beneath one of them, and whilst the others were assisting him, a second fell into the water, and both were drowned before either could be rescued. The boys drowned were Thomas Robinson, and James Whitaker.

Mr. Montagu Edward Smith, Q.C., the Conservative

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member for Truro, was appointed to the puisne judgeship rendered vacant by the resignation of Mr. Justice Williams. Mr. Smith had an extensive practice both in London and on the Western Circuit, and a high reputation as a sound lawyer.

6th. The report presented at the general meeting of the shareholders of the St. George's Hall, Bradford, was put into circulation. It appeared that while the Income from all sources was £1592. 7s. 1d., the Expenditure was £1298. 14s. 6d.—the balance in favour of the Company being £293. 12s. 7d. A balance of £107. 8s. 4d. from last year had to be added to this sum, making the available surplus £401. 0s. 11d. Out of this the directors proposed to pay a dividend of 2 per cent. on the Preference Shares, which would leave a balance of £36. 0s. 11d. for future contingencies. The Expenditure was enlarged by extraordinary charges arising out of the alterations of the West Gallery and the cutting off of the rooms fronting Drake Street, which had been let to Messrs. Baxter. The directors had had under their consideration the desirability of letting the Large Hall to a permanent tenant, and asked the opinions of the shareholders on that point. The following summary of Income and Expenditure of former years may prove interesting :—

1862.....	£1835. 16s. 0d.	£1103. 15s. 5d.
1863.....	£1455. 12s. 4d.	973. 4s. 9d.
1864.....	£1559. 2s. 10d.	1233. 9s. 2d.

8th. The Leeds Town Council adopted the Public-houses Closing Act, to be applied to the whole borough. The Act was to come into operation in one month from its adoption, and its effect was to compel all publicans to close their houses from one to four in the morning. A resolution was also carried instructing the Parliamentary Committee to take steps for applying to Parliament the following year for a new Improvement Act. The memorial adopted at the meeting at the Philosophical Hall on the Thursday previous, was presented by a deputation, consisting of the Vicar, Mr. F. Baines, Mr. Samuel Hey, the Rev. Edward Jackson, and the Rev. S. Flood; and the Mayor availed himself of the opportunity thus presented to him of replying to the statements made at Thursday's meeting respecting the mortality in Leeds. He had, he said, taken the returns for a period of years, and the result was to confirm the opinion he expressed at Thursday's meeting, that the death-rate in the township was at present not in excess of

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what it had been in former years. The question of the formation of New Wortley, Hyde Park, and New Leeds into drainage districts was referred to the Streets and Sewerage Committee. The Scavenging and Nuisance Committee asked for a grant of £6300, for the purchase of land for a manure depôt, adjoining the present depôt, at Crown Point. The proposal was objected to on the ground that it would perpetuate a gross nuisance in the centre of the town, and eventually the resolution was modified so as to restrict the use of the land to the purposes of a wharf for the shipping of the manure. The motion for the purchase of the property was then adopted.

10th. To the lively competition in iron rolling, says a daily local paper, excited by the receipt of an "iron letter" from Pennsylvania, we have now to add an interesting note on the degree of thinness to which steel can be rolled cold. The samples we have seen were rolled at Mr. Gillott's works, and as one gentleman felt much interest in the matter, he sent some of them to Messrs. Holtzapffel and Co., to be measured by their micrometer gauge, and received the following reply:—Dear Sir,—We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, and also three sheets of steel, which you inform us are rolled cold. We have carefully measured the three sheets of steel, and find the average thickness to be one 1800th part of the English standard inch. In other words, 800 sheets piled upon each other would collectively measure an inch in thickness. Expressed decimally, the average thickness of the three sheets is .00055, and the differences in thickness vary from about .00053 to .00057. The thinnest tissue paper we have been able to purchase at the stationer's shops measure one 1200th of an inch, or decimally .00083 of an inch.—We have the pleasure to remain, faithfully yours, Holtzapffel and Co." These samples of cold-rolled cast steel show very fine holes, and have a porous surface, but still are perfectly smooth and easy to write on, and the porosity can only be seen when they are held up to a good light. It is believed that steel may be rolled still finer when other experiments are made.

This day, at the Leeds County Court, two singular cases engaged the judge. They arose out of the previous November election (extraordinary) for the East Ward, Leeds, when Mr. Hartley, cloth merchant, contested the ward in the Liberal interest, and Mr. Turton, hay dealer, was the Conservative candidate. The greatest interest was testified in the proceedings, the court being crowded

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during the whole of the inquiry. Mr. Shaw and Mr. Bruce (instructed by the Messrs. Emsley) were for the plaintiff, and Mr. Middleton (instructed by Mr. J. M. Barret) for the defence. Mr. W. Baynes, agent to the Leeds Reform Registration Association, was the nominal plaintiff on the occasion. The parties summoned were three—Mr. Councillor Wray, fruiterer; Mr. Seth Joy, auctioneer; and Mr. Joseph Gosnay, nail manufacturer. Mr. Wray was summoned for promising to pay money for the vote of Charles Burrows, and for giving 2s. 6d. for the vote of Thomas Mason; Mr. Joy was charged with paying 4s. each to Charles Hickey, James Marshall, Chas. Simpson, Thomas Hazelgrave, Charles Armitage, and others, for their respective votes; and Mr. Gosnay was summoned for giving William Chadwick 4s. for his vote. The first case taken was that of "*Baynes v. Joy*." Mr. Shaw said the present was an action brought by Mr. Baynes, registration agent, against Seth Joy, auctioneer, to recover the penalty of forty shillings, on the ground that the defendant had committed bribery by giving money to the voters at the election for the East Ward—an election rendered necessary by the elevation of Councillor Garside to the aldermanic bench. The election took place on the 28th November previous, and it was charged against Joy that on that occasion he gave money to John Marshall to induce him to vote for Mr. Turton, the Conservative candidate. The proceedings were taken under section 11 of 22nd Vict., c. 35, which recited that if any person, at any election, should be guilty of bribery, he should forfeit forty shillings to the man who should sue for that in the County Court. Seth Joy was an active partisan at the East Ward election on behalf of Mr. Turton, though he was not a burgess of that ward. Early in the morning of the day of election Joy went to the Woolpacks Inn, where Mr. Turton's friends met, and he had then with him a carpet bag, which was heavy, and which apparently contained money. With this bag he proceeded into a small room in the house called "The Snug," and it appeared also that scouts were employed in the streets, whose duty it was to bring voters into the room where Joy was sitting. Between twelve and one o'clock, certain men named Gawthorp, Fawcett, and Lawrence, having heard of the proceedings in this private room at the Woolpacks Inn, went into the yard attached to the inn, and through the window of the room observed Joy from time to time taking silver from his carpet bag, and handing it to the

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voters who went into the place. The parties who were watching through the window satisfied themselves by witnessing several cases in which 4s. per vote was paid, and then Fawcett tapped at the window, and called out "You are doing nice things there." Upon this exclamation being uttered, Joy threw up the window and told the crowd in the yard that they ought to throw Fawcett into the room. John Marshall, one of the voters bribed, was in the street about the middle of the day, when he met with a man named Mick Dooley—which said Mick appeared to have been a prominent man on behalf of Turton—and Dooley told him that if he would go with him he knew a place where he could get 4s. for his vote. Marshall agreed to accompany Dooley, and went to this private room at the Woolpacks Inn, where Marshall observed Seth Joy and other people. Dooley said to Joy, "I have brought you another;" and then Joy asked for Marshall's voting-paper, and handed it to another person to be compared with the register, and then returned it to Marshall. Joy thereupon handed Marshall two florins. Mr. Shaw called a number of witnesses, whose evidence the judge thought clearly proved that 4s. were given by Seth Joy in order to induce John Marshall to vote. He was of opinion that the penalty of forty-shillings had been incurred, and gave a verdict accordingly. A similar case against Mr. Councillor Wray was gone into, and ended in a similar verdict. The other cases were withdrawn. A deputation subsequently waited upon the Mayor of Leeds to ask him to declare vacant the seat in the Corporation held by Mr. Councillor Wm. Wray, who was convicted of bribery at the East Ward Municipal Election. Desiring to guard against any step that might not be legal, the Mayor took the precaution to obtain the opinion of Mr. Mellish, Q.C., as to the forfeiture of right involved in the conviction. This opinion was laid before the Town Council at a special meeting, and was to the effect that Mr. Wray's seat would not become vacant as a consequence of his conviction of municipal bribery, and that he was still entitled to exercise the office of Town Councillor, disqualification being the penalty of persons guilty of bribery at Parliamentary and not Municipal elections.

One of the most shocking cases of infanticide that had ever disgraced the town of Sheffield, was discovered this day. About eleven o'clock in the morning, a man named Thomas Rawson, was searching in an ashpit, in Hawley croft, when he came upon the bodies of two newly-born

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children—a girl and boy. The man immediately removed them to the “Ball” beerhouse, and the landlady put them into a bath. A ribbon was tied tightly round the neck of the boy. It was removed, and the infant gave signs of life, but expired immediately afterwards from strangulation. The other was already dead.

12th. The Duke of Northumberland died this day, Sunday. He was a Conservative in politics, and a Rear-Admiral by profession. He died childless, and was succeeded by the Earl of Beverley.

Penal servitude proved as intolerable to Townley, the murderer of Miss Goodwin, as did the prospective marriage of that lady to another suitor. He escaped the infamy of the gallows, only to realize how utterly lost to him were all the hopes and cheering prospects of this life, and then to become his own executioner. In returning from chapel at Pentonville prison on this day, Townley threw himself over a staircase and was killed.

13th. At Dewsbury, this day, two Irish labourers, named O’Connell and Mulligan, were charged with murdering a mill operative, named Smith. On the Saturday night previous, the prisoners quarrelled with Mrs. Smith, and her husband went out to protect her, when O’Connell knocked him down with a large stone, inflicting injuries of which he died in a few minutes.

15th. Cardinal Wiseman died at his residence in York Place, Portman Square, London, on this morning, at eight o’clock. He had been for some years suffering from a painful and incurable disease, but his labours on behalf of his communion were uninterrupted, except in intervals of great pain, and he had not withdrawn from active work until near his death, the first sign of his serious illness being his inability to fulfil his promise of lecturing at the Royal Institution. He was the son of a merchant at Waterford and Seville, and was born at Seville on the 2nd of August 1802. His father’s family long held large landed property in the county of Essex, and still retain the baronetcy conferred on his ancestors by King Charles I. His mother was one of the ancient family of Strange, of Alyard’s Town, county Kilkenny, and died in 1851, after seeing her son invested with his last great dignity. Having received his early education at Waterford and at St. Cuthbert’s College, Ushaw, near Durham, he became one of the first members of the English College at Rome, in December, 1818, and was created D.D., in 1824. In 1825 he was ordained, and became successively professor of

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Oriental languages, and vice rector of the English College, and in 1829 rector. He had already composed and printed his learned work, "*Horæ Syriacæ*," from Oriental manuscripts in the Vatican. Returning to England in 1835, he gained much reputation as a preacher by a series of "Lectures on the Doctrines and Practices of the Catholic Church," delivered at the Sardinian Chapel, and afterwards published in 2 vols. 12mo. They were followed by his "Treatise on the Holy Eucharist," which occasioned a learned controversy with Dr. Turton, now Bishop of Ely, and his "Lecture on the Connection between Science and Revealed Religion," which at once established his name as a theologian and a man of scientific acquirements. In 1849, on the increase of the Roman Catholic Vicars Apostolic from four to eight, Dr. Wiseman was appointed coadjutor to the late Bishop Walsh of the Midland district (with the title of Bishop of Melipotamus in partibus), and at the same time president of St. Mary's College, Oscott. In 1848 he became Pro-Vicar Apostolic of the London district, to which he eventually succeeded in the following year on the death of Bishop Walsh. In August, 1850, Bishop Wiseman was summoned to Rome, where in the following month he was nominated by the Pope "Archbishop of Westminster." This, which was called by the Roman Catholics the restoration of the hierarchy in England, led, as is well known, to a great deal of angry feeling in this country, and the Papal assumption was met by the passing of the Act 14 and 15 Vict. cap. 60, "to prevent the assumption of certain Ecclesiastical Titles in respect of places in the United Kingdom," by which the use of such titles was made penal. The Archbishop's territorial dignity remained, therefore, in all respects an unsubstantial figment. At the same time that he was created Archbishop, he was invested with the dignity of a Cardinal Priest, taking his title from the ancient church of St. Prudentia. He was the seventh Englishman elevated to that rank since the Reformation. Cardinal Wiseman was one of the founders, and had long been joint-editor of, and a frequent contributor to, the *Dublin Review*, in which first appeared his "High Church Claims." These and his other writings, which included "Lectures on the Offices and Ceremonies of Holy Week," "Letters on Catholic Unity," a "Letter to the Rev. J. H. Newman on Tract No. 90," and other pamphlets, were republished in a collected form in 3 vols. 8vo. in 1853. Cardinal Wiseman had frequently lectured since that time

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before the literary societies of the metropolis, and on behalf of public institutions, on various subjects connected with education, history, science, art, and literature. The body of the Cardinal lay in state, and was viewed by thousands, and the funeral was a very imposing one.

17th. The opening of the Volunteer Drill Room and Armoury at Selby, took place this day, and created considerable interest in the town and neighbourhood. The fine corps—the Thirty-eighth York Rifle Volunteers—for whose use the building had been erected, was organised at the close of 1860, and since then it has increased in numbers and efficiency. The site of the drill-room and armoury was given by Lord Londesborough, who also presented £100 to the fund which was raised by voluntary subscriptions and a bazaar. The receipts at the latter amounted to £776. 19s. 6d. ; and the whole amount of the fund was £1200. The site of the building is in a field at the bottom of Brook Street. The architect was Mr. E. Taylor, of York, and the contractor Mr. Adams, of Selby. The foundation stone was laid with Masonic honours by Lord Londesborough, on Saturday, May 21st, 1864, in the presence of Lady Londesborough, the Duchess of Beaufort, and a large and influential concourse of spectators. The premises comprise a large central hall, to be used as a covered drill-room, and two wings, one of which contains the rooms and offices connected with the corps, and the other is appropriated as a dwelling for the serjeant. The centre building is one story in height, and the wings two stories. The open drill yard at the back is about 200 feet by 90 feet, and has been levelled and thoroughly drained. The formal inauguration of the new building was made by Lord Londesborough, in the presence of the officers and members of the corps, and the principal inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. There was a dinner and ball on the occasion, and in the course of the proceedings a valuable sword and a complimentary address were presented to Captain Parker. The sword bore the following inscription :—

“Presented to Captain Robert John Parker by the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 38th (Selby) company of W. R. Y. R. V. as a token of their respect and esteem, and as an acknowledgment of the zeal, energy, and ability displayed by him as commanding officer, thereby raising his company to its present advanced state of efficiency. Selby, 17th February, 1865.”

18th. Shortly after six o'clock this evening a destructive

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fire broke out in a range of wooden buildings situate behind the Dock Company's shed at the north-western end of the Railway Dock, Hull. The buildings were severally occupied by Messrs. Hardy and Stead, sail makers; Mr. Robinson, boat builder; Messrs. Hallett, boat builders; Mr. Crowder, mast and block maker; Mr. Train, sail maker; Mr. Whardale, blacksmith, and the rest of the premises were used as stores for smacks. The conflagration illuminated the whole town, and attracted thousands of persons to the spot. The buildings, being as we have said, entirely constructed of wood, or at any rate nearly so, and being filled with exceedingly inflammable materials, the flames spread with fearful rapidity. The heat was intense, but notwithstanding this the police approached very near the fire, and many were fearfully scorched in consequence. From the first it was obvious that the premises could not be saved, but nevertheless efforts were made with that object. Subsequently the dock company's sheds became placed in imminent danger, and abandoning their efforts to put out the conflagration, the firemen turned their attention to that quarter and the adjoining property. About three-quarters of an hour from the commencement the fire was got under, but not before serious damage had been done to the trees, &c., in the burial ground, which lay to the rear of the buildings. The dock shed was very much scorched, and in several places it took fire, but the hose was promptly brought to bear upon the threatened point. About £3000 was the approximate amount of the damage done. Some of the owners of the premises had their losses covered by insurance, but others, unfortunately had not. In one shed about £500 worth of fishing gear was burnt, and was uninsured. This would no doubt prove a great calamity to the fishermen to whom the property belonged. How the fire originated was not known.

18th. Died, this day, at the long age of 88 years, John Appleyard, Esq., of Shaw Booth, near Luddenden, one of the wealthiest of the wealthy inhabitants of the parish of Halifax. Early in life he embarked in the foreign trade, and was for years resident in South America, where, by indomitable energy, and in due course of time the command of unusually extensive capital, he amassed a large fortune, which by judicious investments on his return to his native land, he very largely increased. Mr. Appleyard (who was uncle to Joshua Appleyard, Esq., of Clare Hall, for several years Mayor of Halifax, and now

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a member of the West Riding bench), was interred on the Thursday following, in Luddenden churchyard. In his will he left liberal legacies to many friends, as well as to his servants and also to his executors. But his bequests for charitable purposes demand special mention. Amongst these were £2000 to the National Lifeboat Institution ; and the following local benefactions :—£1500 to be invested and the interest to be at the disposal of the Vicar of Halifax for the time being, to be by him distributed in aid of the livings of the poorer clergy in the parish of Halifax ; £2000 bequeathed to the Halifax Tradesmen's Benevolent Institution (which excellent institution owes its origin to the zeal of his nephew above-named) ; £4000 to the Halifax General Infirmary ; and £5000 to be invested, and the interest to be distributed by the Vicar of Halifax for the time being, in the month of January, in the purchase of fuel, clothing, &c., to the poor of the following seven townships, in various proportions, viz.—One-fifth to Warley, one-fifth to Midgley, one-fifth to Halifax, one-tenth to Adwalton, one-tenth to Birstal, one-tenth to Morley, and one-tenth to Bradford.

20th. The Rev. Dr. Guthrie was presented, in the Saloon of the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, with a testimonial, on his retirement from public life, consisting of a deposit receipt for the sum of £5000, with a silver tea and coffee service to Mrs. Guthrie. The subscriptions to the testimonial came from all classes and parties, and from persons of all religious denominations.

21st. This evening the Davenport Brothers attended the Philosophical Hall, Huddersfield, to give a public *seance*. It was anticipated by the parties acting for them that there would be a disturbance, and the services of the police were engaged. The doors were not opened until after a large crowd had collected, and when the public were admitted, there stood a new "cabinet" on the platform and two police-officers, one on each side of the hall, in front of the platform. Shortly after eight the people began to manifest a desire for the brothers to make their appearance, and Dr. Ferguson came on the platform and gave an introductory address, in which he stated that the "cabinet" was used not because it contained any mechanical contrivances but because darkness was necessary to the exhibition of the phenomena about to be presented. He desired the audience to choose a committee to represent them, the condition being that the committee in tying the Davenports were not to tie them so as to pain them. Some

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one cried out, "Who's to be the judge?" and Dr. Ferguson said, "The Davenports." This gave rise to some expressions of disapprobation, and Dr. Ferguson then said that those who would not agree to the conditions could have their money returned at the doors. He asked for fair play, and again asked for a committee to be selected. Mr. Shaw rose and proposed Mr. Dow, surgeon, of Lockwood, and Mr. A. Walker, of Mirfield. The proposition was carried by acclamation; but there were some cries for Mr. John Wilson. The committee then ascended the platform; the Davenport Brothers entered the cabinet, the ropes were produced, and Mr. Walker and Mr. Dow proceeded to stretch them to the fullest extent by placing small portions beneath one foot and pulling strongly. They then proceeded to tie the Davenports, Mr. Dow operating on the one on the right hand side of the cabinet (subsequently stated to be Wm. Davenport), and Mr. Walker essaying to tie the other. Before Mr. Dow, who proceeded quickest in the work, had gone far in his undertaking, the Davenport he had in hand appeared to be protesting, and Dr. Ferguson, who had been seated in a chair on the platform, went to the cabinet, a proceeding which caused the audience to manifest considerable disapprobation. Dr. Ferguson said he thought he knew where was his place on the platform, and retired to his chair. The tying then proceeded, and shortly after, the other Davenport began to show considerable uneasiness. Dr. Ferguson again went to the cabinet, and the audience protested against this loudly. The tying was stopped for a time, but the committee were urged to "stick fast to the rope," and they did so. It was suggested by Mr. N. Learoyd that Mr. Bottomley, surgeon, should go on the platform to see if the circulation was interfered with by the manner in which the wrists of the brothers were tied. This was received with cheers, and Mr. Bottomley went on the platform, looked at the wrists of Wm. Davenport, and apparently stated that all was right, for the tying was allowed to proceed. During this time the audience had been noisy and excited, and several persons called out to the operators to "take their time, and tie them (the Davenports) fast." Mr. Dow, however, proceeded pretty quickly in securing the wrists of his man, and then having placed him with his back to the end of the cabinet, began to fasten him to the seat. Mr. Walker not considering that his hands could pull the rope tight enough, used his knee to assist him, and the brother he was operating on

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again protested. Mr. Bottomley and Dr. Ferguson went to the place, and some rapid conversation appeared to take place, and then Mr. Walker called out that his Davenport refused to allow him to tie him any further. At this announcement there was great uproar amongst the audience, which was considerably increased when the Davenport who had been tied by Mr. Walker came out of the cabinet with his hand tied behind at the wrist, and Dr. Ferguson cut the rope. Several persons had at that time gone to the front of the platform, and Davenport showed his wrist to some of them. It had a livid mark, fringed with red, about the breadth of a finger, and in the hollow of this mark there were the marks of the individual strands of the rope. Having shown his wrists in this manner he retired from the platform along with his brother (William), who had followed his example of coming out of the cabinet, and had also the rope severed. The audience did not like this, and there was a great uproar, mingled with cries of "swindlers," "humbugs," and many left their seats and rushed towards the platform, the number at the front of which had been considerably increased during the time the ropes were being cut and before the Davenports retired, which they did apparently much frightened. When the people came forward ten policemen entered from each side of the platform (which is used as a theatre stage at times and is fitted up in theatrical style), and instantly the front of the stage was filled with a score of policemen, Mr. Hannan the superintendent in the centre. This demonstration, which was made with military precision, was received with laughter, cheers, and uproar, and then there were demands for Mr. Dow and Mr. Bottomley to explain whether the ropes had been tied to tight. After a little delay, caused by the difficulty in obtaining order, Mr Dow stated that he had simply tied a double reef knot, and that he had not stopped the circulation. Mr. Bottomley testified that he had examined both "the patients," and the circulation was not stopped through their hands, and what pain they suffered was caused by their wriggling, and writhing, and working the muscles of the upper arm to reduce the pressure on the wrists. Messrs Hulley and Cannings, of Liverpool, then came forward, and the latter explained that they had attended for the purpose of initiating some gentlemen in Huddersfield into the mystery of the knot. Then they gave an account of the recent proceedings at Liverpool, stating that the "cabinet" was demolished by confederates of the brothers, and that Wm.

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Davenport's hand was cut by Dr. Ferguson in cutting the rope, and was not injured by the rope. Mr. Hulley suggested that the money should be had back, and half given to the Infirmary and half to the Athletic Club. Mr. Hannan was asked if the Davenports had gone, and he said they had, but he had sent a detective after them, and if they did not return the money he would apprehend them on his own responsibility—an announcement that was received with cheers. Mr. Joe Wood said he and the money-takers had the cash, and it would be returned to the audience. An animated discussion took place as to the disposal of the cash, and Mr. Hullay, who had previously made a halfpenny collection for the Davenports, was appointed chairman. Mr. F. R. Jones proposed that half of the money received be given to the Infirmary and half in support of the tenant-right agitation—a proposition received with laughter and applause. Mr. N. Learoyd proposed that 1s. (the lowest charge for admission) be given to each person present, and the rest to the Infirmary. Mr. Jones seconded this, and it was carried with cheers. Thanks were voted to Messrs. Hulley and Canning. Tickets to ensure payment of the 1s. returned at Mr. Joe Wood's, were given to parties as they left the hall, and thus the exciting proceedings terminated.

22nd. This morning, between eight and nine o'clock, a large multitude assembled near the borough gaol of Leeds for the purpose of making a demonstration of sympathy towards a middle-aged woman, named Eliza Stafford, who had been imprisoned a month for having stolen a small quantity of dripping, the property of Mr. Henry Chorley, a surgeon and a magistrate, in whose service she had been for a few months as cook. Since her committal to prison the indignation of many of the working classes, and especially of their wives and daughters, had been very plainly manifested in various ways, and this feeling had been stimulated by the publication from time to time of various doggerel rhymes and occasional anonymous placards. The case, however, was treated as one in which the prosecutor had acted as magistrate also, but such really was not the case, and the prosecution was not instituted at all until Mr. Chorley had consulted with the Mayor, and the last named gentleman and one of his colleagues on the bench unhesitatingly pronounced the case to be one calling for a committal. However, there were thousands having the deepest possible conviction that gross injustice had been done. Mr. Chorley had been subjected to every possible

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annoyance. "Chorley's Dripping" had been inscribed on street walls in all directions; anonymous letters of the most abusive kind were sent to him in showers, either through the post-office or by clandestine insertion under the doors of his house, and to show that the feelings of the indignation party were not of an ephemeral character a subscription was entered into, and a sum little short of £100 was raised which was to have been presented to the woman this day, but that the designs of her sympathising friends had been frustrated by her departure from the gaol an hour or more sooner than the time when such liberations usually take place. The week before, it was announced by printed placards that Mrs. Stafford would be liberated on Saturday afternoon, the 18th, and the public were invited to meet her at the gaol gates between four and five o'clock, and assist in making a mass demonstration and joining in a sort of triumphal procession through the town and especially past the front of Mr. Chorley's house in Park Square. But this turned out to be a *ruse*, and thousands of working men and women were the victims of it. Even that night there was some little turbulence in front of Mr. Chorley's house, but nothing of a serious character transpired. It became generally known, however, that this morning the release from gaol would actually take place, and accordingly there was an immense gathering in the immediate neighbourhood of the gaol, as we have before intimated. It appeared that the woman for whom all the honours of martyrdom were intended, had a daughter in a situation at Scarborough; and at the instigation of her daughter she had expressed to Mr. Keene, the governor of the gaol, a wish that she might leave the place of her confinement as quietly as possible, and so early as to catch the first train to that "Queen of watering places," where the object of her nearest and dearest affections would be anxiously expecting her. Therefore, about half-past six o'clock in the morning, she walked out of the prison by a private door, accompanied at her own request by a turnkey in private dress, and departed for the east coast at seven o'clock. The Chief-constable of Leeds (Mr. Wm. Bell) used every possible means of disarming the minds of the multitude of the belief that though the time appointed had gone by they would yet have the opportunity of seeing the woman whom they wished to devote to the dignity of a heroine. For his pains Mr. Bell got derision, and something worse, for he was both snow-balled and hit with other missiles,

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such as small stones and broken sticks. Fortunately he sustained no injury there, and more fortunate still, he left that locality without any more molestation, although there was not a single policeman at hand. Some of the more sensible of the crowd applauded Mr. Bell's good temper, and attributed to him the best intentions in coming single handed among so large and excited a concourse. He returned to the neighbourhood of the Town Hall about half-past eleven, and in the neighbourhood of Mr. Chorley's house he found a somewhat angry assembly. A stone was thrown which broke one of the windows in Mr. Chorley's house, and handfuls of sludge, dirty orange-peel, and sticks were also hurled at a small party of police who had mustered in that locality. The Chief-constable ordered the street to be cleared, and in leading forward a party of his men for that purpose, he fell and fractured one arm very severely. At the same time one of the receding crowd fell to the ground and was so trampled upon that he was removed to the Infirmary, in a really dangerous state. The excitement continued very great, and the Mayor (Mr. Luccock) thought it advisable to send to Bradford for as many policemen as could be spared. He also telegraphed to the Lord Mayor of York, requesting that he would apply at the Barracks for the immediate services of two troops of cavalry. A return message was quickly received by his Worship, stating that the military had been dispatched in a special train, and they duly arrived in Leeds a little before five o'clock. One of the means adopted for annoying Mr. Chorley was the employment of two men to perambulate the street in which his house was situated, with a long pole, at the top of which was suspended a physic bottle and a dripping-pan. The police acted with great forbearance, and only took one prisoner; but it was feared that at night there would be a serious row. The police made various conciliatory efforts to disperse the crowd, but as for the most part they proved unavailing, the following notice was issued from the Town Hall :—

Caution.—The people unlawfully assembled in and about Park Square and the Town Hall are required immediately to disperse, and depart to their habitations or to their lawful business, or they will incur serious responsibilities and penalties, and they will be apprehended and prosecuted.

By order of the Magistrates,

William Robert Bell, Chief-Constable.

This proclamation had to a great extent the desired effect,

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but still there was strong apprehension that the day's work being over the question of a cook's right to the fee-simple of a dripping-pan would lead to further tumult. Of the feeling entertained by the crowd towards Mr. Chorley, some idea may be formed from the following verse of a street ballad, which sold amazingly well among the thousands who thronged the road to the gaol :—

Oh, if I was the docter, I would let them see,
I'd take an example from Victor Townley ;
If ever I dealt out such justice again,
I'd jump from my seat and fracture my brain.

The poets of a patriotic rather than of a denunciatory turn, also celebrated Mrs. Stafford's deliverance, some of their effusions being expressed in broad and homely Yorkshire, of which the following is a fair specimen :—

Nah t'month e Armley gaol is past,
An shoo cums aght agean at last,
While throo each road, an lane, an street,
The public this poor servant meet,
An show their luv ov truth an right,
Agean this would be man of might !
Drippin, drippin, drippin,
Noa perquisite, noa tippin.

For the amusement of the great assembly who had gone in "a wild goose chase" to the gaol, a tall man, dressed in woman's clothes, issued from a house by the road side and announced herself to be Mrs. Stafford. Although it seemed to be pretty well known that this strange figure was only a prototype, it served well to gratify the more frivolous, who are generally better pleased with exaggerations than with the exercise of common sense. A sister of Mrs. Stafford's was at a public-house near to the frowning precincts of the stronghold from which the object of so much misapplied enthusiasm had departed at early dawn, and no doubt she would have been heart-broken at missing the expected interview with her sister had not the popular sympathy extended itself in some degree to her when it was found that the other "dear charmer" had willingly been spirited away, and preferred retirement and quiet to the uproar and clamour of such a reception as was awaiting her. At all events there were not a few of the people of Leeds who commended most strongly the choice adopted by Mrs. Stafford, while on the other hand they strongly censured certain parties who, for selfish purposes, had fermented such a state of feeling among the ignorant and

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credulous as to have brought about one of the most disgraceful scenes of riot and brutality which had disgraced Leeds for many years past. At eight o'clock in the evening, the Mayor and magistrates were still in caucus at the Town Hall. The police had been strongly reinforced by a large party from Bradford, under the command of Mr. Grauhan. The Leeds police were under the orders (now that the chief constable was *hors de combat*) of Superintendents Senior and Hirst. The troops which had arrived were the 16th Lancers. Near seven o'clock, about 2000 persons were assembled in front of the Town Hall, hooting and making other dismal noises without any ostensible object, unless they were aware that the din would be audible, and therefore offensive to the magistrates. About thirty policemen, armed with staves, were ordered out to clear the square, and they succeeded in doing so most expeditiously. It then became necessary to scour the streets abutting on the site of the Town Hall, and while a file of men were marching up Calverley Street a shower of stones descended on them, and one constable named Helmsley received a deep cut in the forehead. There was no attempt on the day following, Thursday, to renew the disturbances which caused so much alarm on the previous day. A small force of police was on duty in the neighbourhood of Park Square, but beyond the occasional assembling of a few boys, who were soon dispersed, there was nothing to excite either curiosity or the fear of a fresh outbreak. At the Town Hall, five young men who were taken into custody during Wednesday for disorderly conduct were examined on Thursday morning before Mr. Ellershaw and Mr. Irwin. The first charge heard was against Samuel Whitaker, a forgerman. Detective-officer Marshall was on duty in Park Square about half-past two on the previous afternoon, when he saw the defendant throw several stones, one of which struck Inspector Griffin. The officer thereupon pursued and apprehended him. Inspector Griffin said he was struck with more than one stone, but could not say by whom.—John Harrold, tailor, was charged with a similar offence. Inspector Griffin saw him throw a piece of orange in Park Lane, which struck Inspector Hunt.—Wm. Charlton, joiner, was charged by Policeman Verity with throwing stones in Russell Street, near East Parade chapel, about nine o'clock in the evening. When taken into custody, he denied that he had thrown a stone, and Mr. Grainger, who defended him, called witnesses who confirmed the defendant's statement, and

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his employer gave him a good character.—Samuel Taylor, a baker, who said he had not worked since October, when he was in custody, was shown by Detective Marshall to have thrown a stone which missed the officer's head; and a youth named John Asquith, shopman, was charged with interfering with the police in Upperhead Row at nine o'clock. The Magistrates retired, and on their return to the court they sentenced Taylor, whose character was not good, to seven days' imprisonment. With regard to the other defendants, Mr. Ellershaw said that considering the very silly excitement which was going on, they might have been led into the disturbance unintentionally. The bench would therefore take a lenient view of the matter, and order them to enter into their recognizance of £10 each to keep the peace for six months. They hoped this would put an end to the illegal, cowardly, and silly conduct. If it should appear afterwards that any of them were in any way aiding in the violence to the police-officers wounded, one of whom was still in danger, they would clearly understand that that might be the subject of a new charge for which they would be held accountable. The man, George Hudson, who was severely hurt in the disturbance, died on the 23rd of March following. He was standing looking on, when he was knocked down and crushed by a large number of persons who fell over him. He was removed to the Infirmary, but gradually sank. He expressed a wish to be taken out of the Infirmary, and was conveyed to the house of his sister, at Beeston, where he died. Deceased was forty-seven years of age, and a potter by trade. He was unmarried. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

22nd. Mr. Wm. Weaver, a well-known revivalist, was arrested at West Bromwich this evening, on a charge of bigamy. The arrest was made just as Weaver, who had been delivering a lecture on "The Mixed Family," was concluding a fervent eulogium on the Lord's Prayer, and gave rise to a scene of great excitement. The accused must not be confounded with Richard Weaver, who is said to be his cousin.

24th. The Lord Bishop of Ripon consecrated the recently erected church of St. Mark, which stands on the west-side of Halifax Road, Dewsbury. It is from designs by Malinson and Healey, architects, of Bradford, and is in that style of Gothic which prevailed in this country in the reign of Edward I. The church is approached from Halifax Road through a gateway in the south-west corner of

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the site, and a gateway from a new street running at right angles. Owing to the nature of the site the structure attains a considerable height at the east end, the architectural effect being thereby materially enhanced. A broad terrace of soil is carried round the edifice, and the grounds are laid out in a very pleasing manner. The church is in the form of a Latin cross, and has nave, aisles, transepts, and chancel. The east window in the latter is one of five lights. It is of large proportions, and the head is filled with moulded tracery, the leading design of which is two fenestellæ, carrying a large circle. Windows of a similar character occupy the ends of the transepts, and the west end of the nave beneath the tower. The side walls are well lighted, and are supported by buttresses. The tower and spire rise to the height of 140 feet, and the face of the former is well weathered, and the windows, &c., formed of dressed stone. A single bell of 14 cwt. occupies the belfry. The chancel is divided from the nave by a lofty moulded arch, supported on polished granite columns. The floor is of encaustic tiles, and there is a *reredos* of chaste design beneath the east window. There are stalls for the choristers, a pulpit and a reading desk, all made of old oak from Batley Old Hall. The communion rail is formed of the same material. The edifice is lighted in the evening with a number of lofty gas standards, formed of gilt brass, and it is warmed with water running through coils of pipes. The seats, which are nearly all free, are made of red deal, stained, and in appearance harmonise well with the structure in which they are placed. The roofs are all open timbered, the joints being stained oak, and are plastered between. A font of Caen stone, placed at the west end of the nave, is supported by a polished alabaster pillar surrounded with dark veined marble pillars. The edifice cost about £7000, of which £1062 remained at this time unpaid. The site, with land for schools and parsonage, was the gift of Mr. Joseph Chadwick, now of Mirfield. After the ceremony of consecration had been performed, the Lord Bishop preached a sermon, taking as his text, "Fight the good fight of faith and lay hold of eternal life." After service there was luncheon in the parish church school, the Rev. A. D. Wilkins, the vicar, presiding. The usual loyal toasts having been drank, the Mayor of Dewsbury gave the health of the Bishop of the Diocese. His Lordship, in responding to the toast, remarked that the church he had that day consecrated was one of the handsomest of forty-four he had dedicated to

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God during the past eight years. He admired the spirit and intelligence of the churchmen of Dewsbury; he thanked them for what they had done in contributing towards the erection of the edifice, and in providing funds for purchasing the new vicarage, but reminded them that further efforts were imperatively required. The healths of the Rev. S. Vaughan, the incumbent of St. Mark's, of the building committee, and of the Vicar of Dewsbury, were all given and responded to, and the proceedings closed.

Some excitement was created amongst the working men of Rotherham about this time, by the committal of three hammer drivers to Wakefield, for alleged neglect of work.

24th. Undeterred by the miserable failures at Liverpool and Huddersfield, the Brothers Davenport appeared twice in the Music Hall, Leeds. The proceedings which marked the *seances* were of a character that could not but excite surprise that the imposition which they had so successfully and profitably been practising was not long ago exploded. Apprehensive, apparently, of a repetition of the defeats which they had so recently suffered, they placarded the walls of the town with bills appealing to the inhabitants for "fairplay and no favour—nothing more," and announcing that the "cabinet" in which their tricks would be performed would be open for public inspection at a time named. This cabinet was a large square deal box, put together with screws, and in the front containing three doors, fastening in the inside with slip bolts. At the top of the centre door was an aperture through which "manifestations" were to have been exhibited. At each end of the cabinet was a seat to which the brothers were tied, these seats being also connected by a bench running along the back of the cabinet. The first seance was in the afternoon, when the audience, as might have been expected from the hour, was not large. There was also a very general impression abroad, as proved to be the fact, that in the evening the claims of the Brothers would be the most severely tested. Dr. Ferguson, who accompanied the Davenports, having come upon the platform, gave what was described as an introductory address, in which he stated that the cabinet was not used because it possessed any mechanical contrivances, but because darkness and the absence of contact were necessary for the production of the phenomena which were about to be presented. He then invited the audience to appoint two gentlemen to tie the brothers, and Mr. Richard Christie and Mr. Relitt, jun., were selected. There was very little disturbance in the

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afternoon, and the absence of any opposition on the part of the audience enabled the Davenports to perform their usual tricks. Mr. Refitt spent a considerable time in tying them, and the doors of the cabinet having being closed, they untied themselves in between six and seven minutes. They again entered the cabinet, and in a few minutes were a second time exposed to view, having tied themselves, and the usual "manifestations" followed, consisting mainly of discordant noises, produced by shuffling of the feet, bells, trumpets, banjos, &c., whilst the Davenports were so secured. The dark *seance* passed off without anything calling for remark. The audience in the evening was not only much larger, but had evidently gone with a determination that the proceedings of the Davenports should be most critically investigated. After Dr. Ferguson's opening address, Mr. Johnson suggested that Mr. S. Smith and Mr. Jessop, Surgeons, who were present, should serve on the committee, and see fair play; but as it was intimated that the duty of the committee also included the tying of the Davenports, Mr. Smith named for that duty Adjutant Longbottom, of the Engineer Rifle Corps, and Sergeant M'Arthur, of the Royal Engineers. This selection was accepted, and after the committee had examined the cabinet, which they said was "all right," the Davenports ascended the orchestra. Sergeant M'Arthur produced a length of rope yarn, which he proposed to use, but Dr. Ferguson and the Brothers strongly objected to any cord except that which they had themselves previously provided. This was the first signal for the expression of any marked disapprobation, and it was only after some delay that the experiments were allowed to proceed, many evidently considering that this objection showed that the Davenports were afraid of a thoroughly independent trial. The committee, however, expressed their readiness to use the cord supplied by Dr. Ferguson, but before applying it they proceeded to stretch it as far as possible. When they had been thus engaged some time Dr. Ferguson interfered for the purpose of hurrying them. The audience protested, contending that if they were not impatient the Doctor or the Davenports ought not to be; and in the end the cord, which at first measured only 7ft. 5in., after having undergone the process of pulling, measured 8ft. 1in. Sergeant M'Arthur then began to tie William Davenport, and Adjutant Longbottom his brother Ira. The latter seemed to submit quietly, and to raise no opposition, but William was more

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difficult to deal with, and kept wriggling and altering the position of his hands. Sergeant M'Arthur, however, was determined to secure his man, and having tightened the cord, William complained that undue force was being used, and would not allow the operation to proceed. Mr. Smith was therefore requested to examine the wrists of William, and to inform the audience whether any improper violence was being used. The excitement at this time became intense; and amidst the uproar which prevailed calls of all kinds, anything but complimentary to the Davenports, issued from the audience. The noise having somewhat subsided, Mr. Smith who had examined the Brothers, stated that both of them were, to use his own words, "kindly tied," that there was no violence, that he could place his finger between the cord and the wrist, and that if the Davenports were injured it would be their own fault. This statement was received with loud cheering, followed by great uproar, during which frequent consultations took place between Dr. Ferguson, the Davenports, and their confederates. At length, both the Brothers having been released, during a momentary pause in the noise, William admitted that the tying was not painful, but that he objected in consequence of Sergeant M'Arthur having said that he was going to draw the cord tighter. Loud laughter and renewed disturbance followed this statement, to the truthfulness of which M'Arthur was understood to dissent. It then became pretty evident that the performance would not be allowed to proceed unless the committee were permitted to tie the Davenports in the way in which they had begun, and, fearing a general row, the few ladies who were present left the hall. Renewed consultations took place between the Davenports, Mr. Fay, and others, but no further attempt was made to bind them. Ira Davenport, who had complained that his wrists were injured, about this time disappeared from the orchestra, and the audience becoming impatient at the delay, Dr. Ferguson stated that the Brothers declined to be tied by the persons selected. This was the signal for hooting, groans, and other manifestations of disapproval. Dr. Ferguson, with difficulty obtained a hearing, and then said he had done all he could to induce the Brothers to submit, but they declined. He added that if the audience would be quiet the Brothers would give them a performance without a committee, but the proposal was scouted, and only led to an aggravation of the tumult. Mr. Warburton, of Huddersfield, who

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attended in order to aid the exposure, said he was willing to be bound as tightly as possible by any of the Davenport party in the same way as the Brothers were tied, in order to prove that there was no cruelty, but the only reply from Dr. Ferguson was that the Brothers declined to be bound. Both the Davenports had now disappeared, and it was manifest that they had no intention of continuing the *seance*. Not unnaturally, the audience began to demand the return of the admission money, out of which they did not disguise that they considered they had been swindled. Dr. Ferguson fought manfully against the exasperated crowd, and stated that Mr. Beecroft, who had the control of the financial arrangements, would pay all who demanded the return of their money. He was asked how this was to be guaranteed, but as Mr. Beecroft was not present, to this practical question there was no answer. Mr. Johnson suggested that the money should be given to the Infirmary; but while he was speaking, the occupants of the back seats having pressed forward, a rush to the orchestra was made, and a scene ensued which is but rarely witnessed in a place of public entertainment. Men swarmed into the orchestra, lighted the gas which had not been burning, commenced smoking, and were evidently determined, having been disappointed of one species of entertainment, to have as much fun of another and more boisterous kind as possible. One man seized a banjo and another a tambourine (which were to have discoursed spiritual music), and when these prizes were held up the laughter and cheers were loud and prolonged. The disturbance had now reached its climax, and there was some danger of it degenerating into a disgraceful outbreak. Mr. Manning with some difficulty ascended the orchestra and appealed to the audience not to conduct themselves so that it should be said there had been another riot in Leeds. He suggested that Mr. Beecroft should be sent for; but after a brief delay he said he understood this had been done, and that Mr. Palmer, the agent of the Davenports (who was the only one of the party present), would again send for Mr. Beecroft. He hoped the audience would be quiet for five minutes. In the meantime the doors of the hall had been left unattended, and some rough characters had gained admission, and succeeded in making their way to the back of the cabinet. They gave it a sudden push and hurled it from the orchestra on to the floor of the hall—the persons standing below narrowly escaping bodily injury. One man

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then seized a chair which had been used by the committee, and it was soon smashed to pieces, and those who had possessed themselves of the guitar and the tambourine suddenly began dissecting them, the fragments being eagerly seized and distributed around. Mr. Manning again appealed to the chief movers in this proceeding not so to disgrace themselves, but the spirit of wanton destruction seemed to have taken possession of them, and an attack was almost instantly made upon the cabinet, which in a very few minutes was torn from its joints and thrown in pieces on the floor. Mr. Manning suggested that a deputation should wait upon the Davenports and request them to pay over a portion of the proceeds, say £30, to the Infirmary, and this, on being put as a resolution, was carried by a decided majority, but no deputation was appointed to carry out the decision. The tumult showed no signs of abatement until, at about a quarter-past nine, a force of police, under Superintendent Hunt, was marched into the hall, and after some little delay succeeded in inducing the crowd to disperse. What became of the brothers Davenport many were anxious to learn, and all kinds of rumours were afloat, the one most generally favoured being that they had been taken into custody by a detective officer. We believe, however, that they remained in a room adjoining the hall, under the protection of the police, until with due regard to safety, they could proceed to their hotel.

29th. The closing service in celebration of the re-opening of Marshall Street Congregational Chapel, Holbeck, near Leeds, after having been closed for more than eight months, during which time it had undergone extensive alterations and a thorough renovation, took place this evening, when a tea meeting was held, presided over by Mr. W. H. Conyers, and addressed by the Revs. J. H. Morgan, W. Thomas, H. G. Parrish, B.A., T. Ellis, F. Barnes, B.A., G. W. Harris, and R. Harris; and Messrs. J. Longfield, E. Briggs, J. Pollard, J. Bygate, H. W. Whitehead, and H. Scotson. Previous services were held in connection with the re-opening, on the 14th, 19th, 23rd, and 26th ult., when the Revs. Thomas Jones, London; Professor S. G. Green, B.A., Rawdon College; R. Balgarnie, B.A., Scarbro'; W. Thomas, Leeds; and J. H. Morgan, the resident minister, preached sermons. A circumstance which infused a lively interest into the proceedings, was the presentation, in commemoration of the re-opening, of a silver communion service, the gift to

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the church of Mr. Emanuel Briggs, who had also been one of the most liberal contributors towards defraying the cost incurred by the alterations. Marshall Street Chapel was built twenty-seven years previous by the late Rev. John Ely and his friends, two of whom—the late Messrs. Joseph Taylor and Joshua Wordsworth—inaugurated the movement by giving the site free of charge and a donation of £100 each, on condition that a chapel to hold a thousand people should be erected and placed in trust for the use of the Congregational denomination free of debt. The project was carried out at a considerable cost, principally borne by members of the church now worshipping in East Parade Chapel. In consequence of certain faults in the original construction of the building, repairs and alterations were found necessary from time to time, which cost the congregation, from first to last, a sum greatly exceeding £500. New alterations being called for, it was decided to make a clean sweep of the entire internal furniture of the chapel, to pull down the high and flat gallery, and remove all the pews, and to substitute for them others of a better class. Designs were obtained from Mr. Wm. Hill, of Leeds, under whose superintendence the works were carried on. The contractor for joiners' work was Mr. Britton, for the painting and decorations Mr. F. Jackson, for plumbers' work Mr. Wilson, for warming apparatus Mr. Longbottom. A new organ, built by Messrs. Conacher and Co., Huddersfield, was placed within the building, in a gallery behind the platform pulpit. The expenditure, including £231 (the cost of the organ), amounted to £1452. Towards meeting this liability the congregation had raised among themselves, previous to the opening services, the sum of £800, leaving a deficiency of £650. The collections after the sermons realised £184, the Sunday-school cards £25; and the remaining burden, amounting to £441, through the liberality of the chairman and other friends was entirely removed in the course of the meeting.

March 1st. An accident, which was attended with fatal consequences to an engine-driver, and injuries more or less serious to sixteen persons, occurred this morning, on the Great Northern railway, midway between Rossington and Doncaster. It appeared that an engine-driver, named Robert Seddon, of Bridge Street, Doncaster, was returning from Retford to Doncaster, having taken a train to the former place, and when about midway between Rossington and Doncaster some portion of the machinery gave

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way, and the engine was obliged to come to a stand. The Edinburgh mail, which left London at nine o'clock was then due, it being then half-past one, and to prevent a collision, Seddon sent his fireman up the line to warn the driver of the mail train of the fact that there was an engine ahead. It is supposed that immediately he had done this, he went under the engine to endeavour to find out what had been displaced. The fireman started on his journey. He had not got more than forty yards before he saw the mail approaching, and the driver was scarcely able to do more than reverse the action of his engine when the train dashed into the disabled engine, and literally smashed it to pieces. The driver was killed upon the spot, and his body frightfully mangled. The engine of the mail train and two or three of the carriages were thrown from the line, and a scene of the utmost disorder and fright ensued. The terrified passengers left the train, and it was found that, although some of them had received a considerable shock, no lives were lost, nor yet had any limbs been broken. A telegram was dispatched to Doncaster, and as soon as possible assistance was rendered—Messrs. Storrs and R. Sykes, the company's surgeons at Doncaster, being as speedily as possible in attendance. The passengers were removed to Doncaster (where Messrs. Storrs and Sykes awaited them), and it was then found that sixteen passengers had been injured, but after two or three hours' attention, all, with two exceptions, were able to continue their journey northwards. The two passengers most injured were Mr. Brown, of Blandford, who was removed to the Angel Hotel, suffering from a serious scalp wound, and Mr. Henry Roe, of Newcastle, who was much shaken. The latter was conveyed to the Elephant Hotel. The line was blocked up until seven o'clock, when it was cleared. Up to that time the traffic had been worked on the single line, under the direction of Inspector Ruxton, of the Doncaster Station. The wounded passengers, as well as others, left for the north at five o'clock, after a delay of about three and a half hours. The body of the engine driver, Seddon, was taken to the Railway Hotel, East Louthgate, to await an inquest. The Company's locomotive engineer (Mr. Sturrock), and the clerk in charge at Doncaster, (Mr. Ray), rendered every assistance, and in all respects the comforts of the wounded passengers were properly attended to.

2nd. A meeting numerously attended was held in the large hall of the Hunslet Mechanics' Institute to welcome

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the Rev. T. R. Elliott as the minister of a recently established Unitarian Church at Hunslet, near Leeds. The Mayor presided.

4th. A great struggle between the ironmasters and their workpeople begun. The men, whose resistance occasioned the notice for a lock-out to be given by the masters, resolutely refused to give way, and this evening the gates of most of the finished ironworks of the United Kingdom were locked upon both unoffending and resisting, not to be opened again to either, till on every hand the workmen were in the acceptance of the masters' reduced terms of 1s. a ton and ten per cent. respectively.

At North Road, Highgate, Elizabeth Holston (maiden name Corbett) died in her ninety-third year. Her father was at the siege of Quebec, and did not live to see his seven children brought up. Her mother was obliged to send her out to service at the age of sixteen. Up to that time she had gone to school. She was therefore educated far above the general run of domestic servants. She had been in the service of Sir Henry Liddell, at Ravensworth Castle, two years, when he died, and she remained in the employment of his widow eight years afterwards—the latter six as cook and housekeeper—at Ripley and Norton Conyers. She then was in the service of Lord George Murray until his death, and in that of the first Lord Grey till his death, and continued with his widow two years afterwards, when she unfortunately married, but not “matched.” Although latterly reduced in circumstances, such was her high and independent spirit that she never would allow any one to state her case to any of the families she had served, preferring to make girls' stays at 4d. per pair as an example to her grandchildren, who were earning four times as much in Canada. She was the granddaughter of Thomas Harrison, carpenter, of Catterick, who was accidentally killed by a piece of timber falling upon him whilst employed at Sir Wilfred Lawson's, Brough Hall, 110 years ago. Some one will say how could this woman manage to live to this age, being in unfortunate circumstances the latter half of her life? The secret is, she was temperate, active, and industrious, a high-minded and conscientious woman. This just tribute to the memory of an exemplary woman was written by her only living brother, whom she nursed, being nine years his senior—a chip off the same block. Her grandmother, Thomas Harrison's widow, lived to ninety-eight.

5th. The great body of Wesleyan Methodists had to

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lament the sudden death of the revered President of their Conference, the Rev. W. L. Thornton, which took place at his residence, near London. This morning he rose in his usual health. About ten o'clock he was expressing a hope that he should spend a happy Sabbath, but in a quarter of an hour afterwards he was dead. The announcement of the sad event was made in most of the Wesleyan chapels of the metropolis on Sunday night, and from its suddenness and unexpectedness many an appropriate lesson was drawn. There are few records of Mr. Thornton's life beyond those living impressions which he has made, and which will, in due time, belong to the history of the religious community of which, at the time of his death, he was the head. He was born in or near Huddersfield, and at the time of his death was about 55 years of age. He entered the ministry in 1830. The first circuit to which he was appointed was Glasgow. He remained there one year, labouring with much zeal and earnestness. He afterwards laboured three years in Hull, three in London (First), one in Leeds (East), and three in Bath. In 1841, he became classical tutor of the Wesleyan Theological Institution. He about the same time became the editor of the *Wesleyan Magazine*, which under his able management obtained a high position in the literature of the connexion, and considerable success. Mr. Thornton was distinguished by great eloquence both as a preacher and public speaker. He was equally distinguished for great urbanity of manner and kindness of disposition. His eloquence made him popular as a minister, and his exceeding urbanity won greatly on the affections of those who had the pleasure of knowing him in private life. At the University he took the degree of M.A., and was a man of great and varied attainments. The distinguished position he had attained in the ministry was indicated by the important duties that had been entrusted to him. At the Conference held at Sheffield in 1863, he was selected to fulfil the important mission of Representative to the Conference of the United States, and President of the Conferences of Canada and Nova Scotia. He sailed from Liverpool on his important mission on the 9th April, 1864. In performing his mission Mr. Thornton travelled little less than 13,000 miles. He, however, reached England again in time for the conference which opened at Bradford at the end of July, and which conferred on him the highest honour that it had to bestow. At the conference at Sheffield in 1863, when Dr. Osborn was

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elected to the Presidency, Mr. Thornton was indicated especially by the revered Rev. J. Bunting as the successor of Dr. Osborn ; and though on the approach of Conference the announcement was made in quarters not well informed, that the Rev. M. Punshon would be nominated in opposition, the fact was that among the members of Conference the great claims of Mr. Thornton were universally recognised. Conference met on the 28th of July, 1864, and Mr. Thornton was unanimously elected the President of that important assembly for the year 1864-5. The election of President was according to anticipation, virtually unanimous ; and the high hopes that were cherished concerning his appointment were fully realised. With rare refinement and suavity, and with the utmost fraternal tenderness, Mr. Thornton displayed throughout the business of the Conference a power of attention, a quickness of perception, an unmistakable impartiality, and a firmness of will that entitled him to the warm thanks and fullest confidence of his brethren. While every reasonable opportunity was given to the free expression of opinions and claims, no loss of time was suffered. In the course of the Conference the President gave a most interesting account of his mission across the Atlantic. Now that the lips which uttered them are still in death the parting words of the deceased President to the Conference have a solemn and touching interest. He said :—“ Fathers and brethren—By the good hand of God you have now come to the close of your important deliberations, not without many tokens of God’s presence and blessing, not without ample reason to look for fresh manifestations of his saving power in this land and in other lands during the coming year. My words ought to be exceedingly few, they must be exceedingly few ; but let me say in the name of our common Lord, we will go forth in his name and again set up our banners. Let us abide by the old standards, let us preach the word, be instant in season and out of season, let us resolve to reprove, to rebuke, to exhort with all long-suffering and doctrine ; let us care tenderly for the flock of God, let us think of the lambs of the flock as well as of the sheep, and may the coming year be one of marked blessing to our united Churches, and to all the Churches of our common Saviour. I am most thankful to you for the aid you have afforded me in conducting the business of the Conference ; above all I would offer my reverent thanks to God for his merciful grace. I desire to give myself afresh to Him. I ask your indulgence. Pardon

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what I have said or done wrong. If I have neglected, or passed by any one who wished to take part in the proceedings of the Conference, please to forgive me, and believe it was not intended ; and during the year let us expect the divine blessing, and let us pray much for each other. I wish that all Methodist preachers had some period marked out in each day for this exercise. Pray for the brethren, and for those employed with them in care for the flock of Christ. Farewell !” For some time after his election Mr. Thornton attended to the onerous duties of his high position with exemplary assiduity, but for some short time his health had been in an unsatisfactory state, and he had to delegate to others many duties which few could discharge so well as himself. His death, however, was sudden and unexpected, and was heard with surprise and sorrow by the members of the Wesleyan body in this country, and indeed throughout the world. A letter from a Wesleyan minister in London to his son in Bristol says :—“ The President was getting better, after three weeks of gout ; he began the Sunday in hope of a good day, little thinking how good and glorious a day it would be to him. With the help of some chairs he worked himself into a room adjoining his bed room, ate a hearty breakfast, had family prayer, worked back in the same way, became faint, leant his head on his wife’s shoulder, and without any last words quietly died. The President was exhausted, and his heart ceased to act.” In consequence of the death of Mr. Thornton, the duties appertaining to the office of President were discharged by the ex-President, the Rev. Dr. Osborn. The funeral of the late President took place on Friday the 10th, at the Abney Park Cemetery, Stoke Newington. The burial service of the Wesleyan body, of which the deceased was so distinguished a member, is of a very plain and simple character ; and the chief honour which was shown to his mortal remains was by the large number of sorrowing friends who followed to the grave. At twelve o’clock a special service was held at the Stoke Newington Wesleyan church, which was densely crowded, nearly all the congregation being attired in mourning. The communion table, pulpit, and front of the organ loft were draped in black. At the hour named the corpse was borne into the church, the Rev. Dr. Osborn, ex-President, walking before it, and reading the appointed prayers. As the coffin was carried along to be placed on a resting place, all present rose to testify their respect for the departed. The Revs. Dr. Osborn, Dr. Hannah, and T. Jackson, ex-

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Presidents, having taken their places in the pulpit, the special service proceeded, each of the Rev. Gentlemen named bearing part. There was singing, prayer, and an address. The hymns were selected with special reference to the frailty and uncertainty of this life, and to the blessedness which attends the Christian soul in Paradise. The oration was spoken by the Rev. Dr. Hannah. It set forth the worth of the one they had lost, who had been a shining example in their midst, fighting the good fight boldly, yet mingling with courage humility, and above all, charity. The concluding prayer having been offered by the Rev. Thomas Jackson, one of the most aged ministers of the Wesleyans, the congregation quitted the chapel. Outside a procession was formed, those who attended walking four abreast. In front were the students of the Wesleyan body, next ministers of other denominations, followed by those of the particular sect to which the deceased belonged. There were several mourning coaches and private carriages, containing relatives and friends. The road throughout the short distance to the cemetery was lined by spectators, and a large number had assembled round the grave. The concluding portion of the service was exceedingly brief. The three ex-Presidents having taken their position at the head of the grave, the body was at once lowered into it. The Rev. Dr. Osborn read that portion of the service commencing "Man that is born of a woman hath but a short time to live." The ceremony was closed with the Lord's Prayer, in which all present joined audibly. During the prayers there was a slight fall of snow. The Rev. Mr. Thornton was fifty-five years of age. Previous to his death he had suffered from severe attacks of rheumatic gout, but it was hoped that his life would be prolonged for many years to come. Indeed, on the very morning of his death, Sunday, he appeared to be somewhat better. Instead of having to be wheeled in a chair from his room to the breakfast parlour, he walked. He partook of the meal with much cheerfulness, after which he returned to his chamber; and there, while standing with his hand resting upon his wife's shoulder, he expired. He was a native of Yorkshire, and joined the Wesleyan Ministry in 1830. At the various stations which he supplied—amongst others Glasgow, Hull, London, Leeds, and Bath—he was greatly esteemed. Subsequently he was appointed classical tutor to Didsbury College, and the high respect in which he was held was proved by his being chosen to the presidential

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office by a very large majority of votes. It is a remarkable circumstance that out of seventy presidents of the Wesleyans two only have died during their year of office : the deceased and the Rev. John Barber, the latter about fifty years ago. The *Watchman* gave some further particulars of the lamented death of the Rev. W. L. Thornton :—“He died at his residence on Hackney-down last Sunday, March 5th, soon after ten o’clock. Three Sundays previously he preached at Liverpool Road Chapel. It was evident on that occasion that he was suffering from indisposition, but it was remarked that there was a special excellence in the sermon. The text was, “Mine eyes have seen the King, the Lord of Hosts.” Isaiah vi. 5. He does not appear to have apprehended a fatal termination to his illness : he was cheerful to the last, and never relaxed his attention to business. On Sunday morning, March 5th, when he awoke, he said he felt better, and that it was the beginning of a good day. To a friend who called to inquire he sent a kind and cheerful answer, closing with the words, “My mercies abound.” These were perhaps his last words, for he was immediately seized by the hand of death, and before he could reply, except by a gentle motion of the head, to the anxious inquiry of Mrs. Thornton, whether he did not feel better, he breathed his last. We have lost a friend whose excellences it is difficult to sum up. He was a most devout and cheerful believer. His religion was earnest and happy. His public ministry was solemn and impressive ; and his hold on the affections of the Methodist Connexion, both ministers and laymen, has rarely been exceeded.”

6th. An inquiry into the alleged irregularities of Mrs. Levers, the matron of the Tadcaster Workhouse, was opened in the Tadcaster Town Hall, before Mr. Andrew Doyle, the commissioner from the Poor-law Board. The charges were as follows:—

1. For habitual drunkenness. 2. For illtreating and abusing Elizabeth Daniel lately deceased, a pauper in the Tadcaster Union Workhouse. 3. For illtreating Hannah Buck and striking her with a poker and other instruments. 4. For exceeding the punishments laid down by the rules of the Poor-law Board in the punishments of boys and girls, inmates of the Workhouse. 5. For not entering all the punishments she administered to the inmates in the punishment book, according to the consolidated orders in that case made and provided.

The Commissioner stated that the Guardians having consulted him in regard to the position occupied by Mrs.

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Levers, he had stated that it was his intention to report to the Poor-law Board that the premises occupied by the Guardians was not a fit place for a poorhouse. He had no doubt the Poor-law Board would adopt his view of the matter, and that the house would be shut up. In these circumstances it had been arranged that Mrs. Levers' term of office would expire on the 25th instant. The inquiry was a most necessary one, as it was evident that the Guardians had been misled by the statements of the paupers that there was nothing to complain of in the workhouse, and the greatest credit was due to the gentlemen who had originated it, and to Mr. Thompson for the manner in which it had been conducted. There was no doubt that had the Guardians been aware of what was going on in the workhouse they would have before investigated the matter for themselves. The inquiry then terminated.

6th. In the previous month, several cases of bribery, arising out of the Municipal Election Extraordinary in the East Ward, Leeds, were investigated in the County Court against certain members of the Conservative party, and convictions obtained. This day, the information by the Conservatives against certain Liberals were heard before Mr. T. H. Marshall, the judge of the County Court. Originally sixteen persons were summoned, but the cases against ten of them were withdrawn. The inquiry excited a good deal of interest, and the court was crowded throughout the day. Mr. Middleton and Mr. Wheelhouse appeared in support of the informations, and Mr. Shaw and Mr. Bruce for the defence. The first case was against Henry Duffield, for having on the 28th of November previous given ten shillings to Oswald Craggs, a burgess of the East Ward, to induce him to vote for Mr. Hartley, the Liberal candidate—Craggs not answering to his subpoena was fined £10. The second case against Duffield was for having given on the same day, five shillings to one Alfred Brown, to induce him to vote—the plaintiff was nonsuited. Duffield was next charged with having offered a bribe at the election on the first of November, to Mr. Patrick Hall, stoker—conviction with costs. Two charges were then heard against Thomas Helmsley, for bribing persons named Brown, Poulter, and Snee—conviction with costs. The next case was against Benjamin Bramham, milk dealer—conviction with costs. In the case against Thomas Newman, letter carrier, a nonsuit was entered, with the costs. The next case against

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Bramham, a nonsuit was entered. The next case was against Edward Craven, the Liberal secretary of the ward, for having on the first of November given to Michael Corson four shillings for his vote, and to Robert Appleyard a weeks rent—conviction in both cases. The two cases against Mr. Hartley, the Liberal candidate, terminated in nonsuits, by reason of the witnesses Gawkrodger and Newton appearing in the witness box in a state of intoxication, who were fined £5 each, or to be imprisoned seven days.

7th. Died, Dr. George Calvert Holland, one of the aldermen of the borough of Sheffield, after a prolonged illness. Dr. Holland was born at Pitsmoor, Sheffield, on the 28th Feb., 1801. His father was a respectable artisan. In boyhood Dr. Holland had no particular liking for books, but his buoyant spirits and his vivacious disposition made him prominent in all the sports of his companions. He was originally intended for trade, and was apprenticed to a business. In the course of his apprenticeship Dr. Holland's taste for literature was aroused by an apparently trivial circumstance. When about 16 years old he was walking with a young friend who had composed a hymn, which he read to Holland, who began to think that he could do likewise. The result of an attempt was a discovery that he had an extraordinary facility for writing verse or poetry. He became known to the then editor of the *Sheffield Independent*, and the poet's corner in its earlier volumes was often occupied by the productions of Dr. Holland's youthful pen. He began to read poetry with intense avidity, and having made himself familiar with the translated writings of the poets of antiquity, he was seized with a desire to read them in the original. Hence he was led to study Latin, in which he showed great power of acquisition, and went on to learn French and Italian, astonishing his teachers and his fellow pupils by the rapidity of his progress. His eagerness to learn led him to devote the greater part of his nights to books. At this time, he became known to the late Mr. Ebenezer Rhodes and several other gentlemen of literary taste, who encouraged his zeal for learning and facilitated his reading. He also became a prominent member of a debating society, where he cultivated the oratorical powers with which nature had largely gifted him. In fact, his readiness in acquiring knowledge was equalled by the ease and force with which he could communicate his ideas both with tongue and pen. He seems to have expected that on

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the completion of his apprenticeship, he should succeed to the business of his master, and that hope not being realised, he was about to commence a new business. But it appears to have occurred to his older brothers and other friends that such powers as George Calvert Holland had displayed deserved a different sphere, and the result was that, under the advice of the Rev. Dr. Philipps, then minister of the Upper Chapel, the young man was placed under the tuition of a learned Unitarian minister in the neighbourhood of Derby to acquire the degree of preliminary training necessary to his becoming a student, with a view to entering the Ministry in that denomination. After a year of very active preparation, however, that expectation was frustrated, and the views of the young student were then turned to the medical profession. He went to the University of Edinburgh, where he spent three years, and distinguished himself much. Besides qualifying himself to pass with honour all the examinations, he joined the Hunterian and Royal Physical Societies, and became their President. Leaving Edinburgh, Dr. Holland continued his studies during the next year at Paris, where he took the degree of Bachelor of Letters. Thence again he returned to Edinburgh, and spent another year in its schools. Dr. Holland first began to practice in Manchester, and soon became well-known in the scientific and literary society of that town. At this time the discoveries of Gall and Spurzheim were making a great noise in the world. Anything new and strange had an extraordinary fascination for Dr. Holland, and he studied the new science with ardour. He lectured upon it in Manchester and Liverpool, and in the discussions that arose he was handled by his medical brethren with such severity that his sensitive spirit was deeply wounded. This led to his leaving Manchester, and after another year of study in Edinburgh, he settled in Sheffield. Here he was received with great favour, and soon acquired an excellent position. He had made himself favourably known in the professional world by his first work, "An Experimental Inquiry into the laws of Life," which he followed up by his book on "Physiology of the Fœtus, Liver, and Spleen." Sheffield men were proud of the talent of their young townsman, and hoped for him a successful and even eminent career. He became a prominent member of the Literary and Philosophical Society, and gave very important aid to the then youthful Mechanics' Library and Mechanics' Institution. A vacancy

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arising among the physicians to the Infirmary, Dr. Holland was elected to that office. For several years nothing could appear more auspicious than the life upon which Dr. Holland had entered. During this period occurred the first and second elections for Sheffield in which Dr. Holland was an enthusiastic supporter of Mr. Samuel Bailey and Mr. T. A. Ward. Soon afterwards mesmerism attracted as much attention as phrenology had done a few years before. Dr. Holland became a devoted student of this art, and his enthusiasm shook the confidence of that numerous class who are accustomed to prefer medical advisers slow to catch at new-fangled things and more prone to rely upon the lessons of a long experience. Then came the discussions on the corn-law question. Dr. Holland had always been regarded as a thorough reformer and free-trader, but he suddenly came out as a champion of the food monopoly, and appeared as a disputant on its behalf, first with the late Mr. Wm. Ibbotson, of Sheffield, and afterwards with Mr. Jas. Ackland, one of the lecturers of the Anti-Corn-law League. The supporters of the corn laws in this part of the country rewarded, as they thought, the efforts of their champion with a purse of 500 guineas, but had they given him £10,000 they would not have more than compensated the injury done to his professional prospects, caused by the long diversion of his attention from his proper pursuits. A few years later came the railway mania, in the vortex of which Dr. Holland was engulfed. He was a provisional director of many projects, and was also a director of the Leeds and West-Riding Bank, and the Sheffield and Retford Bank. These two establishments were closely connected, and came to a disastrous end. In the Leeds and West Riding Bank, Dr. Holland held 1000 shares, worth some £17,000 one day; the next, they were not only worthless, but involved their unfortunate holder in ruin. Dr. Holland was served with a writ, at the suit of a London bank for £54,000, and this was but one of many crushing liabilities. It was useless to struggle against such a storm as this. In the full tide of prosperity he gave up his profession, and became the occupant of Wadsley House. He now retired to Worksop, and became the occupant of a humble cottage. He lived there for about a year, returning with new zeal to his professional studies, and there he produced his "Philosophy of Animated Nature," which he was accustomed to regard as the best of his works. Leaving Worksop, Dr. Holland attempted to

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establish himself as a physician in London, where, however, he had but small success. He resided there two years, and returned to Sheffield in 1851. During his absence he had changed his views as to medical science, and adopted homœopathy. In many of the large towns of the country, medical men were to be found who had profited largely by a similar change, but to what extent it benefited Dr. Holland we are not prepared to say. The vicissitudes of his life had told upon him, and the Dr. Holland of 1851 was far from occupying the same vantage ground as the Dr. Holland of 1831. His mental activity, however, was unabated, and he continued his literary labours. He entered the Town Council, and became one of its most busy members. In 1858 he originated the movement for a Local Improvement Act, which became so unpopular, that in the November elections of that year all its supporters who presented themselves to the electors were rejected, and men were returned, many of whom had no recommendation but that of uncompromising opposition to measures of local improvement. In 1862 Dr. Holland was elected one of the aldermen of the borough. For the last few years failing health had withheld him very much from public engagements, and for some months his life was a prolonged struggle against the progress of wasting disease. The medical men certified bronchitis as the immediate cause of death, but this complaint supervened upon disease at the base of the brain, brought on, there is every reason to believe mainly by close study and severe mental exertion. He was most assiduously and kindly attended by Dr. Elam and Mr. Carr, but all the efforts of their skill could do no more than alleviate his sufferings. With the self denial of a rare friendship, Mr Carr spent many nights in watching by Dr. Holland's bedside. Dr. Holland was a warm-hearted man, of great and varied ability and high attainments. The kindly feelings entertained towards him was shown during the last few weeks of his illness, by a subscription of considerable amount. The following is a list of the principal works which he has given to the world. They are highly spoken of by professional critics:—"An Experimental Inquiry into the Laws of Life, 1829." "The Physiology of the Fetus, Liver, and Spleen, 1831." "Inquiry into the Principles and Practice of Medicine, 2 vols., 1833 and 1835." "The Abuses and Evils of Charity, Especially of Medical Charitable Institutions." "The Vital Statistics of Sheffield, 1843." "The Phil-

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osophy of the Moving Powers of the Blood." "Diseases of the Lungs from Mechanical Causes, 1844." Philosophy of Animated Nature, 1848." "The Nature and Cure of Consumption, Indigestion, Scrofula, and Nervous Affections, 1850." "Practical Suggestions for the Prevention of Consumption, 1850." "Practical Views on Nervous Diseases, 1850." "The Constitution of the Animal Creation as expressed in Structural Appendages, 1857." "The Life of Richard Furniss, of Dore, with a new edition of his works." "The Domestic Practice of Homœopathy, 1859."

9th. This evening, the cabmen of Leeds and their wives, to the number of 100, were entertained to supper in the Friends' school-room, Camp Lane Court, Water Lane. The arrangements being under the direction of the committee of the Leeds Cabmen's Home. After supper the meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Flood, who occupied the chair, the Rev. Mr. Clelland, Mr. Whiting, and other gentlemen. The chairman referred to the progress made by the Home, and congratulated the cabmen on the existence of such an institution, where they could obtain a comfortable meal at any time their engagements allowed them, and where means were also provided for their moral and intellectual improvement. Mr. Whiting, alluding to the movement made some time ago for shortening the hours of the cabman's labour on Sundays, stated that he regretted to hear that although the effect of that had been to withdraw a good many cabs from the stands, the cabmen did not get the full benefit of the change, as the masters expected the men to be ready to fulfil any engagement that might be made. A second party of the cabmen and their wives were entertained on the following evening, by the same committee. After supper, the meeting was addressed by Mr. Jowitt, who occupied the chair. He read a letter of apology from Mr. F. Baines, who was unable to be present, and who expressed his interest in the objects of the meeting. He trusted that these yearly gatherings, and other more permanent efforts for the benefit of the cabmen, would lead to a real amelioration of their condition. The Rev. Mr. Thomas, who was to have been present, was also unable to attend. The Chairman stated that he had been examining some figures in connection with the Home, and judged from them that it was in a highly satisfactory condition. The sick society was also flourishing, though there had been during the year heavy calls on it for assistance. There could be, he

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thought, no better argument for that branch of the institution than that it had thus paid out £50 to keep men unable to work through sickness. The number of members was, notwithstanding, not so large as at its beginning, and he earnestly pressed upon the meeting the necessity of giving it further support. He congratulated them that two thirds of the cabs were now kept off the streets on Sundays, and expressed a hope that the opportunities thus afforded to the cabmen of attending places of worship were largely taken advantage of. At a subsequent period of the meeting he stated that the cabmen had shown much interest in the welfare of the Infirmary, and had subscribed between £7 and £8 to its funds. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Denham, Mr. Thorne, and other gentlemen.

10th. Died, suddenly, this morning, the Rev Thomas Best, M.A., incumbent of St. James' Church, Sheffield. Mr. Best was in his 78th year and had latterly been very infirm, but enjoyed comfortable health. He was able to take part in the service of his church the Sunday previous, and was down stairs on the Thursday following, though in a very feeble state. Mr. Best attempted to rise this morning, when he fell back upon the bed and died. He was born at Cradley, in Worcestershire, where his father, who had been a minister in Lady Huntingdon's connexion, was the vicar. He was the last relic of that ecclesiastical system which prevailed in Sheffield ere new churches were built and new incumbencies created, to meet the growing wants of the age. He was appointed to the perpetual curacy of St. James' in January, 1817, having previously been curate at Chipping Campden, in Gloucestershire. His predecessor at St. James' was the Rev. Thomas Radford, M.A., the first minister of the church, who was a native of Sheffield, and who exercised his ministry there for forty-one years. Mr. Best was decidedly evangelical, and though a stanch churchman, maintained very friendly relations with ministers of the orthodox denominations. He was one of the secretaries of the Bible Society, where the custom was that a clergyman and a dissenting minister should be united as colleagues. Soon after his settlement in Sheffield, Mr. Best felt it to be his duty to preach a sermon annually to warn his hearers against the tendency of theatrical amusements. This custom was continued up to the time of his death. While it was a novelty, the sermon excited great attention, and for several years it was reported at length in the *Sheffield Independent*. Those

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were days in which such a demonstration from a church pulpit was very ill received by many at the commencement. The Shakspeare Club then flourished, and at its anniversary dinners, as well as from the stage of the Theatre, and by many correspondents of newspapers, severe strictures were put forth upon Mr. Best's views and conduct. However, none of these things moved him, and he continued to the last to make his protest and utter his faithful warnings. In addition to the services connected with his church, Mr. Best conducted a weekly morning service, chiefly attended by ladies, in the school-room adjoining Miss Harrison's house at Weston. These ministrations were especially esteemed for their truly devotional character. For many years he was chairman of the Weekly Board of the Dispensary, where he was very assiduous in promoting the usefulness of the charity. In all the relations of life he showed himself a truly pious and excellent minister, and laboured with unwavering zeal to do the work to which he had been called. He had his earthly reward in the love and respect of the people of all classes and denominations.

11th. For some years previous to this time, the Wesleyan Methodists at Farsley conducted worship in a room, under some inconvenience—their former chapel being in the hands of the United Methodist Free Church,—and a desire having grown up amongst them for better accommodation, a subscription was commenced, and land obtained, and this day, the ceremony of laying the first stone of a new chapel took place. The proceedings commenced by the Rev. W. Andrews, the superintendent of the circuit, giving out a hymn, and a portion of Scripture was read by the Rev. J. M. Bamford. Prayer having been offered, the Rev. Mr. Andrews then presented to Mr. Angus Holden a silver trowel and rosewood mallet, with which he proceeded to lay the foundation stone, depositing in a cavity prepared for the same, a sealed bottle, containing two newspapers, the names of the trustees, and several coins of the realm. He delivered a short and suitable address, and was followed by the Rev. T. Morrison, who delivered a most eloquent address on Methodism, and the great work of winning souls for Christ. The ceremony was concluded by the Rev. H. E. Gregg offering up a short prayer. A collection was made, and the friends then adjourned to the village school, where a tea meeting took place, and addresses were delivered by the circuit ministers and other friends. The collection and the proceeds

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of the tea amounted to the handsome sum of £103. The chapel, when erected, will accommodate 300 persons, and will cost about £1200, towards which about £800 had already been raised or promised.

The bank of Messrs. Attwoods, Spooner, Marshall, and Co., of Birmingham, with liabilities stated to amount to about a million sterling, suspended payment. In the circular issued by the firm, the cause of failure was stated to be the withdrawal from the bank of large sums of money by the Attwoods some years previous. Mr. Henry Marshall was the sole surviving partner of the firm. The liabilities consisted of £700,000 deposits, and £300,000 customers' balances. The assets of the bank were, however, very considerable, consisting in great part of real estates. The stoppage caused intense excitement in Birmingham, and depositors, who numbered altogether about 2500. flocked into the town in large parties from the surrounding districts.

12th. Died, this day, in the seventieth year of his age, Mr. Peter Garnett, of the firm of Messrs. Garnett and Son, paper manufacturers, Wharfeside, Otley. Mr. Garnett, whose death was not unexpected, was a thorough liberal in politics, and took a leading part in all the great progressive measures of the day; and especially in the repeal of the corn laws. Though a zealous Churchman, he was nevertheless a friend of religious freedom. In him the "poor and needy" of the district lost a real friend. At the time of his death, Mr. Garnett was a trustee of the Otley Savings Bank, and he had for many years in that capacity closely watched over the interests of that institution. He was also the chairman of the Otley Local Board.

The College Chapel, Bradford, after having been closed for four months, was re-opened for divine worship. The pastor, the Rev. William Kingsland, preached in the morning to a large congregation: and in the evening, when the Rev. J. P. Chown preached, the building was crowded in every part. The collections amounted to £106, exclusive of £30 received in donations from friends not present. The chapel, which was built twenty-six years previous, was considerably inferior to more modern buildings in comfort and convenience, and hence the alterations and improvements required were great. Its proportions have been greatly improved by lengthening it four yards, and provision has thus been made to meet the increasing demand for sittings. A handsome recess for an organ has been built, and two commodious vestries, the one for the

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minister, and the other for the deacons. A part of the chapel, in which the pews were narrow and inconvenient, has been re-seated ; the old gas fittings have been removed, and the place is now lighted from above by handsome coronas ; the inefficient warming apparatus has also been taken away and replaced by a very efficient one, supplied by Messrs. Haden, of Trowbridge ; and the building has been tastefully painted throughout by Mr. Haley of Bradford. The school-room beneath the chapel has also been thoroughly renovated, warmed on the same principle as the chapel, painted, and a new room added. The costs, including £450 for ground, £375 for an organ, and a considerable sum for raising the roof, which in one part had sunk a good deal, was about £2700. Towards this amount the church and congregation had, up to this time, contributed £1565 ; and friends not of the church and congregation, £235. Reckoning the £136 received on this day, about £750 remained to be paid previous to the meeting. The whole of the works were carried out from the designs and under the superintendence of Mr. Thomas Clarke, architect, of Bradford.

12th. The Rev. A. Russell, M.A., who, in May, 1859, entered upon the pastoral care of the church and congregation assembling in Lister Hills Independent Chapel, Bradford, retired from that post, and, this evening, preached a farewell sermon to his congregation. There was a large attendance. Mr. Russell took for his text, "Finally, brethren, farewell. Be perfect, be of good comfort, be of one mind, live in peace, and the God of love and peace shall be with you," (2 Cor. xiii. 11,) and from these words he delivered an earnest and affectionate discourse. On the Tuesday evening following, a valedictory tea-meeting was held in the school rooms adjoining the chapel. The large upper room, in which the gathering after tea took place, was crowded to excess. The Rev. R. Cuthbertson, of Cleckheaton, was called to the chair. There were also present the Rev. Dr. Fraser, the Rev. Professor Shearer, M.A., the Rev. Josiah Andrews, the Rev. J. Innes, the Rev. J. McKiddie, and other gentlemen. Letters were read from the Rev. J. G. Miall and the Rev. Dr. Campbell, apologising for their unavoidable absence, and expressing sympathy with the object of the meeting.

Died, Edward Bramley, Esq., of the firm of Bramley and Gainsford, solicitors, Sheffield, at his residence, Oak Hill, at the age of 59, after several months' illness. He was the son of Mr. Richard Bramley, of Bridlington Quay.

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He was originally intended for the medical profession, and with that view was placed with a surgeon in York. He however preferred the law, and came to Sheffield, and was articled to Joseph Haywood, Esq. Being admitted an attorney in 1828, he began practice in St. James' Row. While living there the political excitement of the time called forth his most zealous efforts in the cause of reform. He was an active member, and became one of the secretaries of the Political Union which conducted the agitation for the reform bill. He was a regular and effective speaker at many of the meetings that were held, and though far-going in his views and extremely ardent in his feelings, he was always most judicious in council. The services of Mr. Bramley and his colleague in the secretaryship, Mr. Gainsford, were acknowledged by a testimonial. When the reform bill was carried, some of the members of the Political Union would still have kept it alive with a view to further action, but Mr. Bramley and others of similar standing discountenanced this effort and it came to nought. Mr. Bramley, however, was not one of those who considered the Reform Bill a final measure, or who faltered in the application of the principles of reform. No man was a more consistent Liberal, and that not from impulse, but in obedience to the dictates of his mature judgement. He was throughout one of the most influential and reliable members of the Liberal party in Sheffield. After practising in his profession alone till 1840, he became the partner of his former master, Mr. Haywood. Mr. Gainsford was added to the firm in 1844. Mr. Bramley had a highly prosperous professional career. His firm was associated with Mr. Albert Smith as solicitors to the assignees of Parker, Shore and Co., on the failure of the Old Bank in 1843, when a great weight of business of vital importance to individuals and bearing largely upon the welfare of the town, was most skillfully and carefully transacted. When the town was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1843, the Town Council had the good fortune to secure his aid as its first Town Clerk, and he continued in the office for fifteen years, though under conditions which made the service he rendered to the public by no means advantageous to himself. The efficiency with which the new corporation worked its economical administration and its avoidance of difficulties were especially due to Mr. Bramley. At times party spirit ran very high, but his impartiality secured for him the confidence of all, and he used his influence to save individuals and the corporation

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generally from difficulties that must have arisen under a less judicious and disinterested adviser. When Mr. Bramley resigned the office of Town Clerk in 1859 the Town Council presented to him, handsomely engrossed, the following resolution :—

“That the Council receives with deep regret the resignation of Mr. Bramley, the Town Clerk, especially as it is caused by the impaired state of his health. The Council cannot omit the duty of recording on this occasion its high sense of the value of the services which the Town Clerk has rendered to the Corporation and the town during the first fifteen years of the existence of this Corporation. The soundness with which he has advised the Council on all questions of law; the temper, prudence, and forbearance he has manifested on all occasions of difficulty; the zeal he has shown in promoting the efficient and economical working of our municipal institutions; the dignity, ability, and discretion he has exercised whenever called upon to act as the organ of the Corporation; the readiness and frankness with which he has uniformly assisted all the members of the Council who have sought his aid; and his success in preserving friendly relations betwixt all the other public bodies of the town and this Corporation, eminently deserve and have secured the warmest acknowledgement and thanks of this Council, which are hereby tendered to him. The Council cannot take leave of Mr. Bramley, as Town Clerk, without expressing a fervent hope that Almighty God may for many years spare his valuable life in such health that he may with comfort and efficiency continue to promote the welfare of his family, his friends, and the public. That a copy of the foregoing resolution, sealed with the corporate common seal, be presented by the Mayor, on behalf this Council, to Mr. Bramley.”

On the 17th December, in the same year, a silver cake basket and salver were presented to Mr. Bramley by a few of his friends. In the great railway campaigns of nearly twenty years ago, Mr. Bramley's firm was associated with Messrs. Smith and Hinde as solicitors of the lines proposed to connect Sheffield with the Eastern coast, and in communication with Manchester and Sheffield to open an eastern and western line from sea to sea. As another proof of the confidence reposed in him, when it was necessary to appoint commissioners by the Water Company's bill to hear and decide upon claims, a meeting of the gentlemen of the legal profession was held, and they strongly recommended that Mr. Bramley should be one of the commissioners. Various considerations, however led him to decline the honour. Mr. Bramley was brought up a member of the Church of England, but in 1837 associated himself with the Unitarian body, of which he was one of the most consistent and influential members. Several

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years ago Mr. Bramley's health was much shaken, but he appeared to have recovered, and until the latter part of 1864, was well and active. In September or October, though there was no change in his appearance, he spoke confidentially to his friends of unpleasant sensations, indicating the progress of internal disease. About Christmas the symptoms became more decided, and there was so great a failure of health and strength that he was unable to visit the office after the 9th of January. Five or six weeks previous to his death, the celebrated Dr. Budd, of London, was called in, but gave no hope of his recovery. Mr. Bramley left a widow and three children—a son and two daughters; his son, Mr. Herbert Bramley, having been brought up to his father's profession, was on the eve of being admitted as an attorney. In his professional life Mr. Bramley was highly successful and enjoyed in an unbounded degree the confidence and esteem of all who knew him. Sound judgment, right feeling, extensive knowledge, and perfect integrity were the features of his character, while his kindly disposition led him to befriend all who needed his aid, and his urbanity rendered intercourse with him always pleasant. In private life he was greatly beloved. He had a well-cultivated taste for the fine arts, and had made a very valuable collection of pictures. A strong and general desire was expressed in 1864, that he should allow himself to be elected a member of the Town Council with a view to his filling the office of Mayor, it being felt that the extended powers conferred by the Local Government Act would be rendered far more advantageous if inaugurated under the influence of his guiding mind. Unhappily the consciousness of failing health led him to shrink from this responsibility, and the result too truly verified his presentiment. The death of Mr. Bramley was one of the greatest losses Sheffield could have sustained, for he not only was eminently able to render public service, but his high sense of duty made him willing to do so, though at the cost of much personal sacrifice.

14th. A meeting of gentlemen connected with the Yorkshire Schools of Art was held in the Leeds Town Hall, to consider the application of the new Minutes on Art Schools and Art Education to the provincial Schools of Art. Representatives were present from the five Schools of Art in the county.

15th. Lord Amberley, eldest son of Earl Russell, arrived in Leeds this day, for the purpose of addressing

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the Liberal electors, and attended the first of three meetings which had been fixed for successive nights, in the Music Hall. The electors in one-half of the borough were invited to the first meeting, and on the following evening, the second moiety had the opportunity of hearing his lordship.

18th. At York Castle, before Mr. C. H. Thompson and Mr. W. J. Coltman, West Riding magistrates, seven men, named William and Thomas Kettlewell, William Allison, George Batty, William Whiteley, George Robinson, and Henry Stead, were charged with having, on the 8th of March, forcibly entered a house at Akham Bryan, near York, belonging to Benson and John Mitchell Barstow, whom they forcibly expelled. It appeared that William Kettlewell fancied he was the rightful heir of Miss Ann Fawcett, who died intestate, and of whose property the Barstows had possession. On the morning of the 8th of March, while Mr. Benson Barstow was at breakfast, William Kettlewell, Allison, and Batty presented themselves at the back door of Mr. Barstow's house, and delivered a note to the cook for her master. This she delivered in the breakfast-room, and as she left this place she found she had been followed by the men whom she had left at the door. The note ran :—

March, 1865.

Mr. Barstow,—Sir,—I hope you will excuse us coming to see the house, as we want to see round it.

Yours truly,

LORD MUCK.

Mr. Barstow had not time to read this note before the three men in question entered the breakfast room, and Allison introduced William Kettlewell as the "heir of the law," and desired Mr. Barstow to quit the place. He refused, upon which he was dragged to a sofa, thence into the hall, where a key was wrenched from his hand, and one of his fingers sprained, and subsequently ejected from his house. The doors and gates of the premises were then barricaded by the three mentioned, and the remainder of the defendants, excepting Robinson, and the servants ordered to pack up their things and leave. This they did. In the meantime Mr. Benson Barstow succeeded in getting one of his horses out of the stable, on which he rode to York, and obtained a warrant against William Kettlewell. On returning in the afternoon he found his house occupied by the defendants and a large number of other villagers, and all the rooms seemed to

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have been searched. Victuals had been consumed, the tablecloths bore marks of liquors, the carpets were spat upon, and, in fact, everything was in the most extreme disorder. Mr. Barstow's reoccupation was only gained by forcing open the doors. Plate, securities, debentures, and cash to an amount of nearly £100,000 were in the rooms the prisoners had entered, but fortunately none of this had been disturbed. The bench discharged Robinson for want of evidence, and committed the remainder for trial at York assizes.

20th. The visit of Dr. Vaughan to Bradford, to preach at Salem Chapel, for the Sunday Schools, furnished an occasion for the students of Airedale College to pay their respects to a man so eminent as a divine and a scholar. In compliance with an invitation from the students and tutors, Dr. Vaughan dined in the Common Hall, this day. After dinner the company adjourned to the Library, when Dr. Fraser, President of the College, was installed as chairman of the meeting. In opening the proceedings, Dr. Fraser expressed the pleasure it gave himself and his colleagues to do honour to the Rev. Dr. Vaughan. It was a well-known fact that institutions did not make the men, but men the institutions. If this were true in any case, it was pre-eminently so in respect to Congregationalism. Being quite free from worldly patronage, its success depended entirely upon the intelligence and spirituality of its members. Amongst the men of the day to whom its present position was largely owing he believed that Dr. Vaughan was deservedly esteemed as amongst the foremost. Mr. B. Waugh, the senior student, then read an address from the students as follows :—

“To the Reverend Robert Vaughan, D.D.—Reverend Sir,—We, the students of Airedale College, desire hereby to testify to you the high esteem which we entertain for your personal character, and the great value we attach to the results of your abundant labours. By your firm, powerful, and long-continued maintenance of the faith of the Gospel against the influences of a pernicious philosophy, you have laid under a conscious obligation the enlightened and devout in the universal Church. Especially are we sensible of most practical and lasting benefits which you have conferred upon the Independent churches of our land. We entertain a deep conviction that, in prosecuting our future labours for the extension of the kingdom of Christ, we shall enjoy many advantages which have been secured for us by your piety, your learning, and your unwearying labours. Unitedly, therefore, as members of the Church of Christ, but especially as young men preparing for public service in the cause of practical religion and evangelical truth, we would hereby express our lively sense of personal obli-

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gation to you. We would also assure you that we do heartily pray that you may be long preserved to labour for Christ on earth, and that you may finally receive from Him the highest rewards."

The address, illuminated on parchment, was then presented to the Doctor.

21st. The new Town Hall at Cottingley was opened this day. The Rev. J. R. Campbell, D.D., preached in the afternoon, and a soirèe and tea meeting was held in the evening. John Crossley, Esq., of Halifax, presided. The hall was completely filled on both occasions. The hall is a substantial building of the Italian style. It comprises a large hall, to be used as a lecture-room, school-room, and Mechanics' Institute. Entering from the front door on the left side is a room for a library and reading and club room; on the right side is a room to be used as a vestry. The lecture hall is further in the passage, and looks a compact place. The area is not large, but every available space is taken up. At the further end of the hall is the platform, raised about three feet from the area level. At the right of the platform is a small pulpit. Looking from the platform we have a view of the gallery, which reaches to the gable wall over the two rooms before mentioned. The front of the gallery is tastefully cut out in skeleton wood-work. Pendant from the roof, one over the gallery and one in front of the platform, are large chandeliers. These, with the assistance of some smaller ones on the walls, light the room in an admirable manner. The hall is estimated to hold 700 persons. The room on the left of the passage is so constructed that, by the opening of a sliding door, it can immediately be thrown into a part of the hall when required. Passing out of the hall by a staircase under and to the left of the platform we arrive at the school-room. This is one large room, nearly square, and is estimated to seat as many as the lecture-room. The windows are large. The interior of the building this afternoon presented a pretty appearance, for in every available place bouquets of evergreens and flowers and appropriate mottoes were hung. The ground on which the hall stands has from time immemorial been the resort of the people of Cottingley during leisure hours in fine weather. Games were played there, and the tongue of gossip was ever busy. Through the exertions of Thomas Baines, Esq., of Cottingley, this hall has been erected, where the villagers can meet in wet or dry weather. The building cost about £1500, and was rather more than a year in erecting. There was still a sum of £341. 10s. re-

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quired to be paid at this time, and towards it there was £29. 12s. 1½d. in cash, and £73. 13s. of good and unpaid subscriptions. The land on which the hall is built was presented to the village by W. B. Ferrand, Esq., M.P. During the last forty years an old house at the foot of the village was used as a school-room, and at the same time that Mr. Ferrand presented the ground for this new hall, the old building, for which an annual rent of £6 was paid, was also made a free gift to the village by John Hollings, Esq. Towards the subscription list, Bingley contributed £39. 18s., Saltaire and Shipley £259. 13s., Bradford £140. 15s., Cottingley £450. 17s., and from sundry places £199. 10s. Near to Cottingley Hall was a large triumphal arch of evergreens, with the words "Welcome Friends." At the bottom of Cottingley was another arch, and up all the principal streets to the village, the road was planted with evergreens and trees, also the gift of Mr. Ferrand. The village, during the day and till late, presented an animated spectacle. The meeting at night was addressed by the Chairman, Revs. Dr. Campbell, Bradford; J. P. Chown, Bradford; Messrs. W. E. Glyde, Saltaire; Thomas Baines, J. Laycock, &c. The design of the building is by Mr. Samuel Jackson, of Bradford.

An easterly gale that prevailed for several days, caused numerous disasters to shipping. At Hartlepool twenty vessels were reported damaged, some of them seriously; and among the casualties in the Tyne was the wreck of the ship *Burton*, of Colchester, the mate, George Hazell, being the only person of the crew saved. In the Thames sixty coal barges were reported to have been sunk during the gale.

22nd. A terrific fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. Blundell, Spence, and Co., Hull. The warehouse was occupied with large tanks of varnish, the consumption of which caused a conflagration of remarkable brilliancy and fierceness. The damage was estimated at £4000. The cause of the fire was unknown.

23rd. A meeting called by the council of the Huddersfield Church Institute was held in the Gymnasium Hall, Huddersfield, with the object of raising funds to build additional churches in the rural deanery of Huddersfield. The Bishop of Ripon presided, and there was a large attendance of the clergy and laity of the district.

24th. Died, Admiral Henry Meynell, (second son of the late Hugo Meynell and the Hon. Elizabeth Ingram, second daughter and co-heiress of Charles, ninth and last Vis-

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count Irwin, and only surviving brother of Hugo Charles Meynell Ingram, Esq., of Temple Newsam, Yorkshire, and Hoar Cross, Staffordshire ; and also of Mrs. William Beckett, of Kirkstall Grange, near Leeds,) at Paris, whither the Admiral had been summoned at the early part of the winter on account of the illness of his sister, Mrs. Waymouth, who died a few days before him. The gallant admiral's early life was passed in the active duties of his profession, his career having commenced some time before the close of the French war. He entered the navy in June, 1803, and was actively employed during his first seven years in the service in the Mediterranean and home stations, and afterwards sailed as lieutenant of the *Thuban*, with a convoy, for the East Indies and China. He was appointed acting commander of the *Arrogant*, at Bombay, in 1813 ; and in August, the same year, promoted to be commander of the *Cornwallis*. He subsequently (in 1815) became acting captain of the *Newcastle*, bearing the flag of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, at St. Helena. He had not been afloat since September, 1817. The Late Admiral Meynell, soon after his return to England, was, in the spring of 1820, appointed gentleman-usher to George IV., which office he held until the king's death. He also held the same post for a short time in the household of William IV., and for some years, up to April, 1845, was one of the grooms-in-waiting to her present Majesty. The late admiral, for more than twenty years, represented the borough of Lisburn in the House of Commons, namely, from 1826 until 1847. His commissions bore date as follows :—Lieutenant, November 9th, 1809 ; commander, August 24th, 1813 ; captain, April 10th, 1816 ; rear-admiral (reserve), April 29th, 1851 ; vice-admiral, July 9th, 1857 ; and admiral, October 4th, 1862. During the captivity of Napoleon at St. Helena, he was flag-captain to Sir P. Malcolm, the admiral on the station, and attracted the attention of the French Emperor by his refined manners and gentlemanly bearing, joined with the frankness and openness of the sailor. Some years afterwards Captain Meynell entered into parliament, and was returned on the Conservative interest for Lisburn. When Sir Robert Peel took office in 1841 he was made a Groom of the Bedchamber, and in that capacity was able to render some important services with respect to the department in the Royal household that came under his observation, which services were duly appreciated by her Majesty and the late Prince Consort. In 1845 Captain Meynell had an

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opportunity of showing the independence of his character, by refusing to vote for the Maynooth Endowment Bill, of which he disapproved. His office was, we believe, placed at the disposal of the Premier, but Sir Robert Peel, to his credit, magnanimously refused to punish a faithful public servant for voting according to his conscience. At the dissolution, in 1847, Captain Meynell retired from parliament, and since then lived a quiet, unobtrusive life, amidst a wide circle of admiring friends and relatives, by whom his loss was deeply lamented. Those who had the good fortune to be in his company, recognized and admired the high breeding of the finished gentleman, the frankness of the sailor, united to the kindness and simplicity of manner that denote the amiable Christian man. It is well known to many, with what liberality his purse was opened at all times to claims of Christian charity, especially with regard to institutions connected with his own profession. He was sincerely attached to the Church of England, and was very liberal in his donations for church building and church restoration, in which he showed great taste. The inhabitants of the neighbouring parish of Whitkirk have reason to remember with thankfulness the munificence which he displayed in contributing to the restoration of their church, as well as the readiness which he always showed to assist in promoting the spiritual and educational condition of the parish. Temple Newsome and Temple Hurst were granted by agreement with the Hospitallers to the Countess of Pembroke for life, and after her death by Edward III. to Sir J. D'Arcy. His descendant in the reign of Henry VIII. took part in the Pilgrimage of Grace, and was beheaded in London in 1537. Temple Newsome, having been forfeited to the Crown, was granted by Henry VIII. in 1544, to Lord Lennox and the Lady Margaret his wife. Their son, the unfortunate Darnley, was born there. Being again united to the Crown, it was granted by James I. to his cousin Esme Stuart second Duke of Lennox and Richmond, who had married the only daughter and heiress of Sir Henry D'Arcie of Brimham. His extravagance led to its alienation, and Temple Newsome became the property of Sir Arthur Ingram, whose father, Hugh Ingram, a native of Thorp-on-the-Hill, near Wakefield, was a wealthy London draper. Sir Arthur himself was a person of high consideration, a member and secretary of the Council of the North, high sheriff of this county, and representative of the city of York in the last parliament of James I. and the

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two first of Charles I. He built himself a splendid house, with gardens extending to the city wall, near the north-west end of the Minster, where Charles I. was lodged in 1642, and of which some remains were to be seen a few years since. By his marriage with a daughter of Lord Fairfax of Gilling, and his son's with a daughter of Lord Fauconberg, he became allied to the aristocracy of the county. His second son was rewarded by Charles II. for his adherence to the royal cause, with the Scottish Viscounty of Irwin. By marriage with a daughter of the ninth Viscount, Temple Newsome came to the Marquis of Hertford, who took the name of Ingram, and at his son's death to the representative of the family of Meynell, whose ancestor had married the third daughter of the ninth Viscount Irwin. Sir Arthur Ingram entirely rebuilt Temple Newsome, and though the apartment is still pointed out in which Darnley was born, there is no proof that any part of the original house of the Templars remains. Thoresby speaks of a bed, which apparently had formed part of the furniture of the former house, inscribed in gold letters, *Avant Darnley Jamais Derrière*. When Sir Arthur rebuilt the house, he placed, according to the pious custom of the times, the following inscription in stone work on the walls :—

“All glory and praise to God the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost on high, peace, good will toward men, honour and true allegiance to our gracious King, loving affections amongst his subjects, health and plenty within this house.

The town of Leeds still retains traces of the ancient privileges of the Templars of Newsome, some houses, which had belonged to them, being marked with their cross, as a sign of exemption from the obligation to grind at the Soke mill. Timble Bridge, leading from Leeds to Newsome, is said by Thoresby to be a corruption of Temple Bridge. Temple Hurst, not having become the residence of any wealthy family, has escaped being modernized, and still retains a considerable part of the Templars' buildings.” The will of the deceased Admiral was proved in London, by the executors—viz., Hugo Francis Meynell-Ingram, Esq. (his nephew), and James H. Hallett, Esq., of Great George Street, Westminster. The personality was sworn under £180,000. He executed his will in 1863, and added thereto four codicils. There were many liberal and specific bequests ; amongst them the gilt tea service which belonged to H.R.H. the late Duke of

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York, this he left to his brother, Hugo Charles Meynell-Ingram, Esq., and to his brother's wife a legacy of £400. His horses and guns he left to his nephew and executor, Hugo Francis Meynell-Ingram, together with a legacy of £500, and a like sum to his other executor, Mr. Hallett. To his sister, the wife of Colonel S. Waymouth, £10,000, also an annuity of £2000, and a life interest in upwards of £33,000; this latter sum, at her death, was to be divided between the two children of the said brother, who were to receive an immediate legacy of £5000, and were appointed residuary legatees. A provision was also made for the Colonel should he be the survivor. There was a legacy of £5000 to his widowed sister, Mrs. Beckett. There were other legacies to his friends, and also to his servants.

25th. The town of Sheffield was startled this morning, Saturday, by a tremendous conflagration by which Mr. Youdan's Surrey Music Hall or Theatre was reduced to a mere shell. From all the hills around the town might be seen a vast body of smoke and fierce flame, which seemed as if a whole street was on fire, and gave the impression that property and probably life were being sacrificed on a great scale. The police of the out-districts hurried into the town, and the men on night duty were rapidly collected from all quarters. Fortunately they had no large and unruly crowd to deal with, for at three in the morning the late people are gone to bed, and none but the earliest of the early ones are stirring. The effect on a person who saw the fire from one of the hills around the town and hurried towards the scene was striking. He passed through street after street finding them silent and still, indicating that the sleepers remained undisturbed. Nearing the place the glare of the fire reappeared. Soon he came upon the burning building, glowing like a furnace, the roof fallen in, and from time to time burning beams falling into the pit, and sending up a cloud of sparks. Around stood an orderly crowd, with the police keeping guard, and the firemen steadily working the engines, the streams from which, compared with the mass of fire, seemed like squirts. The view, however, was reassuring. The adjoining property had been saved. All the walls of the great building stood firmly. Its destruction was indeed complete, but no life was lost, and no one had suffered personal injury. The cause of the fire was not far to seek. A very attractive representative of the "Streets of London" was being exhibited, and part of the

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pageant consisted of a fire, not a mimic, but a real fire, in which a wooden house was rapidly burned. This was felt to be so risky that special arrangements were made to avert danger, but unhappily the fire proved too subtle for every precaution, and when all seemed safe swift destruction was impending. Theatres are at the best very much exposed to risk from fire, and consequently very heavy rates of premium are charged upon them by the insurance offices. A sense of danger constantly haunts their proprietors, but their utmost vigilance is frequently eluded, and great calamities result. While regretting the loss in this case, we cannot fail to feel thankfulness in comparing this casualty with the destruction of the Edinburgh theatre, where several persons lost their lives. Mr. Youdan's loss, notwithstanding the heavy payment he made yearly for insurance, was very heavy. We believe it is quite within bounds to say that he had spent upon the place twice as much as the amount of his insurance. The destruction of the Theatre excited a vast amount of interest in the town and amongst the surrounding villages; and in the afternoon and during Sunday, the ruins were visited by many thousands of persons. The state of the ruins was in the highest degree critical, and if the wind that blew had freshened into a steady gale, most disastrous consequences would have ensued. The lofty wall forming the back of the stage was in such a dangerous state that Mr. Abbott (architect) directed that the upper part should be taken down. The workmen of Messrs. Brown and Co., slaters, &c., were called in, and the overhanging portions of the wall were speedily removed, and fortunately without any personal injury to any one. The wall was, however, so seriously damaged that its entire removal was necessary. On Sunday it was found to be necessary to pull down a part of the wall in Workhouse Lane, and large masses of brick-work were pulled down with a facility that showed how seriously the stability of the structure had been endangered by the fire. The appearance of the ruins showed with what extraordinary intensity the fire had raged, and how complete had been the devastation that they wrought. Standing at one of the entrances in West Bar, the view was uninterrupted into Spring Street, the dividing walls having yielded before the fury of the flames, leaving only the lofty main walls to show the extent of the huge building. The great tower was the central point of interest. The flames had burnt every inch of wood-work out of it, and the cornice seemed

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a mere mass of calcined brickwork, and on the side overlooking the gulf where the Theatre had once stood, the courses of brickwork seemed to be seriously damaged by the fiery ordeal through which they had passed, and the general impression was that the structure must come down. The effect of the flames upon the iron work in the building was very great, as might be expected from their extraordinary volume and intensity. An immense iron girder, which supported the gallery, and was exposed to the fiercest heat of the conflagration, was twisted in a remarkable manner, whilst the hollow iron columns that supported the boxes and the amphitheatre, seemed to have yielded in all directions. Only the lower row was left standing, and these marked out the lines of the "promenade" and the extensive range which was covered by the upper tiers of boxes and the spacious amphitheatre. Only a few adventurous persons explored the ruins on Sunday. The danger from the tottering and overhanging walls was so great, that the visitors generally contented themselves with a distant view of the ruins; and the efforts of the police were scarcely required to prevent them from venturing too near. Workhouse Lane was choked with the masses of fallen brickwork; and the entrance to the cellars and the museum were blocked up with huge masses of rubbish that had fallen from the upper part of the building, so that only a very limited search could be made by the firemen. It was known that Mr. Youdan had left upwards of £100 in notes and gold in a drawer in his room, but it was impossible that any of it could remain. The conduct of the members of the fire brigades were most praiseworthy. The peculiar constitution of the building; of the hold which the fire must have obtained upon the masses of wood-work before it was discovered, rendered their efforts to save the building totally unavailing, but they rendered immense service in preventing the destruction of the adjoining property. Considerable discussion took place in the town in regard to the apparently singular circumstance that the fire must have half consumed the interior before any alarm was given. It must, however, be apparent that from the nature of the case, the flames could scarcely be discovered until they had burst through the roof. Nothing in the appearance of the exterior indicated that an enormous conflagration was raging, until the fire consumed the supports of the roof, and then it burst upwards in a magnificent volume that declared at once its fearful presence and the completeness of the

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mastery it had gained. From the same cause the firemen were totally unable to make the least impression upon the flames. They could only play feebly and ineffectually upon the fringe of the great mass of fire that filled the building, and at an early stage they directed their greatest efforts to the preservation of the adjoining property. This task was one of no ordinary difficulty, and in one direction it was attended with great danger. Our readers principally, will know that a block of shops and dwelling-houses lies between the Theatre and Hicks Lane, and they will appreciate the feelings with which the occupiers of those places saw the flames bursting out from the great tower and overlapping the lofty boundary wall on that side. Two of the firemen of the Alliance office got upon the roof of Mr. Townsend's, boot maker's shop, and directed a steady stream of water upon the wall of the tower. Showers of sparks, and occasionally pieces of burning timber from the cornice of the tower, fell upon and around them. They knew that beneath their feet, in the shop of Mr. Cecil (druggist), was a perfect mine of combustible materials,—saltpetre, oils, resin, &c., but they gallantly remained at their post, and succeeded in preventing the incalculable mischief that would have ensued from an extension of the flames on that side. It was stated that at the back of Mr. Cecil's premises, in a situation quite exposed to the falling sparks, was a large cistern containing naphtha, and that it had only a covering of wood. Most fortunately it did not ignite. When we state that the two firemen were standing upon a sloping roof that was covered with ice, the public will the better appreciate the danger of their post and the gallantry with which they did their duty. It is said on good authority that the catastrophe was but the fulfilment of a warning that was given on the previous Wednesday. On that occasion, whilst the scene was in progress, an alarming accident occurred, which nearly resulted in a terrible catastrophe. Directly after the scene (which represents the front of a house) had been ignited, it gave way and fell upon the stage, and some explosive materials that had been prepared to blow off the roof at the proper moment exploded prematurely. The persons who were superintending the stage business acted with great promptitude, and succeeded in averting danger for the time being, though only after a desperate struggle with the fire. The act drop was lowered in the middle of the scene, and the audience were thus kept in ignorance of the momentous scene that was

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being enacted *behind* the curtain, but when it was raised, and the "business" proceeded with, an immense volume of smoke filled the house. No suspicion of danger occurred to the audience, and the scene was received with the accustomed applause. We ought to add that Mr. Youdan had organised a special corps of firemen for the purpose of this scene. There were four members of the Liverpool and London brigade, and they were accustomed to rush upon the stage and suppress the mimic fire, with great consequent *eclat*, and there were also rows of fire buckets, kept constantly filled with water, in readiness for an emergency. Whether it was prudent to produce a scene which rendered all these precautions needful is a question that the public will probably answer for themselves. The risk was confessedly great of danger to the building, but how much greater was it of danger to the audience? The destruction of the building involved not only the loss of the theatre proper, but also of the extensive and valuable museum of curiosities, the art gallery, and numerous splendid and costly ornaments, which Mr. Youdan had collected at great expense of time and money. Few visitors to the hall omitted to see the museum, the large collection of pictures, the extensive and elegantly adorned ball rooms, and other adjuncts to the theatre, which it had been the pride and pleasure of Mr. Youdan to render as complete and interesting as possible. The museum was crowded with a miscellaneous collection of curiosities. There were large models of cities, a wax group representing the "Judgment of Solomon," Indian and Chinese weapons and agricultural implements, collections of coins, stuffed specimens of rare birds and animals, mechanical figures, statues and busts in marble, and valuable pictures, which made up a collection that had taken many years to form, and which can never be replaced. In a niche in the museum was a splendid marble bust of Mr. J. A. Roebuck, M.P., and this was almost totally destroyed. Parts of the marble, calcined almost to powder, were found on Saturday and Sunday, and there was a great struggle amongst persons engaged in the search to secure relics of the bust. In the entrance room from West Bar was a large and valuable collection of oil paintings in costly frames. Above was a splendid smoke room, elegantly furnished, and lighted by a magnificent cut-glass gaselier; below was an apartment almost as spacious, fitted up for the sale of refreshments &c. A moderate estimate fixed the loss at £35,000.

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27th. The case of the Leeds Banking Company was again brought before the Chief Clerk of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, when a call of £70 per share on the B, or new shares, was sanctioned. At the same time a dividend to the creditors of 8s. in the pound was declared. Mr. Turquand explained that within about a fortnight he would have applicable to dividend £556,000. The total liabilities of the bank he also stated were £1,238,095, upon which sum a dividend of 8s. in the pound would amount to £495,238. In addition to this estimate of the bank's liabilities, there was a claim of £123,914 on the part of Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smiths, Bankers, London.

At the Leeds Assizes, Patrick Connell, aged 20, cloth dresser, was charged with the manslaughter of William Smith, at Batley, on the 12th of February previous. Mr. Wheelhouse and Mr. Skidmore prosecuted; Mr. C. Foster defended. On the night in question, the deceased, who was a rag-grinder, was attracted to the door of his house by a noise, and found his wife complaining that the prisoner had struck her. A scuffle arose between deceased, the prisoner, and his brother James, and whilst the latter had Smith on the ground and was kicking him, the prisoner procured a stone and threw it at deceased's head, inflicting an injury which caused death a short time after. Patrick Connell was apprehended, but James fled from the country. For the defence it was contended that the fatal injuries were inflicted, not by the stone thrown by the prisoner, but by the kicks given him by James. After a short absence from court, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and His Lordship, after an adverting upon the cowardly manner in which the deceased had been assailed by the prisoner, passed upon him a sentence of five years penal servitude.

28th. The new chapel which had been for some time in course of erection in Essex Street, Bowling, Bradford, was opened for divine worship this day. The first service was conducted by the Rev. G. W. Conder, of Manchester, who preached a very powerful sermon from the words "Quit you like men, be strong." It was an exhortation to genuine, natural, and manly—not to say muscular Christianity. In the evening the Rev. W. Thomas, of Leeds, preached. The congregations were good. In the interim between the services a very handsome dinner was served in the school-room behind the chapel, to which about seventy ladies and gentlemen sat down. Mr. Wm. E. Glyde, the treasurer, presided, in the absence of Mr. Brown, the chairman of the committee.

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29th. Deputations from the Chambers of Commerce of Bradford, Leeds, Halifax, Huddersfield, Batley, Dewsbury, Wakefield, and Kendal met at Bradford this day, to hear a statement from Mr. Somerset Beaumont, M.P., in reference to the international commercial commission that was about to meet in Vienna. Dr. Neumann, one of the Austrian commissioners, was also present, having been sent to England for the purpose of ascertaining the opinions of the leading commercial men of this country as to what was desirable should be the nature of the treaty of commerce which it was the object of the International Commission to discuss. A long conversation took place, in the course of which it was pointed out how disadvantageously the present high tariff of Austria operated in obstructing trade with this country, especially as regarded the importation into Austria of low woollens and other goods made in Yorkshire. The future duties, it was strongly pressed, should be *ad valorem* instead of specific. This change, it was urged, would benefit both the Austrian consumer and the revenue of that country.

30th. At the Leeds Assizes, Dennis Carr, aged 26, shoemaker, Edward Hall, aged 23, grinder, and Henry Smith, aged 30, cutler, were charged with feloniously assaulting and attempting to choke and suffocate Matthew Coulson Burnby, at Sheffield, on the 23rd of December previous, and stealing from his person the sum of £2, a silver watch, and a gold pin. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Gully; Carr was defended by Mr. Shepherd; Hall by Mr. C. Foster; and Smith by Mr. Fitzjames Stephen. The jury found Carr and Hall guilty of the robbery, and Smith guilty of receiving. His lordship said the offence of which two of the prisoners had been found guilty was little short of murder. Carr had previously suffered penal servitude; and the only sentence the Court could now pass on him was that of penal servitude for life. Hall was then sentenced to twenty years', and Smith to five years' penal servitude.

William Roebuck, aged 25, hawker, was charged with having, on the 1st of June, 1864, broken into the premises of Mr. Ephraim Phillips, a pawnbroker and jeweller, at Hull, and stolen a large quantity of property, consisting of watches, rings, ear-rings, pencil-cases, brooches, &c. Mr. Waddy and Mr. Barker prosecuted; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Shepherd. He was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

April 2nd. Died, at his residence in London, the well-

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known publisher, Mr. John Cassell, after been in delicate health for some time. He was a self-made man, having risen from the ranks of the working classes, and his position was one which gained for him the esteem of a large circle of friends. Having for many years devoted his energies to the publication of cheap and sound literature, he contributed more than almost any contemporary publisher to the education of the masses of the people, and his name will long be remembered as deservedly associated with some of the most popular as well as some of the most elaborately illustrated serial publications of the day.

Richard Cobden, M.P. for Rochdale, died in London, this morning. He was a native of Dunford, near Midhurst, Sussex, where he was born on June 3rd, 1804. His father was the son of a substantial yeoman, who held the position of chief official of the borough of Midhurst, and possessed a small landed property, which he cultivated until his death. At a very early age, Richard Cobden was sent to London, and was employed as a boy in a warehouse in the City. By his intelligence, his attention to his duties, and his good conduct, he found himself gradually promoted. Rather by accident than by regular appointment, he was engaged as a traveller through the north of England for the house in whose service he was, when he discovered that Lancashire offered great opportunities for enterprise, and for success in business. Not long afterwards he joined with some of his fellow-employés connected with the London house to which we have referred, in founding a calico-printing business in the neighbourhood of Clitheroe. He settled in Manchester, where he became prosperous, and now turned his attention to public wants and interests. One of the earliest questions to which he devoted himself was the overthrow of the local government of Manchester, then in the hands of the lord of the manor : and the charter by which the municipal government of that city was established, was conceded only after much opposition. Mr. Cobden next turned his attention to the subject of public education, which, however, was to some extent superseded by the paramount interest and importance of the Corn Law question. In 1834 he visited Egypt, Greece, and Turkey, and in the following year proceeded to North America. On his return he published two pamphlets : the first entitled "England, Ireland, and America ;" and the second "Russia." In 1837 he made a journey to France, Belgium, and Switzerland, and in

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1838 travelled through Germany. On his arrival in England after the last-named tour, he commenced an earnest and consistent agitation for the repeal of the Corn Laws. A vast number of petitions in favour of the movement were brought up to London in 1839 by about 200 delegates. Mr. Villiers made a motion for the repeal, which was rejected by the House of Commons by a very large majority, upon which the energies of the people were fairly roused. The National Anti-Corn Law League, the most powerful political combination ever known in this country, sprang into existence, and was supported by a public subscription of upwards of a quarter of a million sterling. Mr. Cobden was the chief actor in this memorable struggle. From 1838 or 1839 down to 1846, though he had belonging to him a business which, if he had given his personal attention to it during those years would have built him up a large fortune—Mr. Cobden devoted the whole of his time, day and night, to the repeal of the Corn Law. The late Sir Robert Peel having at length given his adhesion to the Free-trade doctrines of Mr. Cobden, the Corn-law Repeal Bill was finally carried, and received the Royal assent June 26th, 1846. Sir Robert Peel retired from official life soon afterwards, but not before he had taken occasion to declare from his place in Parliament that the name which ought to be associated with the great success of the Free-traders was not the name of Russell or of Peel, but the name of a man who, acting from pure and disinterested motives, had with untiring energy, and with appeals to reason, enforced his cause by an eloquence the more to be admired because it was unaffected and unadorned—that of Richard Cobden. Having achieved the great object of his political career, Mr. Cobden visited successively France, Spain, Italy, Germany, and Russia. Wherever he made himself known he was received with public enthusiasm and other marks of sympathy and appreciation. In the meantime, his friends at home were preparing a gigantic testimonial for his acceptance. A subscription was set on foot, and in a short time the princely sum of £80,000 was raised and presented to him in acknowledgment of his great public services. He was first elected to Parliament in 1841, for the borough of Stockport. During his lengthened absence on the continental tour just referred to, a general election took place, when he was re-chosen at Stockport, and was also elected for the West-Riding of Yorkshire. He made his choice in favour of the latter constituency, which he

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continued to represent until 1857. In the latter year Mr. Cobden carried his resolutions on the Chinese war against the Government of Lord Palmerston by a majority of sixteen votes. The Premier shortly afterwards appealed to the country, when to the amazement of all parties, neither Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, nor Mr. Milner Gibson was returned. This circumstance induced Mr. Cobden to retire for a short time from public life; his shattered health rendered some repose necessary, and he eagerly availed himself of the opportunity thus presented. During the following year he was frequently invited to contest different important constituencies, and generally with every probability of success; but he invariably declined the honour. At length, in April, 1859, he was elected member for Rochdale, during his absence in America. Lord Palmerston, moreover, reserved a seat in the Cabinet, which he was then forming, for Mr. Cobden's acceptance on his return. A similar honour had been proffered by Lord John Russell, in 1846, though not accepted by Mr. Cobden, and he again declined the cares and anxieties of ministerial life. In the autumn of 1859, Mr. Cobden, acting as Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary, in concert with Lord Cowley, concluded a treaty of commerce with the Emperor of the French, and spent several months in Paris, acting as First Commissioner on behalf of the British Government, engaged in completing the details of the treaty, which has already effected a great revolution in the commercial legislation of France. On his return to England in May, 1861, he was offered by Lord Palmerston a baronetcy and a seat in the Privy Council, but declined both those honours. Richard Cobden was one of those men whom the fertile soil of freedom never fails to cast up whenever there is a great deed to do, or a great reputation to make. In some respects he might appear at first sight one who was not peculiarly qualified to conduct a great popular agitation. His manners, at least in private life, were gentle and courteous; he habitually shunned all occasions of giving offence, and, without deserting his opinions, took no particular delight in supporting them. Nature had given him tastes for both what is correct in design and elegant in language, but his voice had neither great flexibility nor power, and his manner and action were not such as greatly to commend him to turbulent and mixed assemblies. He probably was more at home in the House of Commons than in those large meetings over which he exercised so great and so decisive an influence. But though he was

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scantly endowed with the external gifts and graces of oratory, Mr. Cobden had that within him which amply compensated for these trifling defects. His delivery was earnest and impressive, his language was clear, vernacular, and well chosen, his appeals to the reason of his hearers weighty and well directed, his power of argument singularly sustained, subtle, and elastic. He could impress upon an uncultivated audience long and subtle arguments on matters far removed from ordinary experience, and by the united power of language, vigour of thought, and homeliness of illustration, could convince as well as persuade, and win converts while he was overwhelming adversaries. No man took up the ground he meant to maintain with more caution; no man saw more clearly the weakness and difficulty of his own position, or the assailable points of his adversary. It was his habit to anticipate objections, and to answer arguments before they had been urged, and so to qualify and limit his position as to leave as few vulnerable points as possible. His English was clear, racy, and idiomatic, free from common and vulgar expressions on the one side, or from exaggerated or inflated periods on the other. He was nature itself; but nature straining and bending all her powers to the attainment of a single object, to the establishment of a single point. He had a mastery over every part of the great Free Trade controversy such as nobody else could pretend to, and in the number of speeches which he made on the same subject he showed a boundless fertility of illustration, and an inexhaustible ingenuity in varying the arrangement and the form of his arguments. Although not exempt from that inequality which attends even the best public speakers, there is no orator of the present day who was so sure to bring out the facts, to adduce the arguments, and to make the impression that he desired. Such a man could not fail of great success, especially among the hard heads and shrewd understandings of the North. Year after year he laboured on in the cause of Free Trade, and it might be difficult to say what amount of progress he had made, when suddenly the whole edifice of Protection crumbled away before him, and he found himself victorious in a struggle which many had considered as almost without hope. At that moment he occupied a position as proud, perhaps, as has ever fallen to the lot of any English subject who, by the mere exercise of energy and talent, has raised himself above his fellow-citizens. Just seventy years after the discoveries of Adam

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Smith were made public the victory was obtained, and the twenty years which have succeeded this glorious epoch have witnessed the verification of his ideas and the general diffusion of his principles. Mankind begin to see that Protection is the sure cause of poverty to Governments, while Free Trade is a mine of wealth that yields more the more it is worked. Mr. Cobden had also the merit of first calling the attention of the country to sound and judicious views with reference to the Colonies. He pointed out the absurdity of supposing that these possessions conferred on the country an advantage at all similar to that which would arise from an increase of the population or territory from which we draw our taxes, and the means of defending ourselves in foreign wars. Mr. Cobden was several times invited to take a part in a Liberal Administration, but always refused to fetter his liberty with the toils of office even at periods when it might reasonably have been supposed that the possession of an official income would be a considerable object to him. The public has not been unmindful of the benefits it has received at the hands of this great Reformer. Once and again it has come forward to mark its sense of his services, and to take care that one who has done so much to make these islands richer and happier should not have any reason to repine in the midst of the abundance and prosperity which have followed his exertions. Of Mr. Cobden's home life, at Dunford, his father and his grandfather—sturdy Sussex yeomen—lived there before him ; for, although the major portion of the present residence has been rebuilt and modernised, a part of the old house still remains, a relic of the past, which goes back at least a hundred years. Still older is the venerable yew tree which stands in the centre of the lawn with no rival to dispute its sway. Close by is an antiquated building called Cranmore Farm House, now the property of Mr. Fisher, which has been metamorphosed into two labourers' dwellings, and which, according to local tradition, was the residence of the Cobden family perhaps a hundred and fifty years ago, for the Cobdens are no modern stock transplanted from a distant soil—they belong to the county as the history of the great and good man who has made their name illustrious now belongs to the world. Mr. Cobden's favourite walk was through a pine wood within the precincts of his property. Mr. Cobden bore the tenderest attachment to his own home. For several winters it had been desirable that he should seek a milder climate, but he had preferred to

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remain at his own fireside, and in the society of those with whom his own life was bound up. His love for his native place, and all its associations, justified Mr. Disraeli's allusion to that traditional element in his character which so admirably blended reverence for the past with the more practical duties of the present, and made it apparent that the man of action need not cease to be the man of sentiment. "Bracebridge Hall" was not more hospitable than Mr. Cobden's house at Dunford. What nationality has not been entertained under that gracious roof? The cosmopolitan spirit of the man was seen in the diversity of his guests—in the Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, and Americans who found in him a genial and sympathetic host. He would often sit up until the night was far spent, never weary of conversing when his friends wished him to talk, or of listening—that hardest thing for most men to do—when others desired to speak. For the last twenty-five or thirty years he was perhaps as great a letter writer as ever undertook the task of keeping pace with an enormous and cumulative correspondence. Frequently he would rise at six o'clock in the morning to write letters; and if the sky was cloudy or the weather broken he would often write till post time, perhaps alternating his epistolary duties with reading some favourite author, a recreation of which he was never weary. Like a famous ancient, he was never less idle than when he was idle, nor ever less alone than when he was alone. The public are able to judge of his powers as a letter-writer, of that clearness and vigour of style which shone as brightly in its briefest notes as in his most studied speeches; but only a comparative few of the outer world have had the opportunity of being fascinated by his conversation, or feeling the magic spell which he cast around him in private life. He had also the rare faculty of abstracting himself from surrounding objects and, like some other great men, of sleeping at will—perhaps the secret of that recuperative power with which so fragile a man must have been endowed. While his life at Midhurst was simplicity itself, its chief beauty consisted in the ample fulfilment of every positive duty. His affection for his cattle, and for animals of all kinds, was great; but his love for his fellow-creatures was correspondingly greater. He never forgot that he was not only a member for a distant constituency, and a statesman with high public functions to perform, but that he was a parishioner of Heyshot, and that serious obligations devolved upon him within a stone's throw from his own door.

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At first he occupied the whole of his land himself, but latterly he let a portion of it to the oldest farmer in the parish—a veteran who mourned for him as for a son ; and as he had spent a great deal of money in improving and draining it, no one could place him in the same category with a certain class of the Irish landlords. He took a deep and abiding interest in the welfare of the poor people in the neighbourhood. Occasionally, when his health admitted, he would call upon them ; and he was constantly inquiring about them individually in his house. As a member of the Church of England, he was as devoted to the cause of religion as he was to the interests of education. No man could take more pride in his parish church or exhibit a more laudible desire to make it the focus and centre of a blessed heaven-inspired influence. So long as he was able he never failed to be present at Divine worship beneath the venerable roof of Heyshot Church, in the precincts of which his brother was buried ; and only the extreme inclemency of winter prevented him from participating in its pure and elevating ritual. He took a chief part in originating the improvements in the church, and the music had more recently been the object of his pious care. The remains of Richard Cobden were, on April 7th, deposited in their final resting place at Lavington, near Midhurst, Sussex. The attendance at the funeral was a gratifying proof—if such were needed—of the universal esteem in which the illustrious champion of free trade was held. Besides deputations from the Corporations of many large towns, there were present about two hundred Members of Parliament, and two thousand spectators. The procession was unmarked by pageantry, but was the more impressive from being an unembellished manifestation of personal grief for an irreparable national, and in many cases also individual, loss. Its simplicity was in keeping with the character and life of the man. Such an unostentatious display of mournful homage was the most fitting tribute in death to one who while living found no pleasure in mere worldly pomp, and won his way to enduring fame by his unadorned yet persuasive eloquence. The scene at the grave was deeply affecting. The officiating clergymen were the Rev. Caleb Collins, M.A., rector of Heyshot, near Midhurst ; and the Rev. James Currie, M.A., incumbent of West Lavington.

3rd. After three days desperate fighting in America, Grant occupied Richmond and Petersburg this morning. The struggle, which commenced on Friday, the 31st of

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March, to the south-west of Richmond, raged with great fury for three days, and ended in the evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, and the retreat of Lee towards Lynchburg. On Friday the Confederates succeeded at first in driving the Federals back, but later in the day the Federals not only recovered their lost ground, but drove the Confederates from their original position. On Saturday the fighting was renewed, and a terrible struggle occurred at a place called Five Forks, fifteen miles west of Petersburg, on the Southside railway. Sheridan, who had taken command of Warren's corps besides his own, directed the federal forces in this battle. He manoeuvred with great ability, and at length succeeded in turning Lee's right, and forcing him back upon Petersburg, with heavy loss. This was virtually the turning point in the struggle, for with Five Forks occupied by the Federals, Petersburg was no longer tenable. Next day, Sunday, Grant advanced his whole line, while Sheridan continued to press upon the Confederate flank. The Confederates offered a gallant resistance, and it was not until after a third day's desperate fighting that the assailants succeeded in breaking through their adversaries' lines. This they did in several places on Sunday evening, and were thereby enabled to seize firmly on the Southside railway, the grand object of the struggle. Lee saw that the game was up, and during Sunday night he evacuated both Petersburg and Richmond. On Monday morning Grant learnt that his enemy had moved out of the long-defended cities, marching in the direction of Lynchburg. He immediately attempted to cut off his retreat. During the three days of desperate fighting both sides necessarily suffered severely; but the reports of the losses sustained by Lee's army would lead one to suppose that the chief army of the Confederacy had not only been thoroughly beaten, but thoroughly shattered. Correspondents stated that 15,000 Confederates were killed or wounded during the three days, and that no less than 25,000 had been captured, together with 200 guns. A liberal deduction should probably be made from this estimate, but there was ample evidence to show that Lee had suffered immense loss. On Saturday, Sheridan captured several thousand prisoners and many cannon. On Sunday the same commander captured three infantry brigades and several batteries of artillery. On Monday 2000 prisoners were taken, and on Tuesday 1500 more were picked up in the rear of the defeated army. Lee's line of retreat was marked with

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quantities of ammunition thrown away by the artillery, and the charred remains of abandoned waggons. On the battle fields of the three days, ample employment was found for large bodies of the Federal troops in gathering up the immense quantities of small arms left there, and in picking up the straggling Confederates scattered over the country. The Federal losses were supposed to be about 7000. When the Confederates evacuated Petersburg and Richmond, they set fire to both cities; but by the exertions of the Federal troops sent to occupy them the flames were extinguished before they had done much damage. General Weitzel, who was stationed on the north side of the James River, was the first to discover that Richmond had been evacuated, and it was he who first occupied the place. He said that the citizens received him with enthusiastic demonstrations of joy. The Confederates had blown up the forts and the rams on the James River, but Weitzel found in the city a large number of cannon and a great quantity of railway stock. It is believed that the preparations for the evacuation commenced about a week before the final crisis arrived. Mr. Lincoln's determination to stay at City Point during the course of the great contest enabled him to pay a visit to Richmond immediately after its capture. He is said to have visited Davis's house on the 4th inst. Of course, this event caused much joy in the North. General holiday was made at Washington and New York when the news arrived. On May 17th, Jefferson Davis, with his family and staff were captured near Macon, and forwarded to Washington under a strong guard.

The operative joiners of Halifax and the operative masons of Barnsley "struck" work. The former claimed a reduction of the weekly hours of labour from $57\frac{1}{2}$ to $52\frac{1}{2}$. The Barnsley masons demanded not only shorter hours but an advance of wages.

4th. At the Leeds Assizes, James Oakes, aged 26, bricklayer, was indicted for the manslaughter of George Moody, at Leeds, in January previous. Mr. Blackburn prosecuted; Mr. Middleton defended the prisoner. The prisoner and deceased were in liquor at a public-house, and the deceased compelled the prisoner to fight. The prisoner became very much excited, and fractured Moody's skull with a poker. He was found "Guilty," and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

5th. Solomon Stanton, aged 21, labourer, was charged with the wilful murder of Eliza Drabble, his grandmother,

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at Chapeltown, near Sheffield, on the 25th of March previous. On being asked to plead, he said, "I suppose I'm guilty, but I don't know what I didn't do." The Judge : Did you intend to murder her? Prisoner : No. A plea of Not Guilty was recorded. The prisoner had been brought up by his grandmother, and lived with her all his life, at Chapeltown. On the night of the 24th of March, at half-past eleven, he went to the Coach and Horses public-house, Chapeltown. His grandmother (deceased) was in the habit of fetching him home, and on the night in question she did so. When she asked him to go home, he told her "to hook it." At a little after twelve o'clock they set off to go home together ; and a man, named Hanson, shortly after came up with them, and the prisoner was "flogging" the old woman, and saying he would kill her. Hanson interfered, and they went on to a place called Smith's House, where the prisoner seized deceased by the hair of the head, and went on "paying" her with his fists and kicking her. Afterwards, when at a public-house called the White Horse, the prisoner repeated his brutality, and kicked the deceased almost insensible. He attacked the deceased a fourth time, at a distance of 140 yards from the Coach and Horses. On her way to that spot the deceased said the prisoner had given her her deathblow, but when she got there he knocked her down again and kicked her. He was about to kick her again, when Hanson stopped him, saying, "Thou's killed thy grandmother." He thought the old woman was dead when he picked her up, and Mr. Drew, a surgeon, in a few minutes after pronounced life to be extinct. The prisoner remained by the corpse half-an-hour, and, in the opinion of the surgeon, he was not drunk. The Judge : The occurrence was enough to sober him. Dr. Drew : He appeared to be horrified. The Judge said this was not a case in which he should advise the jury to convict of murder. It was found in dealing with rough people that they said more than they generally meant, and in this case it would not be safe to convict on what lawyers called "expressed malice." The prisoner was found Guilty of manslaughter, and sentenced to twenty years' penal servitude.

Thomas Midgley, aged 31, factory hand, was indicted for the wilful murder of Mary Ann Midgley, at Langfield, on the 27th of January previous. Mr. Maule, in opening the case, stated that before the 27th of January, the prisoner was employed as an overlooker, and his wife was

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a weaver, in Fielding's mill, at Todmorden. On the morning of the day in question, about eleven o'clock, a neighbour who lived below the house occupied by the prisoner heard a scuffle and screams, and immediately gave information to the prisoner's father, who lived a short distance off. The father proceeded to his son's house, and on obtaining entrance found the deceased lying on the floor with her throat cut. She lived for about ten minutes. The prisoner opened the door for his father, and holding up his hands, which were quite bloody, said—"I have done it; I have done it." He also made use of several other expressions. The first question was—How did the woman have her throat cut? And the medical evidence would satisfy the jury that it was impossible she could have done it herself, whilst the other evidence, and the statements made by the prisoner would leave no doubt on their minds that he had been the guilty person. A letter was found in a corner of the room by one of the persons who entered the house immediately after the discovery of the murder, and it was important to know that on this letter being picked up, the prisoner snatched it away, thrust it into his mouth, and attempted to swallow it. It was, however, taken from him. It appeared to have been written the same morning, and was in the following terms :—

"Thomas Midgley and Mary Ann Kershaw. This is my last day in the world, and before I leave I will Warn the world of the folley of sin. The Almighty has laid his hand upon here and myself, because of my sin and Wickedness. He has been just and kind to me in Alowing me to have [here follow two words which are illegible and appear to have been crossed out as soon as written] two good Wife. Then my sins are more numerous than the hairs of my head, and the consciousness of my own folley has made me crasy, but thou has been just and kind. But I have been a wicked sinner, and there is nothing to look for in this world. but misery and woe. The Almighty has laid a curse upon me, and there is no hope either in this world or in the next, but my wife is to be an angel of light and I am to stand the hard roth of God in the fire. My reason is left me partially, and I fancy that I have been ronged until now I feel that now my life is ended as a broken reed to be pured in the fire that never ceaseth. But my sentence has been passed, and god has been just, therefore the curtain must drope. In could blood, yes Innocent blood, the record of god is Trues. There is not one letter that railleth, no not one. I have had my chance, and I will leave a record to the future generations of guilt (such as no man every before seen in a) world of light and religion. Briton's son's ought never to be slaves. I had the chance of Washing in the pool of silome, But and being with Jesus, But I was held to the earth.

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After hearing evidence, the prisoner was acquitted on the ground of insanity, and ordered to be confined during her Majesty's pleasure.

Mr. Baron Martin and a special jury were occupied a great part of this day and Tuesday with the trial of an action for libel, in which Mr. F. R. Jones, a solicitor, of Huddersfield, was the plaintiff, and Mr. Woodhead, the publisher of the *Huddersfield Chronicle*, the defendant. The libels originated from the controversy which for some years had been carried on, not without considerable bitterness on both sides, with regard to the tenant-right of the property belonging to Sir John Ramsden, at Huddersfield. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, giving him £5 5s. damages, so that Mr. Woodhead was mulcted in the costs of Mr. Jones, as well as having to pay his own.

5th. The statement that the lock-out in Staffordshire had terminated was welcomed by all classes of the community. The men in South Staffordshire undertook not to support their brethren on strike in North Staffordshire, and the masters met this decision by at once opening their works. It is earnestly to be hoped that this will prove the last of these unhappy controversies, which cause such misery to the workmen, and disturb so greatly the trade of the country.

A very interesting meeting was held this evening, in Hallfield School-room, Bradford, for the purpose of presenting Mr. T. K. Longbottom with a testimonial, by the members and friends of the West Riding Tonic Sol-fa Choir, of which he was the originator and conductor, prior to his leaving the town for Edinburgh. After a selection of pieces had been sung by the choir from "Judas Maccabæus," the chair was taken by Mr. John Hall, junr., who in rising called attention to the object of the meeting by saying : They had all got so used to the society of Mr. Longbottom, that as yet they could hardly realise the fact that they were about to lose his presence as a friend, and his valuable services as conductor. Such, however, was the fact ; but they felt they could not allow him to depart without some testimony of the esteem in which he was held. After a few remarks on the hopes they entertained of his future success, the chairman called upon Mr. Wm. Day, to make the presentation, who said that he felt with Mr. Hall, that that meeting called up two classes of feeling, that of deep regret at the loss they were about to sustain, and of sincere pleasure in testify-

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ing their respect for kindness and services. Personally he felt peculiar gratification in the part he was taking, as he had known Mr. Longbottom for upwards of eleven years, and had been closely connected with him in business for three years; he could testify that he had always found everything that was good in his character, and that their intercourse was always agreeable and friendly. As a teacher, they rarely found such a combination of tact, patience, heartiness and urbanity of spirit as was found in Mr. Longbottom—he always makes his pupils his friends, and inspires them with confidence. He could assure Mr. Longbottom that there was nothing hollow or insincere, but that the feeling was real and heartfelt in presenting him with this token of their esteem. Mr. Day then presented the testimonial, which consisted of a beautiful gilt timepiece, with this inscription, "Presented to T. K. Longbottom, by the members and friends of the West-Riding Tonic Sol-Fa Choir, April 5th, 1865," remarking that as time told him to look forward, he would also not forget to look backward to Yorkshire friends, who would always remember his intercourse with them with pleasure. Mr. Longbottom, in his acknowledgment, said, that this was one of a considerable number of presents which he had received, but of them all he considered this the best and most precious gift, and as coming from his nearest and dearest friends. He was sorry that his connection with the choir was being broken, the classes had always been his chief care, and he had worked in a pure and loving spirit and apart from all gain. He had sacrificed many profitable engagements for this choir. He believed the position of the West-Riding Choir was spoken of as being the very perfection of Tonic Sol-fa singing, and he should leave this choir with greater grief than anything else. He was glad to see that Mr. John Hall, junr., was appointed in his place, as he was a thorough and efficient solfaist. He concluded by thanking the choir for the attention and respect they had always paid to him. Mr. Oakes, as representative of the Halifax section of the choir, testified as to the great respect in which Mr. Longbottom was held in that town, and moved a vote of thanks to Mrs. Longbottom for her great courtesy and kindness on all occasions, which was seconded by Mr. Anderson, and heartily responded to by the choir. Mr. Longbottom, in affectionate terms responded, after which the choir sang a farewell chorus, and the meeting terminated.

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6th. At the Leeds Assizes, Ephraim Wooller, aged 40, was charged with the manslaughter of Charles Beechey, at Bradford, on the 28th February previous. Mr. C. Foster prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Wheelhouse. The prisoner was a constable in the Bradford police force, and on the night in question, which was Shrove Tuesday, he was on night duty. The deceased, who was an overlooker in a rag shop, had been taking supper at a friend's house, and was accompanying home, about eleven o'clock, a woman who had been one of the party, when the woman's foot slipped in Peel Street, and she fell on the pavement. Deceased stooped down to lift her up, and whilst he was in that position the prisoner gave him a violent kick on the perineum, the result of which was to render him almost insensible, and to produce injuries which resulted in death on the 14th of March. The deceased and the woman were both a little merry, having partaken of rum and ale at their friend's house; and it was stated by the policeman, when charged with the offence, that at the time he administered the kick to the deceased, he and the woman were in an indecent position. The defence was that the injuries had been sustained by the deceased by falling on the curb-stone, while in a state of intoxication, and not by any violence used by the prisoner. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty. Mr. Wheelhouse handed in several certificates regarding the good character borne by the prisoner; and Mr. Grauhan, chief constable of the Bradford police, stated that his conduct had always been characterised by humanity and discretion. In passing sentence, His Lordship stated that the prisoner had been convicted of having caused the death of one of Her Majesty's subjects by an unlawful act of a cruel description, perpetrated whilst wearing the uniform of a policeman, and whilst discharging the duties belonging to such an officer. It was necessary, for the protection of the community, that the police should themselves have an immunity against any violence offered to them, and the records of this circuit afforded proof that the Court was determined to punish with severity all persons who made assaults upon police-officers acting in the execution of their duty; but it was necessary on the other hand that Her Majesty's subjects should be protected from unlawful violence, which, when committed by an officer of the law, as in this case, was doubly detestable. The sentence of the Court must be a weighty one and would be that of penal servitude for seven years.

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7th. This day, the neighbourhood of Settle was honoured by a visit from Professor Ansted, F.R.S., and a party of Leeds and Bradford gentlemen, to the number of thirty-five, members of the Philosophical Society in the latter town. They were accompanied by the two honorary secretaries, the Rev. H. Leach and A. Briggs, Esq., of Bradford. The object of the excursion was a field lecture from Professor Ansted on the great Craven Fault and other geological phenomena so admirably seen in this district. The party was met at the station by J. H. Burrow, of Settle, who had been invited to act as guide. The first point of interest was a sandstone quarry to the west of the station, from which place the tourists struck across the country to the famous Ebbing and Flowing Well near Giggleswick. Here, under the escarpment of Giggleswick Sear, which marks the very edge of the great fault, Professor Ansted explained the gigantic displacement which had taken place, as was proved by the limestone cliffs towering 500 or 600 feet above them, while the millstone grit, which comes far above it in the geological scale, lay under their feet. This proved that the whole country to the south-west had sunk for a vast distance along the line of the cliffs, to the depth below its original position of 1000 or 2000 feet. Under Ingleborough the drop had been ascertained to be not less than 3000 feet. It was not to be supposed, however, that this gigantic displacement took place suddenly. It probably extended *gradually* over a vast space of time, as was proved by the denudation that must have taken place on the top of the scars, from which all the overlying bed of Yoredale Rocks and millstone grit have been removed by the action of oceanic currents, a process requiring an enormous lapse of ages. The valley in which the party then were, had been filled, no doubt, to a great extent by crushed and broken rocks at the time the crack occurred, but most of them had been removed by the same currents. Faults were very common in the coal measures and elsewhere, but it was very rare to find them so visible and well marked on the surface as in the present instance. The Professor also explained the cause of the intermittent action of the Ebbing and Flowing Well, of which there were several in England, especially in limestone districts. He referred it to a sort of natural syphon in the rock. The party had the rare good fortune to see the well, which is not often so obliging, both ebb and flow, the water rising about six inches in two minutes and sinking in the same time.

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The tourists then went to the top of Buck Haw Brow, where they examined the old Calamine Pits, and a small natural cave, and next proceeded over the hills (passing on their way some "boulders" and a specimen of the limestone pavement common here) to the slate quarries under Moughton, where there is a magnificent section, a couple of hundred feet high, of old silurian rocks inclined at an angle of 45 deg., with carboniferous limestone lying horizontal on the top. With this all the party were much pleased, and Professor Ansted explained the reason of the difference in dip of the two strata, referring more especially to the enormous interval of time it must have required for the deposition of these slate rocks, their gradual tilting up to the present angle, their subsequent denudation, and lastly the deposition of the limestone beds on the levelled surface. The party then retraced their steps by way of Stainforth Force to Settle, where they had an excellent dinner at the Lion, returning to Bradford the same evening. The day throughout was magnificent.

9th. The Confederate General Lee and his army surrendered to General Grant this day. Officers and men numbering about 25,000 were paroled and allowed to return home, the officers retaining their side arms.

11th. This day, Tuesday, a girl, named Ellen Murray, living with her aunt, a Mrs. Conner, at Leeds, went out with her aunt's baby. She returned without it, and at first stated that the child had been stolen by a woman who decoyed her to a public-house in St. Peter's Square. On the following day, she told an entirely different story, to the effect that the child had fallen from her arms into the river Aire, and was drowned. This tale she also contradicted almost immediately afterwards, stating that her aunt had suggested it to her by asking her whether she had drowned the child, and asserted the truth of her first story—an assertion which proved to be correct. On the following Monday, the police were informed that Caroline Waton, the wife of a cabman, had a child in her house answering the description of the one lost, and on proceeding to the house, the woman at once confessed to the theft. She stated that she was a few weeks previous confined of a child, which died, and that fearing the circumstance would disappoint her husband, who was in the habit of ill-treating her, she kept the death secret from him, and formed the project of stealing another child to replace the one she had lost. On the Tuesday previous she met Ellen Murray carrying her aunt's child, and managed to possess

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herself of the baby in the manner described by the girl. Taking the child to her house she concealed the clothes which it had on, and dressed it in long clothes, but although the deception was successful with her husband, it failed to satisfy the neighbours, who gave the information to the police which led to her apprehension. The child was returned on Monday night, the 17th, to its mother, who, it need hardly be said, was overjoyed at its recovery.

13th. The grave-digger connected with the church of St. John, in the Park, Sheffield, was discovered committing an act of desecration of a really horrifying nature, and as it was not the first time similar disgusting proceedings had been detected in connection with the same burying ground, it was hoped that steps would be taken to finally close the ground. It appeared that a parishioner named Dowker in the early part of the previous week lost a child by death, and applied to the proper parties to have a family grave in St. John's churchyard, stipulating that such grave should be nine feet deep. On Wednesday in the same week the grave-digger commenced digging the grave, and when he got to the depth of some five or six feet, came plump upon a coffin containing a corpse—not the mere dry bones of a skeleton, but flesh, sinew, and bone, and hair described as red. The fellow evidently knew how to dispose of such an obstruction, and but for the discovery of his proceedings at this point Mr. Dowker would have been led to believe that he had obtained a new family grave “nine feet deep.” Just opposite the spot where the grave was being made lived a Mr. Quibell. The chamber window of his house looks into the ground, and some of Mr. Quibell's family thought the spadefulls of earth thrown out by the operator were often mixed with lumps of a suspicious-looking substance. Mr. Quibell was at his dinner at the time, and after repeated solicitations from the female members of his family, went to look at what was going forward, and saw not only flesh but fragments of what a corpse had been dressed in thrown out. These matters the grave-digger was clearly throwing into a smaller hole at the side of the grave, evidently made for the purpose of receiving them, but the man, from the depth at which he was working, did not see that some of this suspicious matter lodged on the surface instead of rolling into the supplemental grave, and was thus exposed to the view of those who were noting the proceeding. Up to this time none but Mr. Quibell's

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family had noticed what was going on, nor was the grave-digger aware that he was observed, although a young man, his attendant, cast sundry glances at Mr. Quibell's windows, as though apprehensive of detection. Before taking any steps Mr. Quibell stopped two men who were passing and asked them to look into the churchyard. They jumped over the wall, and after a brief examination shook their heads and passed on. Another person soon came up, and he also got over the wall, and came back to Mr. Quibell shaking his head, stating at the same time, in reference to what he saw, that "all the body except the legs had gone." The grave-digger now finding that he was likely to be in a fix appears to have hastily covered his work over with earth and then departed. Mr. Quibell had in the meantime sent for Mr. John Crossland, and at the suggestion of the former, a piece of iron was procured with which to fish out, as it were, the matter which had been thrown into the small grave, in order to be satisfied as to what it was, and the result was just what was anticipated. By this time people began to assemble, and in a short time there was a great multitude, whose feelings were naturally enough indignant at such a discovery, and at Mr. Crossland's request Mr. Jackson, the chief constable, sent six policemen to keep order. The grave-digger, who had a respect for his own person, got out of the way, but later in the afternoon was discovered in the neighbourhood, and had then to run and seek protection in a friend's house. Here the matter seems to have ended, and it is strange that so gross an outrage upon decency had not hitherto become more widely known. On the following day it was ascertained that the mutilated remains had been removed, probably during the night. The interment of Dowker's child took place, we understand, during the afternoon of the day on which the discovery was made, and Mr. Dowker, ignorant of what took place, complained that the grave was not so deep as he had stipulated for. The answer was that another grave should be made according to his wish, and we are informed that this was afterwards done, and that the body of the child was re-interred. The Government authorities were written to on the subject, and a reply was received from Dr. Holland, Her Majesty's inspector of burial grounds, so that it is to be hoped that the burial ground of St. John's church will be finally closed.

14th. This day, Good Friday, the Bowlingites held their fourth entertainment in the Reformers' school-room,

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Bowling Old Lane, near Bradford, inviting all persons of 60 years and upwards, of both sexes, to a free tea, consisting of boiled hams, tongues, &c. The plan of selection was this : all who may happen to live in the lane at the time the tea takes place are invited, and that constitutes their claim to be invited ever afterwards, whether they continue to reside there or not, provided they are sixty years of age ; it makes no matter where they are, or whether they be rich or poor, they have a ticket sent them, and if unable to walk to the place of meeting conveyances are provided to fetch them and carry them home again, when they are tired of the amusement provided for them. It is indeed a treat to see the old folks enjoying themselves so well, to see and hear them recognise each other, some of them who have not seen each other for more than twenty years. It amply repays the contributors to the fund to witness their joyous happy faces and to listen to their plain and homely language as they make themselves known to each other after having being so long parted. This day, 124 of these persons were treated, whose ages ran as follows : namely, eighty-six between 60 and 70 ; thirty-five between 70 and 80 ; and three between 80 and 90—the oldest person there was a woman 86 years of age. Mr. John Fearnside occupied the chair, and entertained the party with a short and suitable address : he having left the locality 46 years ago. Mr. Benjamin Wood, another of the aged guests, also gave a short address. There was a choir of singers who enlivened the proceedings with choice selections of part songs and glees. Mr. John Jagger, 84 years of age, proposed a vote of thanks, in a very neat speech, to the promoters and contributors to the entertainment, which was suitably responded to by one of the contributors ; after which votes of thanks were given to the ladies for providing and waiting at the tea, the managers and teachers of the school for the use of it, and to the chairman for presiding. The choir brought the proceedings to a close by singing “ God Save the Queen,” when all retired between eight and nine o’clock, highly gratified with their afternoon’s entertainment.

The Commissioners for assessing the damages arising out of the Sheffield Flood concluded their sittings. The claims originally made numbered 7200, of which, however, only 500 had been decided by the Commissioners, the others having being settled by private arrangement.

14th. On this evening, President Lincoln, accompanied by his wife and several private friends, attended the per-

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performances at Ford's Theatre, in Washington. General Grant and Mrs. Grant were expected to have been there, but, fortunately for Grant, they had been obliged to go elsewhere. At half-past ten o'clock, a man suddenly entered the President's box, approached the President, and shot him through the head with a pistol. The bullet entered the back of the President's head, and passed nearly through. After committing the foul crime the assassin leapt from the box upon the stage, brandishing a large knife, and exclaiming, "*Sic semper tyrannis!*" escaped in the rear of the theatre. The wound was from the first seen to be mortal. The President fell insensible on receiving the bullet, and never afterwards recovered consciousness. He lingered on between life and death until about half-past seven the following morning, when the United States were bereaved of their brave and magnanimous President. About the same hour when this tragedy was going on at Ford's Theatre, a man called at the house of Secretary Seward, then lying in bed suffering from the effects of a serious accident. Pretending to have a prescription from Mr. Seward's physician which he was to see administered, he obtained admission to the sick chamber. There he found Mr. Seward attended by his daughter, his son, Mr. Frederick Seward, and a male nurse. He struck Mr. Frederick Seward on the head several times with a heavy instrument, and fractured his skull in two places, and then stabbed the attendant through the lungs. He was now free to rush upon the prostrate Secretary of State, whom he stabbed twice in the throat and twice in the face inflicting terrible wounds. While the assassin was still hacking at Mr. Seward, Mr. Seward's eldest son, Major Seward, and an attendant entered the room to ascertain the cause of the noise. They too were stabbed, though not dangerously, and the murderer escaped. The wounds inflicted on Secretary Seward were very severe. Mr. Frederick Seward died of his wounds. The murderers had horses in waiting, and both succeeded in escaping from Washington on them. One of the horses was found on the road near the city. The man who shot the President was known. His name was Wilkes Booth, and he was known to be a violent Secessionist. A letter found in his trunk showed that the murder was planned before the 4th of March, but fell through then because his accomplice would not go on until he should hear from Richmond. They had been seeking their opportunity for several days before they succeeded

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in doing the cruel deed. Mr. Stanton said that the evidence discovered showed that these crimes had been deliberately planned and perpetrated under the pretence of avenging the South and aiding the rebel cause. He had no doubt that it was intended to include Grant in the list of victims ; and report said that Stanton himself had been marked for death. The death of Mr. Lincoln placed the executive authority in the hands of Vice-President Johnson.

15th. In the Court of Exchequer, this day, before Lord Chief Baron Pollock and Barons Martin, Bramwell, and Pigott, the case of *Crosland v. Woodhead* again came up. It was an action brought by Colonel Crosland, of Huddersfield, against Mr. Woodhead, the proprietor of a newspaper in that town, for a libel, charging him with fraud, forgery, and theft of papers. The publication of the libel arose out of a controversy which had been carried on in the borough upon what is known as the Huddersfield tenant-right question. The case came on for trial at Guildhall, before Mr. Baron Martin, when Mr. Coleridge, on the part of the defendant, withdrew the charge, and apologised for having published it. The terms of the retraction and apology, which were very complete, were reduced to writing, and signed by the counsel on each side, and by Mr. Clough, the defendant's attorney, who undertook to procure the defendant's signature to the document. The defendant, on being applied to, refused to sign, and last term the rule was obtained for the purpose of procuring his signature to the paper. Mr. Lush, Q.C., having shown cause against the rule, the case was adjourned until this term, in order that further affidavits might be filed. After hearing Mr. Bovill, Mr. Baron Martin expressed the opinion that Colonel Crosland was no more guilty of the charges imputed to him than the most innocent person in court, and the Chief Baron observed that the apology was as ample and handsome a one as ever was made, it was agreed that the rule should be allowed to drop without costs on either side.

17th. The foundation stone of an armoury and drill shed for the Wakefield (5th West York) Volunteers was laid by Mr. J. C. D. Charlesworth. The occasion was celebrated with considerable ceremony. The Volunteers formed under the command of Major Mackie, and, with Sir John Hay, M.P., the borough member, the Mayor and Corporation, and gentlemen of the town, marched in procession to the site of the new building, which fronts towards the

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cattle fair. There was a large assemblage present, and a raised platform had been erected for the accommodation of ladies. Lieutenant Kendell presented a silver trowel to Mr. Charlesworth, who with a few appropriate remarks in praise of the Volunteers of the country, laid the stone. The building is to be from plans drawn by Messrs. Bulmer and Holtom, of Dewsbury, and it will be a very elegant Gothic erection.

The corner stone of a new Unitarian Chapel was laid at Dewsbury, by Mr. George Buckton, of Leeds, in the presence of a considerable concourse of persons.

The foundation stone of a new Sunday School in connection with the United Methodist Free Church was laid this day, by Mr. W. B. Birkby, of Upper Rawfolds, Cleckheaton, in the presence of above 3000 persons. The land and school are estimated to cost about £1800, towards which £1150 had already being subscribed.

18th. The foundation stone of a beautiful Gothic chapel, which the Wesleyan Methodists of Bradford are erecting in Little Horton Lane, on a plot of ground fronting to the end of Park Lane, was laid by Mr. Henry Mitchell. The new place of worship is to be called Annesley chapel, in honour of the mother of John Wesley, whose maiden name was Annesley. The foundation stone was laid with the usual form of ceremony.

The foundation stone of a Working Men's Teetotal Hall was laid on the afternoon of this day, Easter Tuesday, on vacant ground near the top of Bower Street, Bradford. A large concourse assembled to witness the ceremony.

The foundation stone of a chapel for the Methodist New Connexion body, was laid in Grove Road, Wakefield. There was a goodly attendance of ministers and friends connected with the denomination, and of the general public. The foundation stone was laid by Mr. T. Jennings, of Stain-cross Hall, and an address setting forth the principles of the body was delivered by the Rev. R. Henshaw, president of the Conference.

The foundation stone of a new Congregational church at Pudsey was laid this afternoon, by Mr. W. H. Conyers, of Leeds, in the presence of a large assemblage of people.

The corner stone of a new Wesleyan chapel was laid at Heckmondwike, in the presence of about 2500 people, by Mr. Michael Swallow. The building will be in the Italian style, from designs by Messrs. John Kirk and Sons, architects, of Dewsbury and Huddersfield, and is to

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occupy the site of the old chapel, but, unlike it, will front Heckmondwike Green and not Westgate.

19th. The foundation stone of a Mechanics' Institute, at Lockwood, near Huddersfield, was laid by the Earl de Grey and Ripon in the presence of a numerous concourse of spectators. His lordship arrived at Huddersfield at ten o'clock, and was received by a guard of honour composed of 90 men belonging to the 6th West Yorkshire (Huddersfield) Rifle Volunteers. The ceremony was performed in Masonic harmony, most of the lodges in the West-Riding being represented. The proceedings commenced with the singing of the National Anthem, and prayer which was offered by the Rev. J. Hope, Prov. G. Chaplain, of Halifax; after which, Mr. Bentley Shaw, D.G.M., president of the institution presented the noble earl with a silver trowel, and a mallet was also presented to him. Most of the officers of the Masonic lodges represented took part in the proceedings. The stone having been laid, Earl de Grey and Ripon briefly addressed the assembly. His lordship having concluded; a vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. Josh. Crosland, seconded by Mr. N. Berry, was awarded him, after which hearty cheers were given for the Earl and Countess, the institution, and the ladies, and the proceedings terminated.

20th. Some sixty or seventy persons who were assembled at the Queen's Head public house, Great Windmill Street, London, for the purpose of seeing a cockfight, were arrested, and afterwards fined. The master of the ceremonies was described as a "groom," and the cocks were the property of a London dog-fancier and an Oldham weaver. Captain Augustus Berkeley sat at one end of the pit in an arm chair, acting as chairman or referee.

Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Secretary at War, presided in Leeds at a meeting held to devise means for augmenting the funds of the Yorkshire Rifle Association. The operations of the society having been impeded by the small amount of contributions, it was resolved to appeal to the generosity of the county to enable the Council to offer prizes in some degree commensurate with the wealth and population of Yorkshire. Lord Londesborough, Lord Wenlock, Mr. Morrison, M.P., Col. Akroyd, and other influential gentlemen, took part in the proceedings.

22nd. Died, William Murgatroyd, Esq., at his residence, Bank Field, near Bingley, in the 70th year of his age. He was a native of Bradford, and was born in 1796, in Thornton Road. His father, Mr. Nathaniel Murga-

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troyd, with his partners, Ramsbotham and Swaine, built the first worsted mill in Bradford. It was built in the Holme, in Thornton Road, and had a steam-engine of fifteen-horse power. William, at an early age entered into the worsted business, with three spinning frames, in a mill in Union Street, in partnership with Mr. Miles Illingworth, of Harrogate. At that time the trade was yet in its infancy, there being only twenty-five steam-engines in Bradford. Unwearied industry and diligence in business soon procured for the young spinner, mercantile success, and having realised a handsome competence, he was content to retire from the worsted business in 1835 ; but carried on for some years subsequently the less fatiguing business of a wool merchant, which afforded him the leisure which he devoted to more public avocations. It was at this period that the first great impulse was given to the Railway enterprise by which the country has been so immensely benefited. Bradford was entirely isolated, and a meeting of the principal inhabitants had, after due investigation, come to the conclusion, that owing to the formidable physical difficulties in the way, it must remain isolated to the end of time. Mr. Murgatroyd was not of that opinion, and when the idea of a line to Leeds by the Aire Valley was broached, he at once threw himself into the project with characteristic energy and zeal. He saw from the first its practicability and its immense importance to his native town, and ultimately witnessed the success of his exertions on the opening of the Valley Line, in 1846, being the first railway which entered Bradford. For his peculiar aptitude for railway business he was chosen a Director on the Midland Board, and for several years took an active part in extending and improving the railway communication with Bradford, by the extension line into Lancashire and the West Riding Union, which contributed very materially to the rapid and almost unprecedented extension of the town and trade of Bradford. In 1854 Mr. Murgatroyd was elected Mayor of Bradford, and re-elected at the close of his year of office. He fulfilled the duties of that office with satisfaction to his fellow-townsmen and credit to himself, both in the administration of justice and the liberality he exercised towards persons of all classes of opinion. Mr. Murgatroyd was both a county and a borough magistrate. His character was marked by a determined will, which did not always secure for him public popularity, but no one could doubt the conscientiousness of his motives and the up-

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rightness of his intentions. It may also be recorded that he was a supporter of most of the religious and benevolent institutions of the town; to the erection of schools and places of worship he rendered substantial aid. To the various societies connected with the denomination to which he belonged he constantly contributed. In his early career he was a staunch Liberal, taking an active part in the election of 1834, when Mr. Hadfield, the present M.P. for Sheffield, was a candidate. As he grew older his views became more Conservative, but after the occasion referred to he never took a very active part in politics, the state of his health for some time precluding all public engagements. He gradually sunk, not by the arrest of disease, but by the decay of nature, and peacefully departed, full of years and honour.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, this day, Mr. Field, Q.C., applied for an information in the nature of a *quo warranto* against Mr. Wray, of Leeds, calling upon him to show by what authority he claimed to exercise the office of borough councillor, after having being convicted of bribery under the Municipal Corporations Act. The Court declined to grant the information, on the ground that the language of the Act was not sufficiently clear to show that it was intended to apply to municipal elections. Mr. Justice Mellor was of opinion that the Act was intended to apply both to parliamentary and municipal elections, but the language was not sufficiently clear; and, as it was a penal Act, the Court had an objection to strain what appeared ambiguous.

22nd. Died, Wilson Overend, Esq., J.P., of Sheffield, a gentleman of great ability, activity, and spirit. He was the second son of the late Hall Overend, Esq., the most eminent and successful Sheffield surgeon of his day, and was born in May, 1807. He attained to just the same age as his father, who died March, 1831, aged 59. Designing that his second son should be brought up as a surgeon, Mr. Hall Overend resolved to give him the best training which the schools of England and the Continent could afford. Having completed his education at the Sheffield Grammar School, then under the mastership of the Rev. W. White, M.A., Mr. Wilson Overend entered upon his professional studies under his father, and continued them at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, London, and afterwards at Edinburgh and Paris. He attained high honours, and returning home with great prestige and the most flattering prospects, commenced practice in

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Sheffield, in 1828. It may with truth be said that he was one of the most accomplished and expert surgeons in the provinces. To extraordinary quickness of perception and great decision, he united all the physical qualifications of a successful operator, and these natural endowments, cultivated by the diligent use of every advantage which the medical and surgical schools of the day afforded, rapidly gained for him a deservedly high reputation. In conjunction with his father, with Dr. Thompson, and other gentlemen, Mr. Overend then established the Sheffield School of Anatomy and Medicine. His abilities in his profession soon brought Mr. Overend into high repute, and he enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice. On the resignation of Mr. T. Waterhouse, in March, 1830, Mr. Overend was appointed one of the surgeons of the Infirmary, and he filled that office for about 23 years. In 1842 he was appointed a magistrate for the West-Riding, and a few years later was made a deputy-lieutenant. He was also put into the commission of the peace for Derbyshire. In 1847, an attack was made upon him in his magisterial capacity, on the ground that he had convicted many workmen under the Combination Act, his convictions having being quashed on appeal. A public meeting petitioned the House of Commons for inquiry. The Town Council, the Cutlers' Company, the Town Trustees, and the Church Burgesses, all passed resolutions of confidence in Mr. Overend. Mr. T. Duncombe, in the House of Commons, moved for a return of the convictions referred to by the petitioners, and the motion was assented to by the Government, Mr. Overend having desired the fullest inquiry. The return showed ten convictions, one of which was confirmed on appeal, and six were quashed. Mr. Overend soon survived the unpopularity of that period, and his frank manners, and the ready sympathy of his nature made him a great favourite with the bulk of the working classes. For a number of years he was one of the most active magistrates. He sat as Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and in that capacity received a strong mark of the confidence of his magisterial brethren on a painful occasion that was much discussed at the time. When the Volunteer movement was set on foot Mr. Overend espoused it very warmly and became the Major-Commandant of the first rifle corps formed. He held the office for about a year. In politics Mr. Overend was a Conservative. The town is indebted to Mr. Overend and his brothers for the nucleus of what will probably become an

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important public museum. Mr. Hall Overend had made a large and very valuable scientific museum, which was presented by his sons to the Literary and Philosophical Society. This, with the accumulations made by the society, is likely shortly to be presented to the town. Personally Mr. Overend was a genial man, of most kindly disposition, very sanguine and impulsive, ready to befriend and champion to the utmost any one who enlisted his sympathies. He possessed immense energy and a degree of self-reliance and pluck that nothing could overcome. During the last few days of his life, though so ill as to create the most painful anxieties in his family, and while in a state that would have kept any other man in the sick room, he persisted in his attention to public affairs, and may fairly be said to have worn his harness to the very last. Mr. Overend married the second daughter of James Swettenham, Esq., of Wood End, near Matlock, by whom he had two daughters, both of them, with Mrs. Overend, surviving him. His elder daughter, Isabella, is the wife of the Rev. C. W. Cox, of Malpas, in Cheshire; the younger, Alice, is married to C. J. Wood, Esq., late Fellow of Brasenose College, Oxford.

24th. Died, William Ackroyd, Esq., of Westbourne Lodge, Otley, after a short illness. Mr. Ackroyd was born at Bradford, or in its immediate vicinity, about the year 1792, and settled at Otley about fifty years ago. He was principal partner in the firm of Ackroyd, Duncan and Co., worsted spinners, of that place, and the largest employer of labour in that locality. Mr. Ackroyd was a remarkably shrewd and enterprising man of business, and was held in universal esteem for his integrity and sound judgment. He was also distinguished as an agriculturist, and the qualities which made him a successful worsted spinner enabled him to succeed as a farmer also. He was a considerable landed proprietor, and to a large extent farmed his own land. Mr. Ackroyd was an active member of the Anti-Corn Law League twenty-five years ago: he frequently attended public meetings in Bradford and the neighbourhood, always speaking with force and originality in support of the object, and he contributed liberally to the funds of that association. He was a Liberal in politics, and indefatigable in his exertions whenever there was an election for the West Riding. Mr. Ackroyd was for many years a director of the Bradford Banking Company.

25th. This afternoon, the foundation stone of a new

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school in connection with the United Methodist Free Church was laid at Wakefield. The site of the projected building is in Lower York Street.

A large meeting of non-electors was held in St. George's Hall, Bradford, this evening. A resolution expressive of regret at the death of Richard Cobden, and of sympathy with his bereaved family, was first passed, after which the meeting proceeded to consider the question of reform. It greatly censured the conduct of the Government in reference to that question, expressed the opinion that every male person rated for the relief of the poor should have the franchise and the right of voting by ballot, and determined that a petition should be presented to Parliament praying for such an extension of the franchise. The meeting also suggested to the principal Reform Associations the desirableness of appointing a joint deputation to wait upon Lord Palmerston respecting reform.

The mystery which for so long surrounded the Road murder was this day cleared up by the confession of Miss Constance Kent. The murder, and the peculiar circumstances attending it, created at the time not only a most painful sensation, but left an impression upon the minds of many people seriously affecting Mr. Kent. From the suspicion then excited that gentleman has since suffered, powerless to relieve himself. The facts were briefly these. On the night of Saturday, the 29th of June, 1860, Francis Saville Kent, a child four years of age, was taken from the cot in which he slept in the nurse's room, at Road Hill House, and the body was afterwards found in the petty with the head nearly severed from the trunk, and with other fatal wounds. So far as could be ascertained, there had been no forcible entry of the house, and suspicion was immediately fixed upon the inmates. At first the nurse, Elizabeth Gough, was apprehended, but nothing could be proved against her, and she was set at liberty. After her discharge Miss Constance Kent was taken into custody by Inspector Whicher, the detective officer sent down by the Home Secretary. The evidence against her was suspicious, but not definite. It appeared that she and her own brother had laboured under the conviction that their stepmother, Mrs. Kent, behaved harshly to them, and some time before they ran away from home. They were brought back, and Miss Kent was then sent to school. She returned shortly before the murder, and it was noticed that she manifested a special antipathy to her half brother. It was further proved

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that, after the murder, one of the night dresses belonging to her was missing and could not be traced. It was also shown that on the mother's side there was a strong tendency to insanity. These facts whilst justifying the apprehension of Miss Kent were not deemed sufficient to warrant her committal, and she was discharged. She now declared that she alone committed the crime, and that no one but herself knew anything of it. At the time of making the confession she delivered herself into custody at Bow Street Police-station, London, and she was remanded to Salisbury for further examination. At the trial afterwards, she was found guilty on her own confession, but was ordered to be confined during Her Majesty's pleasure.

25th. The Hon. Edward Lascelles was paying a visit at the residence of Mrs. Yorke, at Wighill Park, near Wetherby, and whilst at luncheon with some of the family he was seized with apoplexy, and died almost immediately, and before medical aid could be procured. Mr. Lascelles was a bachelor, and was in the 66th year of his age, having, according to "Burke's Peerage," been born on the 25th of December, 1799. He was the fourth son of the second Earl of Harewood, brother to the late or third Earl, and uncle to the present or fourth Earl. Mr. Lascelles graduated at All Souls' College, Oxford, B.C.L. in 1826, and D.C.L. in 1831. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1826, but he only followed his profession (in the northern circuit) for a very short time. He was a Deputy-Lieutenant of the West Riding magistrates, and he was one of the Parliamentary representatives for Ripon from 1846 to 1857. He was also the chairman of the West Riding Conservative Association, and took a leading part on behalf of the Conservatives at all elections. Many times was he solicited to allow himself to be put in nomination for the West-Riding, but he always declined the honour. He was a bright ornament to the West-Riding magistracy, and his sudden death was sincerely regretted by all his brother magistrates. No man perhaps ever discharged the duties of the chairmanship of the justices with more clearness of judgment united with suavity of conduct, and his legal knowledge was with advantage brought to bear upon many judicial cases heard before the court of quarter sessions, as was also his thorough understanding of what is known as the business of the riding. He was a generous, kind-hearted man; and in manly figure and deportment, and in general bearing to all classes, he appeared the type of an English country

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gentleman. In the circle in which he moved, and in the public offices which he filled, his death left a marked vacancy. The Harewood, the Wharnccliffe, and other noble families were placed in mourning.

27th. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln, was shot dead in Maryland, America, while resisting capture. His accomplice, named Harrold, was captured alive.

28th. Colonel Oakes, of the 12th Lancers, stationed at Sheffield, reviewed the First West Yorkshire Yeomanry Cavalry which had been assembled at Doncaster since the previous Saturday. There was a large and fashionable attendance, though not quite equal in point of numbers to that which is usually present upon these occasions. The day, however, was cold and threatening, and this, no doubt, had its effect upon many people. Twelve o'clock was the hour fixed for the review, and a few minutes before that time Colonel Oakes arrived upon the ground and was received with a general salute. A variety of field and other movements were then proceeded with, and executed in a very creditable manner.

Seldom had a congregation met for a happier object than that which called together the members of St. John's Church, Bradford, on this evening, for the purpose of paying a well-merited compliment to the Rev. W. Fearn-sides, late curate of St. John's, on his appointment to the incumbency of All Saints, Harley Wood, Todmorden. For a period of seven years he had discharged his sacred duties in such a manner as to win the confidence and affection of those amongst whom he laboured. To testify the high esteem in which he was held, and to give expression to their feelings, the congregation, Sunday school teachers and scholars, as well as a large circle of his private friends, met in the large school-room in Ashley Street, and there presented him with a handsome timepiece, a purse containing £120, a writing desk and inkstand, together with Smith's "Bible Dictionary," bound in morocco. The proceedings of the evening commenced with tea and varied refreshments, provided by the ladies of the congregation, and were interspersed with select pieces of music by the choir, Mr. Atkinson, the organist, kindly presiding. The Rev. Dr. Willis presented, on behalf of the congregation, the timepiece and purse.

May 1st. The members of the Bramley Loyal Friendly Society, celebrated their hundredth anniversary this day, by a grand procession and festival. A few facts relating

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to the origin and present condition of the society will be interesting. The founder of the original society was Mr. George Greene, of Whitecote. His father, Mr. Benjamin Greene, set apart two sums of money for the perpetual benefit of the poor householders of his native place. This kindly disposition seems to have been inherited by his son, who, however, manifested it in a different way. In 1769 he brought about the formation of the "Union," for relieving those who might be "afflicted with sickness, lameness, or other indisposition." The first entry in the oldest book bears the date November 23, 1780, but there is evidence that this was a copy from an older record. The financial statement of 1814 shows the capital of the society to have been £326. 14s., and the number of members about 150. In 1801 the society came into collision with the Magistrates, owing to a member appealing to them who had been fined for working during the time he was receiving sick pay. The member obtained a verdict; but the society was so dissatisfied with the decision that they determined to pay him his funeral money also, and be entirely quit of him. This was called "burying him wick." The society was then formally dissolved, and, in order to prevent Magisterial interference, the enrolment was dispensed with. The records from 1814 show the funds of the society at that time to have been £362, and during the six decennial periods they gradually rose, until, in 1864, they amounted to £1655, at about which sum they now stand, with 450 members on the books. In 1852 the practice of spending a portion of the members subscriptions "for the good of the house" was felt to be a folly, and therefore it was discontinued, producing a saving of £20 a year. Of late years the annual gathering of the society on the 1st of May has been known as the "Bramley Clash." This term arose from the fact that some time ago there were two societies, which, on the annual gathering, unfortunately came into collision; but now they are united, and the unanimity shown on this day bore evidence of the absence of any feeling of rivalry among the inhabitants. The centenary proceedings commenced by the calling of the roll at ten o'clock, after which the members walked in procession to Wesley Place Chapel, where the centenary sermon was preached by the Rev. E. Browning (United Methodist Free Church.) The members and their wives and friends then dined together in the Wesleyan Schools, to the number of about 1000. At half past three the roll of members was again called in a field adjoining the Barley

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Mow Inn. A procession was advertised to leave the Barley Mow at half past-three; but it was four o'clock before the marshall got it into anything like order. It was arranged round the large field behind the public-house, and just before starting presented an imposing spectacle. Everything being ready, the word was given to move, and the procession left the field in the following manner:—

Police. Chief Marshal, on Horseback. Thirty Horsemen. The Oldest Member, Moses Webster (85), in a conveyance, bearing the Golden Fleece. Seven Carriages. Three Carriages and Pairs, with Postillions. Deputy Marshal. General Committee. Centenary Committee. Pensioners and Oldest Members in conveyances, with Postillions. West Riding Artillery Band. 7th and 8th Batteries of West Riding Artillery, four abreast. 1st Section of Members, three abreast. Leeds Rifle Corps Band. 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th Sections of Members. Engineers' Drum and Fife Band. 7th, 8th, and 9th Sections of Members. Conveyances, and on either side of the procession walked guards.

We must not omit to mention that several of the horses and conveyances were most tastefully decorated, and that the whole of the arrangements were under the general management of Mr. J. Dawson, who was fully equal to his task. The sky began to brighten as the procession began to move, and henceforward the day was fine, with the exception of a few drops of rain in the evening. The route taken by the procession was as follows:—From the Barley Mow, past the Daisy Inn to Back Lane, by the Victoria Mill, returning on the New Road to Town End; up Town Street, down Bell Lane, thence up Dickinson's Hill, and down Town Street to the bottom of Stocks Hill, where it dispersed. Flags were displayed on the house-tops and across the streets at different parts of the route; but the prettiest thing of the kind was near the Daisy Inn, where the inhabitants had erected a triumphant arch, composed of a large banner, with mottoes inscribed, and two poles entwined with evergreens. Sitting on one end of the banner was the effigy of an old volunteer, intended, no doubt, to represent the "loyalty" of the first members of the society. Here also a large crowd assembled; but it was when the procession reached the turn at the beginning of the New Road, that it showed most to advantage. One part of the procession was proceeding along the New Road, while the other end was slowly defiling along Back Lane, almost parallel, and but few houses obstructing the view, the effect was exceedingly pretty. In the Town Street, which is nearly a mile long, thou-

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sands of people had congregated to view the sight. It seemed as if every man, woman, and child in Bramley had turned out to make up a display which had never had its equal in that locality. The strict line of march which had hitherto been successfully carried out nearly came to grief at the bottom of Dickinson's Hill. A pair of fine horses, having behind them a carriage containing five of the principal officers of the society, became restive, and plunged about in a most alarming manner. The postillion applied his spurs, but this only seemed to increase the fury of the animals; and it was not until two office bearers seized their heads that they could be prevailed upon to proceed. Mr. John Pepper kindly granted the use of two of his wherries for the purposes of the procession, and these were beautifully decorated, as was also one belonging to the Victoria Mill. In the evening, a grand gala was held in a field adjoining the Unicorn Inn, when balloon ascents, fireworks, &c., brought to a close the Centenary Festival of the Bramley Loyal Friendly Society.

3rd. In the sitting of the House of Commons this day, Mr. Baines, M.P. for Leeds, moved the second reading of the Borough Franchise Bill, and at some length justified the course he had taken. The motion was seconded by Mr. Bazley. Lord Elcho moved the previous question, as an amendment, and contended that the working classes were practically already represented in the House. Mr. Black seconded the amendment. Mr. Leatham supported the motion, which was opposed in a long speech by Mr. Lowe. After some remarks from Mr. Osborne, the House rose, and the debate stood adjourned until the following night, when the Government fixed Monday, the 8th, for resuming it. The adjourned debate was resumed on the Monday evening by Mr. Gregory. The Hon. Gentleman, the Conservative member for county Carlow, opposed the motion and at the same time justified the course which the Government had taken on the question. He was followed by Sir George Grey, who said the Government would support the bill, believing that a reduction of the franchise would not lead to democracy, but rather that it would strengthen the basis of the constitution. At the same time the Government did not wish to go to the country pledged to Parliamentary Reform or to any precise reduction of the franchise. Mr. W. E. Forster said he did not know what the policy of the Government really was, but it was clear the Government were not Parliamentary Reformers. He believed, however, that the next election

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would satisfy them that the country was in favour of reform. Mr. Stansfeld also supported the bill, and replied to the arguments of Mr. Lowe. Mr. Horsman opposed the bill, on the ground that it would be an irretrievable step in the downward progress to universal suffrage. Mr. Disraeli also addressed the House, contending that there were other classes who were entitled to be enfranchised as well as the working classes. After some further discussion the House divided, the numbers being—for the previous question 288, against 214; majority against the bill 74. In the previous year, the numbers were—Ayes 216, noes 272; majority against 56. In the previous division the numbers were—Ayes 193, noes 216.

4th. A railway accident of a somewhat alarming nature occurred to the Leeds express, due at Masbro' at four o'clock this afternoon. The train consisted of four carriages, with a guard's break at either end. Just after it had passed Woodhouse Mill—a point at which full speed was gained—the head guard (Mr. Richardson), who was in the last van, was suddenly thrown head first among his parcels. Owing to the violent oscillation of the van, he with great difficulty extricated himself, and got to the window, when he found that one of the front wheels of the next carriage, a composite, was gone, and that the carriage had been thrown off the line. He put on the break and signalled to the driver, but almost before that could be done, the break had forced the carriage up on end, and the two were running in the shape of a letter A, threatening every moment to topple over, and throw the whole train down a steep side embankment. Fortunately the couplings broke, and the carriage and van quickly came to a stand; while the other part of the train ran on for nearly a quarter of a mile before it could be stopped. In the carriage to which the accident happened were three passengers—Mr. Bowater, traveller for Mr. Gray, of the Cars Hill Glass Works, Gateshead; Mr. John Redhead, of South Shields, and a lady. Mr. Bowater was thrown out of the carriage, and the injuries he received about the head were of a very serious nature. It was feared that some of the bones of his neck were broken, and he was in a very dangerous state. Mr. Redhead was also much cut about the head, and was fearfully shaken. They were taken to the Prince of Wales, Masbro', and were promptly attended by Mr. Saville. The lady escaped with a few bruises. Information of the accident was telegraphed to Masbro', and Mr. Turner, with a staff of

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men, were quickly on the spot. The first part of the train proceeded on its journey, and the line was soon cleared of the broken carriage and van.

The statue of the late Prince Consort, by Mr. Noble, to be erected on one side of the vestibule of the Leeds Town Hall, arrived in Leeds this day. Workmen had been employed for several days in the erection of scaffolding for the removal of the statue of Her Majesty from the centre to the other side of the vestibule, and on the afternoon of the previous day, the statue itself was successfully lowered from the pedestal.

4th. A frightful colliery explosion occurred this day at Clay Cross, by which the lives of eight persons were sacrificed. The explosion took place in what is known as No. 2 pit, owned by the Clay Cross Coal and Iron Company. This pit is a few hundred yards from the Clay Cross station, on the Midland line, and about a mile and a half from the village, and is connected with the pit in which a few years ago (on the 11th June, 1861), twenty-six persons lost their lives by an inundation.

6th. Unlike the masons and plasterers, who settled the differences between themselves and their employers, the carpenters and joiners, and the bricklayers and their labourers of Leeds were unable to come to terms. This morning, in order to force the masters generally into a concession of the terms demanded, the operative carpenters at three of the principal shops (Messrs. Nicholson, Whiteley, and Thorpe), ceased work, and the bricklayers and their labourers, it was expected would also strike. The dispute appeared to be this:—The carpenters were paid at the rate of 5½d. per hour, and they wanted 6d. per hour; the bricklayers received about 30s. a week, and they asked for an increase to 32s.; and the labourers, who had 4d. per hour or about £1 a week, desired an increase of 1d. an hour, making their wages 23s. 4d. per week.

The town of Wakefield suffered a heavy loss in the death, at his residence, Drury-lane, Wakefield, after a short illness, of Mr Ald. E. Walker. The deceased gentleman was a Liberal in politics, and was highly esteemed in the town generally and by the medical profession, of which body he was a member. He was only elected to the Aldermanic Bench on the 7th of February previous, in succession to the late Ald. Haigh. The deceased gentleman was forty-three years of age. His loss was deeply regretted, he having taken an active, though quiet, part in connection with public affairs, and especially in matters calculated to

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promote the welfare of the people. He died from congestion of the brain.

9th. The Prince of Wales opened the Dublin International Exhibition this day. His Royal Highness was the guest of the Lord Lieutenant.

10th. John Blackburn, Esq., solicitor, of Leeds, who for twenty-nine years had filled most ably and impartially the ancient, important, and honourable office of coroner for the borough, died this day at his residence, Allerton Lodge, Moor Allerton, in the 60th year of his age. The announcement, was received with sincere regret by the inhabitants of the borough who for many years had been accustomed to look upon the deceased gentleman as one of the most eminent coroners of whom the country could boast, and whose learning in that branch of jurisprudence applicable to his public duties was not surpassed by any of his contemporaries. In the course of his experience in that capacity it may be easily supposed that in such an extensive borough as Leeds he had from time to time to conduct investigations which required the exercise of great patience and sagacity ; and it is well known that some of the preliminary inquiries presided over by him have led to proceedings in the criminal courts which will long be memorable in this country. As a private practitioner Mr. Blackburn enjoyed a good position, and we are sure that his family had the earnest sympathy of his numerous clients, as well as of the authorities and people of Leeds generally. His death was not unexpected, because for some time past it had been evident to his friends that his constitution was gradually becoming more debilitated. For several weeks prior to his decease he had been unable to attend to his judicial duties, and during that period his son, Mr. A. W. Blackburn, had acted as his deputy with complete satisfaction to the juries and all parties concerned. The deceased gentleman was interred at Moortown Church.

11th. This evening, Thursday, about six o'clock, a large number of people, in Dewsbury, chiefly those on strike and locked out, assembled in front of the mill gates belonging to the extensive works of Messrs. M. Oldroyd and Sons, manufacturers, Bradford Road, for the purpose of what was called giving a reception to those persons who had gone to work contrary to the desire of the spinners' committee. About a quarter-past six these individuals left the works, one named Hudson being under the protection of some policemen and the foreman in the

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employ of the firm. This man, who appeared to have made himself very obnoxious to the operatives, was received with a storm of yells and groans. He was followed towards West Town by between 2000 to 3000 people, and several stones were thrown at him and his protectors. The policemen used their staves freely, and some arrests were made, but they could not drive the crowd back, and the officers and Hudson was followed to the house of the latter in Ravensthorpe. A meeting of the Dewsbury Watch Committee was held afterwards, and some special constables were sworn in to assist the borough policemen. The operatives were exasperated at Hudson because he had, after acting on the committee and receiving a proportionate share of the funds, turned upon them, and consented to work at less than the statement prices. On Friday evening, about half-past five o'clock, several thousand operatives assembled about the works of Messrs. M. Oldroyd and Sons, again to "receive" the man Hudson, who had excited their displeasure by leaving the strike committee of which he was a member, and going to work on the terms offered by the above firm, viz., 3s. per week advance upon the late wages. As various weavers and others left the works they were saluted with a storm of hisses, but it was not until a body of men belonging to the county constabulary arrived to escort the man Hudson home that any very violent demonstration was made. When he emerged from the gates he quickly took his place in the centre of a hollow square formed by the police officers, and they moved off with him amid curses both loud and deep and volleys of abuse. When the escort was passing under the railway arch in Bradford Road stones were thrown at them, and the folly of the mode adopted of taking the man was at once clearly visible—the policemen and their charge offered a fair mark for the missiles thrown, and the former of course had no opportunity whatever of defending themselves or of identifying the offenders. After a sharp volley of stones and pieces of dross, the Inspector in charge ordered part of the men to turn upon the people, but they were powerless, and he and they were chased to the county police-office, hundreds of stones being cast after them. In the open space between the railway station and the lock-up, thousands of operatives congregated, but they did not attempt to interfere with the policemen who kept guard outside the gates, but continued waiting some hours, until Hudson was brought out. Some county constables were sent for

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from Wakefield; but before they arrived Hudson sent word to the Strike Committee that if they would induce the people to disperse he would not go near the Messrs. Oldroyd's works again. The Committee on receipt of this promise went to the police-station and exhorted the crowd to disperse, telling them what Hudson offered to do. Some hundreds dispersed almost immediately, and in the meantime Hudson was conveyed by the aid of a ladder into a garden behind the police-station, and thence to a cab in Westgate, whence he drove away. The operatives who still were assembled in the road opposite the gates leading into the lock-up refused to believe that Hudson had escaped. The order for an additional number of constables from Wakefield was countermanded, in the belief that the disturbances were at an end, but a considerable number of people remained, and amused themselves by shouting and yelling at the various persons who entered or left the police-station. Three persons were injured—a woman through being trampled on, a little girl wounded by a stone, and a policeman cut on the nose by a piece of dross. Eight of the rioters were apprehended and brought before the Dewsbury magistrates. The prisoners were identified by the police and Hudson. The latter gave the following evidence:—I live in Mirfield Lane, and am employed by Messrs. M. Oldroyd and Sons, manufacturers. There has been a turn out and lock out at their works. I worked at the place before the turn out. I resumed work on Wednesday morning. I don't know any of the prisoners except one—William Howgate. Since then I have been greatly interfered with and intimidated. My life has been threatened. Persons have sworn they would murder me. On Thursday night I was returning home from my work when I was annoyed. Stones were thrown at me, and there was a great disturbance. I believe it was all done to prevent me from going to my work. I was again molested at twenty minutes past five on Friday morning. They said that if they had a gun they would shoot me. Not many persons were assembled then, but they escorted me from my house to the works—a distance of about two miles. The police protected me to Ravensthorpe Bar. Stones were thrown at me along the route. On Friday night, as I came out of the gates, I saw a large crowd of men outside. There would be a thousand present. As soon as I made my appearance I was pushed at and hustled about very much, and stones were thrown at me. The crowd made a noise in derision.

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I was escorted by ten policemen. The mob threw stones, and several policemen were hit, one very severely. I was brought to the County Police-Office. I saw one policeman struck on the shoulder by a stone as big as my fist. I was in the police office about twenty minutes. I escaped by taking flight over a wall into private grounds. I got away in a cab. I dare not go home, and I therefore took refuge elsewhere, and remained there all night, protected by an officer. I saw William Howgate last night; he was in the midst of the crowd, near Messrs. Walker Brothers' warehouse,—In cross-examination he said: I have been out on strike for four weeks, and have received assistance from the funds.—There was a doubt as to whether one of the prisoners called Armitage had taken part in the riot, and he was discharged. The other seven prisoners were committed for trial at York assizes, bail being refused. Hudson, notwithstanding the promise he gave on Friday night not to return to work at the reduced rate of wages, did so on Saturday morning. This greatly exasperated the other lock-outs, but there had been such a large force of policemen brought into the town from Huddersfield and Wakefield that they did not venture to make any demonstration. On Monday, Thomas Wildsmith and John Goldthorpe, two respectable looking young men, were charged with taking an active part in the riotous proceedings on Thursday evening.—The bench took a merciful view of the case, and ordered the prisoners to be bound over to keep the peace for three months. A strong force of police protected Hudson on Saturday, and no attempt was made by the assembled crowds to molest him, but he was jeered and hooted. He again went to his work on Monday morning. He had removed to a house near the premises of his employers, Messrs. Oldroyd and Sons. The general impression was that he went home on the Friday night; but it appeared that he took refuge in the village of Morley, five miles distant, where he stayed all night. A public meeting was about to be convened for the purpose of raising a fund to defray the expenses of applying to a judge in chambers for bail on behalf of the men committed on Saturday, the magistrates having refused bail. On Monday night from 2000 to 3000 people congregated near the mill at the time Hudson was expected to leave work, but he did not make his appearance.

11th. This day, an Under Sheriff's Court was held at Leeds, before Mr. Wheelhouse, barrister, to assess the damages in an extraordinary case of assault and battery.

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The plaintiff was Mr. Walter Shaw, a bobbin-maker at Dewsbury; and the defendants, Messrs. John and James Gomersall and William Thackray, manufacturers, residing in the same town. On the 18th February, the plaintiff being anxious to pay his addresses to Gomersall's sister, and not having been introduced to her—although he lived in the same street, and had known the family all his life—adopted the plan of writing a letter to her, with the object of apprising her of the state of his affections. This love epistle was couched in the following terms:—

To Miss Sarah J. Gomersall,—Feb. 19, 1865.—I hope you will exquese me riteing to you, but as I never meet you in compuny I thout it would be the best I wish to see you some time this week about Thursday night Iff you leve your house about halfe past two and go up Wakefield road I will wate for you about the bar. The fact is I am going down to York and now a young lady there and I wish to see you before. An answer will oblige by Wednesday morning post.—I am, respectfully yours

WALTER SHAW.

It would appear that the young lady, on receiving this letter, showed it to her brothers, the defendants, and the latter determined to punish the love-sick bobbin-maker for his impertinence. They accordingly concocted the following reply, and got a young lady to write it in the most approved feminine style of caligraphy:—

Dewsbury, Feb. 21.

My dear sir,—I received your letter yesterday evening, but I am sorry to say I cannot meet you up Wakefield Road, as I never go out during the day without my sister is with me, but if you come to our house on Thursday night, about eight o'clock, I shall be in the house by myself. But if any one of our people should be in, I will send the servant to the gate, so that you will know not to come in if she is there. If you don't see her, you must come through the yard to the side door. If this arrangement does not suit you, please say by return.

S. J.

This arrangement, however, appeared to suit the plaintiff perfectly, and on the appointed night he hied away to keep the appointment. No Abigail was at the gate to check his progress, but he had no sooner got fairly into the yard than the gate was fastened behind him, and he found himself in the presence of the three defendants. John Gomersall inquired what he wanted there, upon which the plaintiff asked him what he had to do with it? John Gomersall then demanded to know whether it was he (plaintiff) who had written the letter to his sister, and on

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Mr. Shaw replying in the affirmative, John exclaimed with an oath, "Then I will give it you ; come along, chaps." The other defendants then came up. Shaw was carried to the horse trough in the yard, and soused in the water time after time. At length he managed to crawl out of the trough, but he was again seized, his necktie torn away, a hose pipe introduced near the spinal column, and the full force of the town's water in the main turned on. His clothes were torn nearly to shreds. The defendants practised this hydropathic treatment for about ten minutes, and subsequently the gate was opened and the plaintiff was allowed to depart, his movements being quickened by a kick. His hat was pitched into the street after him, but he did not recover it. He estimated his spoiled wearing apparel to have being worth £5, his hat 12s. 6d., and his cravat 2s. 6d. ; but he had also suffered from a severe cold and from rheumatic pains in his left leg.—Mr. Maule addressed the jury in mitigation of damages. He did not deny the facts as stated, but he urged that the defendants were young men, and that the two Gomersalls were indignant at the coolly-impertinent tone of the letter plaintiff had addressed to their sister, and that what they did was by way of punishing him for his presumption. Mr. Shaw had no business to write such a letter to a young lady to whom he was not known, and to whom he had never been introduced. Mr. Shaw had been successful in an indirect mode with one of the other sex, and this he appeared to think qualified him to go in and conquer wherever he placed his affections.—The jury, after about two hours' deliberation, awarded £50 as damages to the plaintiff.

12th. The presentation of a large and beautiful time-piece to P.G.M. Alderman Schofield, and of a silver card basket to Mrs. Schofield, as testimonials of the admiration, gratitude, and esteem of the members of the Independent Order of Oddfellows, of the M.U., in the Bradford district, was celebrated this evening, by a sumptuous dinner, in the large room of the Oddfellows Hall, Bradford. The walls were tastefully decorated with the banners of various nations and other insignia. Nearly one hundred persons sat down. P. Pro. G.M. Wm. Pickard occupied the chair, having on his right the chief guest, P.G.M. Alderman Schofield. Pro. G.M. Joseph Wilkes filled the vice-chair. Amongst the other guests were P.P.G.M. James Curtis, of Brighton ; P.G.M. Samuel Daynes, of Norwich ; P.G.M. V. R. Burgess, of London ; Councillor Pollard ; Bro. Alderman S. Smith ; Mr.

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E. Sewell, of Fulneck; P.G. T. A. Watson; Councillor J. T. Illingworth, P.C.S.; P.P.G.M. John Geves, of Leeds; P.G.M. Charles Hardwick, of Manchester; Mr. Councillor N. Moody, P. Pro. G.M. James Brown, &c. Mrs. Schofield and other ladies occupied the gallery at the bottom of the room. The clock and the card basket, supplied by Mr. Rhodes, silversmith, were objects of great attraction, and each bore an inscription on which it was stated that it was presented as a token of respect for the valuable services rendered by Mr. Alderman Schofield, to the district and the order during a period of twenty years.

17th. The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the memorial to Sir Tatton Sykes, took place this day. The monument will be a suitable memorial to one of the best landlords and one of the most eminent of our agriculturists. Designs being advertised for, no less than 150 were sent in from all parts of the United Kingdom. From these the Committee selected that sent by Mr. John Gibbs, architect, of Oxford. The design is that of a lofty square tower, or observatory, in the pure Gothic style. It is characteristic in detail, bold in proportion, and strong in constructive principles. It will be 120 feet in height, by 28 feet in width at the base, and will be erected in box stone. The ornamental details are rich, the cornices, mouldings, shafts, carved capitals, dwarf terminals, with finials representing sheaves of wheat, arches, and gables, being all of singular beauty. Shields bearing the monogram "T. S." and appropriate mottoes are introduced in different places. The space between the different stages are reserved for sculpture and other forms, the chief of which will represent on a large scale the late Sir Tatton Sykes hunting. The tower is surmounted by an elegant spire terminating with a cross, which gives to it that peculiar charm which ever attaches to lofty towers when terminating in "the heavenward-pointed spire." The tower rises from a platform, and is ascended in the interior by a stone staircase. The observatory room is nearly eighty feet from the ground, and commands fine views of the surrounding country. The committee has shown an amount of good taste which does them credit in their selection of the design of the tribute of high respect to the deceased gentleman, whose memory they wish to perpetuate in the neighbourhood of their homes, to tell to future generations that the subscribers appreciated all that was good and generous in this celebrated man. Mr. Gibbs stands high

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in his profession. He is the architect of the celebrated Banbury Cross, the Prince Consort Memorial at Abingdon, the Cornwall Lewis Memorial, and the proposed monument to Shakespere at Strafford-on-Avon. The sculptured figures will be modelled by Mr. Forsyth, the celebrated sculptor, of Worcester, and the Messrs. Simpson and Malone, of Hull, are the contractors for the building. The site selected is Garton Hill top, a little to the south of Sledmere, and about five miles from Driffield. It, on every hand, commands extensive views, which are bounded by the ocean on the east, the Humber on the south, the south-western range of the Wold hills—the Appenines of Yorkshire—on the west, and is backed by the high Wolds on the north. The foundation stone was laid by Lord Hotham, M.P., at twelve o'clock. At the time appointed, a large company had assembled. A tent was erected on the ground, and refreshments were served by Mr. Gurton, of the Falcon Inn, Driffield. In carrying out the ceremony, his lordship used a beautiful silver trowel, from the establishment of Mr. Reynoldson, silver-smith, Hull, bearing the following inscriptions and designs. On one side was the arms of Lord Hotham, and the St. George's Cross—V.R. 1865, "Presented to the Right Hon. Beaumont Lord Hotham, M.P., by the subscribers to the Sykes memorial." On the reverse, the arms of the Sykes family. May 17, A.D. 1865.

"The foundation stone of the memorial erected on Garton-hill-top, in the county of York, was set with this trowel by the Right Honourable Beaumont Lord Hotham, M.P., to the memory of the late Sir Tatton, 4th Baronet of the house of Sykes. Chairman of the committee, Lieutenant-Colonel Pease, East York Rifle Volunteers.—Hon. Secretaries.—F. C. Matthews, W. Topham. Architect.—J. Gibbs, Oxford."

A mallet was presented to his lordship at the same time, in which a silver plate was inserted, bearing this inscription :—

"This mallet was used for laying the foundation stone of the Sykes memorial by the Right Honourable Lord Hotham, M.P., on 17th May, 1865."

An inscription, neatly engrossed on parchment, of which the following is a copy, was put in a bottle and placed in a cavity of the foundation stone :—

"'The memory of the just is blessed.' A memorial, of which this is the foundation stone, was erected to the memory of the late Sir Tatton Sykes, 4th Baronet, by his tenantry and numerous friends, in testimony of his worth and the esteem in which he was

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held by all who had the privilege of knowing his many virtues in all the relations of life as parent, friend, or landlord. To his tenants he was a liberal landlord, and to the poor a kind and considerate friend. He was born on the 22nd of August, 1772, and died on the 21st of March, 1863, full of years and honours. This stone was laid on the 17th of May, 1865, being the 28th year of the reign of Queen Victoria, by the Right Hon. Beaumont Lord Hotham. Chairman of the Committee: Lieutenant-Colonel Pease. Committee: Messrs. T. Atkinson, R. H. Bower, J. W. Drinkrow, and H. Parker. Hon. Secretaries: F. C. Matthews and W. Topham. J. Gibbs, of Oxford, architect; Simpson and Malone, builders, Hull. Total cost £1525."

Lord Hotham then laid the foundation stone, using the trowel and mallet in a business-like manner.

The North-Eastern Railway (Leeds Extension) Bill, came before the committee of the House of Commons, of which Mr. P. Watlington was chairman. The promoters of the Bill proposed to make a line of communication between the Marsh Lane Station of the Leeds and Selby line, terminating at the west side of the street called Mill Hill or Swinegate, in Leeds, at a point of the proposed new railway to terminate by a junction with the Midland Railway, near the Leeds and Liverpool Canal. There was no opposition to the preamble of the bill. During the last session the North-Eastern Railway Company promoted a bill for the construction of a new railway station, but that bill met with opposition from the White Cloth Hall interest, and the company, in deference to the opinion then expressed, withdrew the bill, and had now introduced the present bill. A number of petitions had been presented from parties interested in the measure, clauses had been inserted dealing with those different interests, and the result had been that there was no opposition except from the inhabitants of the town. Clauses, however, had been prepared which he believed would be satisfactory to them. With regard to the Parish Church, a clause had been prepared which was satisfactory to the Vicar. The line would pass over a burial ground, and it was proposed, in order to prevent any desecration of the ground, that the railway should pass on a solid embankment, so as not to interfere with the graves, and the gravestones, which represent the places of interment, would be placed in a corresponding position near the embankment. The authorities were satisfied that there would be no disturbance whatever of the graves. The most important property interfered with was the White Cloth Hall. Arrangements had been made for purchasing

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a site on which a commodious building was to be erected, and the opposing parties had to be placed in possession of it at the earliest possible period. The line would be constructed in accordance with a resolution passed by the Corporation, and a meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds, last year. In consequence of the alterations which had been made in the plan the estimate had been reduced from £250,000 to £150,000. Arrangements had been made with the parish authorities and the proprietors of the White Cloth Hall, by which their objections to the bill would be obviated. Clauses had been inserted to meet the objections which had been raised relative to the crossing of public streets, and it was not intended to cross any public road on a level. Besides conferring advantages on the Railway Company, the works would be beneficial to the public. The committee were quite satisfied, and the preamble was proved. The clauses were then considered and agreed to. The clause relating to the burial ground provides that the company shall not purchase, take, or acquire the freehold of any other site or contract of or in any part of St. Peter's burial ground, but that they shall be entitled to the right of making and maintaining and using freely and without any restraint a line over so much of the burial ground as may be requisite for a double line of rails upon an earthen embankment, with slopes after the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and retaining walls at the east and west end of the said burial ground, and that they shall not interfere with more of the said ground than shall be required for constructing the said embankment and works, and they shall before the opening of the railway erect and maintain such an ornamental iron fence along the top of each side of the embankment as shall be approved of by the Vicar of Leeds for the time being. It is also provided that before the company shall commence the making of the embankment they shall submit to the vicar a plan showing the then position of all the monuments and gravestones which shall be removed or disturbed by the embankment; and that the gravestones shall be separately numbered on the plan, and shall have a corresponding number legibly cut or marked thereon for the better identity thereof, and of its station and position, and before commencing to make the said embankment the company shall carefully preserve the same in some private and convenient place; and before the opening of the railway shall place, and for a period of not less than twenty years afterwards, maintain such monuments and gravestones upon and against

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the slopes of the embankment, and as nearly as the embankment and railway will allow, according to the previous position of the said monuments and gravestones. It is also provided that, except so far as may be necessary for making the foundation of the retaining walls, the company shall not make any excavation in the soil, nor disinter, disturb, or otherwise interfere with any body or any coffin, and that all bodies, coffins, &c., which it may be necessary to remove, shall be carefully disinterred and removed at their expense, and shall forthwith be re-interred upon the site of the embankment. The Leeds New Railway Station Bill, which was unopposed, came before the same committee, who declared the preamble to be proved.

19th. The Leeds New Railway Station Bill came before the House of Commons this day, Friday. The Bill which passed the committee as an unopposed bill did so by an arrangement between the promoters of the bill and the petitioners against it, who succeeded in obtaining the introduction of a number of new clauses by which the character of the measure has been materially changed. The bill proposes to give powers to the North-Eastern and London and North-Western Companies to construct a new railway station at Leeds, to use the Midland Railway and station at Leeds, to agree with the Midland company for such uses, to raise additional capital, and for other purposes. The preamble recites that the making of a new railway station on the south-east side of the Wellington Station of the Midland Railway Company at Leeds, with lines of railway to connect such new station with existing and proposed lines there would be of great public advantage. The bill then goes on to provide that each of the Companies may raise for the purpose of the Act, by the creation and issue of new shares or stock, the sum of £100,000, and may each have power to borrow any sum not exceeding £33,000. The works proposed to be constructed are thus described:—A railway station on the south-east side of and adjoining or near to the Wellington Station of the Midland Company, in Leeds; and south of and adjoining or near to the street called Mill Hill, or Swinegate, in Leeds; and a railway extending from the said street called Mill Hill, or Swinegate, to a junction with the Midland Railway, near the bridge carrying that railway across the Leeds and Liverpool Canal, which intended station, railway, and works will be wholly in the township of Leeds, in the West Riding of the county of York. The compulsory power of taking lands is not to be exercised

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after the expiration of three years. The railway and works will be carried over the river Aire on piers, and over the King's mill goit by a bridge or arch of such span as not to contract the present width or impede the flow of water. It is provided that a road shall be formed between Neville Street and Little Neville Street—that Sandford Street and other roads shall be kept open, but may be arched over. The railway is to be carried over Neville Street by a bridge of not less than sixty feet span; the minimum height in any part is to be twenty feet above the surface of the road. The rails of the line from Mill Hill to where it enters the intended new station are to be so laid and maintained as to prevent as far as practicable the rattling noise of passing trains. Neville Street is to be widened and continued northwards if required by the Corporation. The bill provides that the railway may join the Midland railway either north or south of the Leeds and Liverpool canal, as may be arranged with the Midland Company. The bridge over the canal is to be constructed at some point to be agreed upon between the respective engineers, in such manner as to span the entire width of the canal and the towing path, and be supported by perpendicular foundation walls at either end of the bridge. The railway and station is to be carried over and above the canal basin and other works and property of the Canal Company by means of arches or girders supported on piers and pillars, so as to leave the canal basin accessible and open for use at all hours. All damages to the Leeds and Liverpool Canal are to be made good. The navigation of the Canal is not to be obstructed, and the railway companies are to be liable for special damages. The purchase and compensation money to be paid to the Canal Company is to be fixed by arbitration. The site of any roads that may be stopped up is to vest in the companies on another road being substituted by them. The railway is to be completed within five years, and if not, the companies are to be liable to a penalty of £50 a day. Power is then given to use portions of the Midland Railway, and to enter into contracts and agreements. A joint committee is to be appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act, and all disputes are to be settled by arbitration, and the decisions of the arbitrators are to be binding. There are the usual clauses saving the rights of the Midland Company, the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company, and of the Leeds Corporations. Both the bills were afterwards read a third time and passed.

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27th. Died, Charles Waterton, Esq., at his residence, Walton Hall, near Wakefield. He was well known throughout the world as a naturalist, a traveller, and a literary man. Mr. Waterton, considering that he was nearly 84 years of age, was a very hale man, but his death was hastened by a slight accident which befel him on the previous Thursday. In stepping from off one of the little rustic bridges in his grounds, his foot caught in the wood-work ; and to save himself from a worse fall he flung himself on his side upon the adjacent bank. Thereby he caused a concussion of the liver, and such a shock to his general system, that, despite the medical skill of Dr. Wright and Mr. Horsfall, he never rallied, but gently expired two days after the accident. The Rev. Canon Brown, of Leeds, administered the last rites of the Roman Catholic Church to "The Old Squire," as Mr. Waterton was familiarly called, in the course of Saturday. Several years ago Mr. Waterton, who appeared at the point of death, received the "extreme unction" of the church of which he was a warmly devoted member ; but it pleased God to restore him to health. At the time of his death his only son, Mr. Edmund Waterton was in Rome, and it is understood the Pope telegraphed his benediction. Mr. Charles Waterton was born at Walton Hall in 1782. His father, Mr. Thomas Waterton, married Anne, daughter of Mr. Edward Bedingfeld. On both sides he was of good lineage, and, previous to the time of Elizabeth, his ancestors filled important offices of state. A Sir Robert Waterton had custody of Richard II., as Governor of Pontefract Castle ; a Thomas Waterton, of Walton, was High Sheriff of York. The family came into this country from the Isle of Axeholme in Lincolnshire, and have been settled at Walton since the beginning of the reign of Henry the Sixth. Its members have always been staunch Roman Catholics, and were noted for their adherence to the house of Stuart. Oliver Cromwell's men broke down the drawbridge at Walton Hall, and some musket balls, still imbedded in an oak door, testify at once their desire and inability to do further mischief ; whilst a grandfather of the late Charles Waterton was sent a prisoner to York for his attachment to the Pretender, shortly before the battle of Culloden. Of the appearance of Walton Hall in the time of the naturalist's father, some notion may be formed from the following extract from a letter, written by J. C. Brooke to B. Gough, Esq., and dated Wakefield, Oct. 27th, 1780 :—

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“A few days ago I paid a visit to Mr. Waterton, of Walton Hall, nephew to my good friend Mrs. Mary Augustine More, Prioress of the Convent of Augustine Dames at Bruges, and delivered to him and his lady the presents I brought from Mrs. More to them. I mention this visit to you on two accounts; first, to describe to you the beautiful situation of Walton Hall, which is extremely romantic and singular, though I think hitherto unnoticed except by Leland, who in his Itinerary mentions Maister Waterton of Walton as an antient gentleman of fair lands, or the like. His house is built on a rock, in a large lake, near a mile over, and of considerable depth, to which you have admittance over a draw-bridge leading into an exceedingly antient postern. Having passed this gate, you enter a court, one square of which is a modern house, elegantly fitted up, where the family reside; another the offices; and a third is open to the lake and beautifully laid out in pastures and woods, the whole forming a view most agreeable and striking. Such objects we often see in Italian and Dutch pictures, but they are rarely met with in this country.”

His first education was received at a school in the north of England, to which he was sent at the age of nine years; but the place which he always looked back upon with gratitude, as his *Alma Mater*, was the Jesuits' College at Stonyhurst, near Clitheroe, in Lancashire. At this seminary he remained till he was nearly twenty. “To the latest hour of my life,” he writes, “I shall acknowledge, with feelings of sincerest gratitude, the many acts of paternal kindness which I so often received at the hands of the learned and generous fathers of Stonyhurst College. To one precept which his master there impressed upon him, he often thankfully referred: namely, total abstinence from intoxicating drinks. “Although life's index points at sixty-two,” he says in one place, “I am a stranger to all sexagenarian disabilities, and can mount to the top of a tree with my wonted steadiness and pleasure.....I am confident I owe this vigorous state of frame to a total abstinence from all strong liquors.” At school his ruling passion seems to have early developed itself, and a bird's nest to have had equal charms for him with a book. Very wisely, this taste was not too severely repressed. After his final return from Stonyhurst, Waterton commenced his travels with a visit to Malaga, in Andalusia, where he had relatives. Being driven from hence, after a year's stay, by the breaking out of a pestilence, he returned to England, and in 1804 set sail from Portsmouth for what was then the town of Stabroek, in Guiana. His object was to superintend some estates belonging to his family in Demerara; and in this colony, with occasional visits to his native country, he chiefly resided till 1812, when he

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gave up his charge of the estates and went into the interior of the country. Of his doings from this period to the beginning of 1825, the *Wanderings* give an account. In that most entertaining volume we have not only the history of his search for the Wourali poison, but a great amount of original and valuable observations on the natural history of that part of South America. As the use of the Wourali poison is one of the discoveries with which Waterton's name has been most associated, a few words may be properly said about it here. It is an immensely powerful narcotic, and if a portion be introduced under the skin of an animal an apparently painless death succeeds in a few minutes. But it was found that, if an artificial respiration were kept up long enough, the animal so punctured would recover. The experiment was tried at Nottingham on two asses; one of which only rallied for a few days, but the other, called Wouralia ever after, lived for twenty-four years after the event at Walton Hall. To Professor Sewell, of the London Veterinary College, Mr. Waterton ascribes the credit of first suggesting the use of this poison as a cure for hydrophobia, reserving for himself the credit only of having been the first to procure the poison, at great toil and risk in the wilds of Guiana. On his return to England in the spring of 1815, he was offered by Lord Bathurst a commission to explore the interior of Madagascar, for which purpose a man-of-war would have been placed at his disposal in the following October. To have to decline this must have been doubly painful to him, as it would have enabled him to prosecute his favourite studies with such advantages, as well as been a pleasing mark of respect to an ancient family; but the tertian ague was a master from which he could not then escape, and the commission had to be declined. Early in 1817 Waterton was on the point of joining an expedition to explore the river Congo, in Africa; but from this he was dissuaded by his friend Sir Joseph Banks, and, as the event proved, wisely. The winter of 1817 he spent in Italy. It is amusing to read how his boyish propensities remained with him at 35. "During our stay in the eternal city I fell in with my old friend and schoolfellow Captain Jones. Many a tree had we climbed together in the last century, and, as our nerves were in excellent trim, we mounted to the top of St. Peter's, ascended the cross, and then climbed thirteen feet higher, where we reached the point of the conductor, and left our gloves on it. After this we visited the castle

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of St Angels, and contrived to get on to the head of the guardian angel, where we stood on one leg." After 1825 Waterton did not again cross the Atlantic, but confined his travels to Belgium, Holland, and other parts of Europe. In 1829 he married Miss Edmonstone, but had the affliction of losing his wife on the 27th April in the year following. He was left with one child, now Mr. Edmund Waterton, who, like himself, has been educated at Stonyhurst. It would be out of place here to attempt to discuss the scientific value of Mr. Waterton's writings. That which gives them their peculiar worth is the fact of their being the result of actual observation. Here was his advantage in the warm controversies he often had with men like Audubon and Swainson. If the subject of dispute were the vulture's faculty of scent, the rook's loss of feathers, the food of the mallard, the facial disk of the owl, the serpent's fang,—or any such like,—what stand could a mere student of books make against one to whom all these creatures were as well known as his own relations? More interesting to us now is the portrayal of character which those writings present. And in this sense how graphic is the pen of the autobiographer. "On looking at myself in the glass," he writes at fifty-five, "I can see at once that my face is anything but comely: continual exposure to the sun and to the rains of the tropics, has furrowed it in places, and given it a tint which neither Rowland's Kalydor, nor all the cosmetics in Belinda's toilette, would ever be able to remove.....I cannot boast of any great strength of arm; but my legs, probably by much walking, and frequently ascending trees, have acquired vast muscular power: so that, on taking a view at me from top to toe, you would say that the upper part of Tithornes has been placed upon the lower part of Ajax." If any one who had seen him can recognise a portrait in these words, not less vividly will be distinguished the character of the author's mind. Throughout the *Wanderings* and the *Essays* we can see before us the same brave, straightforward Yorkshireman, with the same love of adventure, the same inquisitive search after Nature's truths, the same dealing of hard blows at everything that strikes him as an abuse. With all his outward roughness towards his opponents, there is a touch of human kindness, a spirit of fair-play throughout, which makes it hard to think he can long have had an enemy. Listen to the beginning of a letter of his to Mr. William Swainson—"Sir,—I have a crow to pluck with you. As we are both

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bird-men, the operation will cost us but little time and trouble, &c.” The same strain runs through a letter to Mr. James Jameson, Regius Professor of Natural History in Edinburgh :—“ You are a Regius Professor, with above forty honorary titles after your name ; I am a private individual scarcely known, whose care it is through life never to be the aggressor, but who will always resist to the uttermost any attack made upon him, come from what quarter it may.” Or once again ;—“ I took up the new edition of the *Ornithological Dictionary*, and having given it a few hearty shakes by way of retaliation, I laid it down again upon the table, and bade it rest in peace.” Who cannot feel, that in the blow of such a man there would be nothing deadly ? The funeral of Mr. Waterton took place in the grounds of Walton Hall, on Saturday, June 3rd, and the ceremony was a very imposing one. During the preceding night the rain fell in torrents, and it seemed as if the burial would have to take place under a gloomy sky. By five o’clock, however, the thick clouds had cleared off—and there was a bright pleasant morning, there being only the light fleecy clouds which, when the sun is shining through them, add so much to the effect of an English landscape. And spring time never could have decked the glades of Walton with more beauty than was upon them on this morning. The rain drops hung upon the grass and the leaves, but they sparkled in the light, and the leaves of the trees danced in the pleasant morning air. It is the finest season of the year, almost

“Pentecost, the feast of gladness,
When the woods put off all sadness.”

Trees and fields were in their richest dress. The red blossomed hawthorn was covered with flowers, the laburnum “dropping gold,” the oak with the brown foliage of early spring, and the sycamore with its light green—all toned and sobered down with the dark yew and holly, which the deceased gentleman loved so well and cultivated so successfully. All were beautiful, now darkened with a passing cloud, and now bright with the returning sunshine. The hall stood quiet and grey on the green isle on which it is built, the foundation being the solid rock, and round and about and far away into the distance where it is bosomed in the woods, the lake spread out its clear mirror, occasionally, however, ruffled by the passing wind. On its surface the wild duck and Canadian goose paddled quietly, and over it skimmed the fleet swallows busy with their mornings meal. From the top of the wooded

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hills which embosom the park, down into the deepest recesses of the valley, the picture was perfect. At about nine the funeral ceremony commenced. The entrance hall had been converted into a temporary chapel, which was draped with black. Before the door there was a catafalque on which rested the coffin containing the deceased; the coffin being of polished oak. At the head of the coffin was a brass plate, on which were engraved the arms of the Waterton family, with their motto, "Better kinde friend than friend kinde." On the breast was a breastplate, on which was engraved "Orate pro anima Caroli Waterton qui oblit die XXVII Maii, anno MDCCCLXV, natus LXXXIII annos." On the foot was a cross. There was an altar with crucifix, and behind it was a cross in satin; and in other respects the chapel was furnished in accordance with the requirements of the Roman Catholic religion. Mr. Edmund Waterton and the other members of the family occupied places in the chapel: and the clergy present were Dr. Cornthwaite, the Bishop of Beverley; the Rev. Canons Walker (of Scarbro'), Brown (of Leeds), and Cooke (of Barnsley); and the Revs. T. Muldoon, R. Wilson, and T. Eyre (St. Ann's, Leeds), B. Randerson (St. Patrick's, Leeds), J. Baron and — White (Wakefield), T. Loughran, and J. Breen (Bradford), E. Woodall (Middlesbro'), and G. Waterton (Ushaw College, Durham). In the first place "the office of the dead" was said, and then High Mass of the dead, the Bishop of Beverley reading the High Mass, Canon Walker assisting as deacon, and the Rev. G. Waterton as sub-deacon. This was followed by a continuation of the office of the dead; the coffin, between ten and eleven, being borne in procession to the old water-gate of the hall, famous in the chronicles of Walton. The procession to this place was marked with considerable ceremony, the clergy and others taking part in it bearing tapers, and the coffin was followed by Mr. Edmund Waterton, son of the deceased, and the chief mourner. At the water-gate the deceased "Squire" was placed on a barge, and the gentlemen who joined the funeral procession took their seats in the boats, and then the remains of the deceased were borne towards their last earthly resting place. Mr. Edmund Waterton, and other members of the family, Messrs. O. H. Montgomery and Edmonstone, of Sydenham, occupied one boat; and in others were the clergy and acolytes, representatives of the tenantry, the Hon. H. C. Maxwell, Messrs. Bateson, J.P. (Leeds), A. Fletcher (Edinburgh), Mr. H. Horsfall

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(surgeon to the family), Messrs. Harrison and Smith (solicitors), and Dr. Wright (who, with Mr. Horsfall, was with Mr. Waterton after the accident), and others. There were also tenant farmers, cottagers on the estate, and others present, and, while the boats were moving in procession up the lake, these walked round its margin to the place of interment. The procession was a sad one; but the ceremony was imposing, and the bearing of the dead across the waters which he had himself so often sailed upon in the fulness of life, suggested solemn thoughts which seemed to find an echo in the chanted Psalms, whose music came across the lake and stole up the uplands. At one point, on a rising ground, a number of aged people were standing as the boats passed, and these left behind, the waters of the lake narrowed into river-like breadth, and were shaded by thick woods, fringed at the shore with drooping fronds of ferns, and brightened with the flowers of the yellow iris. At length the grave was reached. In his life Charles Waterton loved the woods, and his resting-place in death is in the heart of a wood on the banks of a "still water." The place is about a quarter of a mile from the house, but on a reach of the lake on the south side, and the mansion is therefore shut out from view. It is not many yards from the spot where he met with the accident which resulted in his death, and for years it has been marked with a plain stone cross. Above, two aged oaks throw out their branches; and the place is so still and secluded that the lover of nature might almost say—

"O! but 'twere sweet to the grave to go,
If one were but sure to be buried so."

The coffin having been lowered into the grave (which was vaulted), and the mourners and others forming the funeral procession having landed, the Bishop of Beverley took his place at the head, with the clergy around and Mr. E. Waterton and the other mourners at the foot. The blessing of the grave took place, and then the funeral terminated with the canticle Benedictus. A long last look upon the coffin which contained all that remained of Charles Waterton, the naturalist, and the relatives and friends left him in his place of rest. The funeral service was chiefly musical. We may mention, in conclusion, that the place where Mr. Waterton fell is marked with a wooden cross. It is just on the banks of a small runnel that flows into the lake from the south, and beside a rough bridge that spans it. Across this bridge Mr. Waterton

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ran when his foot was caught in a branch, and he lost his balance, and fell where the cross stands. We may also state that engraved on a plain slab on the tomb, is the epitaph. Eighty-three old people—men and women—who had been invited to attend the funeral, received before they left each a large loaf and sixpence. It will be remembered that eighty-three were the years of the deceased. The Rev. Canon Brown of Leeds, had the whole management of the funeral.

30th. This day, a storm of extraordinary violence burst over the country. At Leeds, the gale was felt in its greatest intensity about five o'clock in the morning, and the result was that a large number of trees were uprooted in various parts of the borough, and several buildings in course of erection, including two houses in Leopold Square, New Leeds, were blown down. At six o'clock the wind was the cause of a serious accident to Thomas Cook, a labouring man, thirty-one years of age, who lived in Bailey's Yard, Saville Street. He was going along Wellington Street to his work, and was passing the recently-opened offices of Messrs. Jno. Pepper and Co., railway carriers, when the large sign-board extending along the front of the premises was blown from its position and fell upon Cook. He was knocked down and received a severe contusion on the head and a fracture on the collar-bone. He was conveyed to the Infirmary. At York, the fruit trees suffered considerably, and acres of strawberry beds, full of promise, were entirely stripped of their bloom. The New Walk, the Deanery Gardens, Bootham Field, and other public places were shorn of some of their beauty by the destruction of the ornamental trees. At Wakefield, the fruit trees also suffered considerably. Considerable mischief was done at the new armoury and drill shed, one end of it being blown down. At Liverpool, the telegraph wires west of Hilbred Island station were blown down, and all communication west of that point was suspended. The observations made at the Observatory showed that at half-past four a.m. there was a pressure of 10lbs. to the square foot; by five o'clock the pressure had increased to 25lbs.; and at a quarter-past five it was 31lbs. From this time the severity of the gale gradually decreased until, at two o'clock, the pressure was only 2lbs. There had not been so heavy a storm of wind in Liverpool since January, 1864, when the pressure was 33lb. to the square foot, but with the velocity of only 46. On the 19th February in this year the pressure was 29lbs., with a velocity

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of 54. On the public roadway from Kennington to Dulwich, near London, branches of trees were lying scattered in all directions, whilst beds of tulip and other flowers were uprooted. Probably in no part was the gale so severely felt as on Epsom Downs. Some days previous, persons who generally cater for the entertainment of the racing public had been engaged in erecting refreshment-booths and tents. Squall after squall of wind set in with such fury as to displace the canvas roofs, and actually lifted some of the tents from their bearings.

31st. The Leeds Town Council, at a special meeting held this day, declined by a large majority to sanction a motion introduced by Mr. Price for memorialising the Secretary at War to allow the Barracks at Leeds to be occupied as military head-quarters by infantry or cavalry. The Council instructed the committee appointed to consider the duties of Borough Surveyor to advertise for a successor to Mr. Filliter, at a salary of £300 a year, the question of appointing a consulting engineer being deferred to another meeting.

June 6th. Died, Joseph Prince Garlick, one of the oldest and most respected surgeons in Leeds. Mr. Garlick took an active part in establishing the Leeds Public Dispensary, and was one of the surgeons of the institution from its opening in 1824 to the summer of 1852. He acted for twenty-five years as secretary of the West Riding Medical Charitable Society, a society in which he took the warmest interest, and not one of the annual meetings of which he ever failed to attend. He was also for many years lecturer on various subjects (anatomy, physiology, and finally surgery) in the Leeds School of Medicine. Mr. Garlick was a warm supporter of several religious associations. For several years he acted as president of the Church Pastoral Aid Society, and as secretary to the Bible Society. He was also a trustee of St. George's Church, and of St. Stephen's, Burmantofts.

A public park was opened at Bingley, amidst great demonstrations of rejoicing, which included a procession, feasting, &c. The site of the new park is at Brownhill, on the left side of the Aire, and consists of eighteen acres of ornamental ground. Ten acres have been vested in the churchwardens and overseers of Bingley, for the benefit of the public, by the Enclosure Commissioners and the remaining eight acres were purchased by public subscription. The first sod of the new park, preparatory to commencing the work of laying out, was formally cut by Mr.

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Ferrand, M.P., on the 10th of March, 1863. the wedding day of the Prince of Wales, and the park bears the name of his Royal Highness, being designated "The Prince of Wales's Park."

The foundation stone of a new Wesleyan chapel and schools was laid at Beeston, near Leeds, on Whit-Tuesday, in the presence of the members of the congregation, Sunday scholars, and a large concourse of the general public. After the devotional part of the ceremony was concluded, Mr. John North, on behalf of the trustees and friends, presented to Mrs. Jabez Woolley, of Moorville House, Holbeck, a beautiful silver trowel and oak mallet, with which that lady, in a graceful manner went through her part of depositing the chief corner-stone. Corner-stones were also laid by Miss Grainger, Headingley; Miss Nicholson, Hunslet; Miss Eleanor Carr, Hunslet; and Miss Woolley, Moorville House, Holbeck. The Rev. Edward Jones, superintendent minister, then gave a lucid exposition of Methodist doctrine and polity. 300 or 400 persons afterwards sat down to tea, and a public meeting was subsequently held in the old chapel, presided over by the Rev. E. Jones. The pecuniary result of the day's proceedings amounted to upwards of £80. The cost of the erection will be about £2000, and, architecturally considered, it will be a great improvement to the village.

7th. The strike in the Leeds building trade was terminated this day by a friendly arrangement of the matters in dispute. The terms were agreed to at a meeting of the masters and men the day previous. They were substantially in favour of the latter, but certain points were conceded, and upon this a compromise was accepted as the basis of the new arrangement. Under this arrangement the men received an advance of wages, but the hour system, which the bricklayers had strongly opposed was to be adopted both by the joiners and bricklayers, and the bricklayer's labourers. The two former were advanced a halfpenny per hour, and the latter a farthing, the wages for joiners being 6d. per hour, and for bricklayers 6½d.

A most terrible accident occurred on the Great Western Railway, a few miles beyond Shrewsbury, by which ten persons were killed, and above 100 more or less injured. The accident was one of the worst that had ever happened near Birmingham, and caused immense excitement in the town from the fact that several of the inhabitants were known to be in the train. On Saturday morning, the Lord,

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a train filled with Whitsuntide holiday-makers left Paddington for Chester, Birkenhead, and the North. Arrived in Birmingham, a considerable number of persons joined the train, and all went well in the journey down. The return train left Birkenhead this (Wednesday) morning, laden with passengers. It consisted of upwards of forty carriages, and was drawn by two engines. Being rather late at starting, and a heavy train, the progress made was slow for some considerable distance. Having passed through the lovely Vale of Llangollen, the numerous passengers enjoying the glorious scene with all the zest of holiday-makers returning with strength renewed to their daily toil, the drivers of the two engines increased the speed of the engines they were driving, and the heavy train dashed along its iron pathway at the rate of, as some of the passengers said, pretty close upon forty miles an hour. All passed off well until the train began to ascend a steep incline upon Rednall Bank, and within a short distance of the station and village of Rednall. The line is not raised more than fifteen or twenty feet at this place above the level of some fields, and down this descent the heavy train rushed at an immense speed. Just as the train reached about the middle of the bank it got off the line, and caused immense havoc amongst the unfortunate passengers.

8th. The second annual exhibition of the Leeds Horticultural Society commenced this day in the Royal Park, Leeds, and was in every respect a successful one. Neither time, trouble, nor expense had been spared in maturing the arrangements, and it was said to be the largest and finest floral display ever witnessed in the North of England. The total number of entries was 292. The judges commenced their labours at ten o'clock in the morning; the public were admitted at one; and the Mayor, who was President of the Society, declared the names of the successful exhibitors at three o'clock. In the evening, a grand gala, including a balloon ascent and a grand display of fireworks took place under the management of the committee. The bands of the 83rd Regiment; of the Leeds Volunteer Rifles, and the Leeds Engineer Corps attended and played during the day.

In the House of Commons, this day, a message to the Lords was agreed to, requesting the attendance of the Lord High Chancellor as a witness before the select Committee on the Leeds Bankruptcy scandal.

Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P. for Coventry, died this morn-

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ing, aged sixty-three years. Sir Joseph was a man of humble origin, but rose by his rare natural genius and perseverance to the highest position as a landscape gardener and garden architect. He had the advantage early in life of gaining employment under the late Duke of Devonshire, who soon became his patron and friend. The Duke's magnificent gardens at Chatsworth were laid out by him, and the experience he thus gained in garden architecture led to his conception of the Crystal Palace erected in Hyde Park, wholly of iron and glass, for the great exhibition of 1851, and now reconstructed under his guidance, with numerous modifications and improvements, at Sydenham. The design of the Hyde Park building was so imposing, novel, and singularly appropriate for the purpose, that Sir Joseph at once became a man of fame, was honoured with knighthood, and three years afterwards was returned to Parliament for the borough of Coventry, which he represented to the time of his death.

In the national competition of works of art from the whole of the Schools of Art in the United Kingdom, which was held at the South Kensington Museum, the Leeds school was more than usually successful. Though only about 100 national prizes were given to the 104 Schools of Art, Leeds and its branches obtained five national medallions, three of which, it was gratifying to know, were for mechanical drawing. The names of the successful pupils, and subjects of their works were as follow :—

“ Leeds Central School.—Miss Margaret Selby, national medallion, for a chalk drawing; Thomas Dawson, do., do.; Thomas Waller, do. for mechanical drawing. Holbeck Branch.—J. Winpenny, national medallion, for mechanical drawing. Keighley Branch.—J. S. Clapham, national medallion, for mechanical drawing; J. W. Jackson, honourable mention, for mechanical drawing.”

In future both gold and silver medals are to be awarded in the national competitions, as well as bronze medallions, as before.

9th. The second Great Northern Exhibition of Sporting and other Dogs was opened in Smithfield Market, Leeds. A handsome and commodious marquee and tents was erected and united with the permanent cattle shed, covering a large area of ground, and in these the dogs were arranged with every care for the safety as well as the convenience of the visitors. The entries were numerous in most of the departments, the quality of the dogs, too,

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was high, and the large sum of nearly £600 was given in prizes on the occasion.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes was held this day, in the Borough Hall, Stockton-on-Tees, Mr. Edward Baines, M.P., the President of the Union, in the chair.

Died, Hamer Stansfeld, Esq., formerly of Leeds, at Ilkley. Mr. Stansfeld's residence was at Highfield, Windermere, and at the time of his death, he was visiting Ilkley for the benefit of his health. To Ilkley he had a strong attachment, and was a frequent visitor. He was a firm believer in the efficacy of Hydropathy, from which many years ago, while visiting on the Continent, he derived much benefit, and was afterwards in a great measure the cause of the introduction of the system to Ilkley. He was one of the first and principal shareholders in the establishment of Ben Rhydding, at the opening of which, in 1847, he was the president at a banquet given by the shareholders to a distinguished party of friends. Mr. Stansfeld was a member of a very old Yorkshire family, which for many generations has held a position of influence in the county. The present junior M.P. for Halifax, Mr. James Stansfeld, is his nephew. In religion Mr. Hamer Stansfeld was a Unitarian, and laid the foundation stone of the beautiful chapel at Mill Hill, Leeds, in 1847. In politics he was a sincere Liberal. Although his connection with Leeds ceased many years ago, his former position and influence in that town are not forgotten. For a long period after the passing of the Municipal Reform Act he rendered good service to that borough as a member of the Corporation, being one of the first bench of aldermen elected. He was also in the same year placed upon the commission of the peace for the borough, and subsequently was appointed a magistrate for the West-Riding. In 1843 he was elected chief magistrate of the borough, and during the year of his mayoralty presided at the first meeting held in Leeds in furtherance of the Anti-Corn-Law League fund, when subscriptions were handed in giving a total of £2110. A warmer advocate of free trade the borough did not possess, and he was always in the van of local movements for the advancement of political reform. On the suffrage he held advanced views, and in 1837 became president of the Leeds Household Suffrage Association. For some years before his death he had, partly owing to failing health, retired both from business as a merchant and from political prominence, but he nevertheless now and

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then until some short time before his death gave publicity to letters on the currency question, to the study of which he devoted much attention.

The judgment in the appeal of Mr. John Chalk Barrett, against the decision of Vice-Chancellor Kindersley, placing him on the B list of shareholders for twenty-two shares, was given this day. Lord Justice Turner gave judgment against the appellant, and Lord Justice Knight Bruce in his favour. The Court not being agreed, the practical effect was the dismissal of the appeal, but it was decided that the costs should come out of the estate.

9th. The large factory belonging to the Britannia Mill Company, Birstal, was this morning destroyed by fire. The damage was estimated at £12,000. The Company was insured to the extent of £10,000.

The tidal train from Folkestone to London, on the South-Eastern line, ran off the rails whilst crossing a bridge over a small stream at Staplehurst, and several carriages, which were thrown into the bed of the stream, were crushed to atoms, the passengers being either killed or fearfully injured. Immediate assistance was rendered by those who had escaped, and in a short time ten dead bodies were recovered, whilst about twenty persons seriously injured were released. The scene was of a most harrowing character. The cause of the accident was almost identically the same as that which led to the catastrophe near Shrewsbury a few days before. Some platelayers had been engaged in repairing the permanent way, and left a rail on the bridge insecurely fastened and ballasted, and on the train coming up the rail gave way. The shock severed the train into two parts, throwing one portion in a huddled mass into the stream. The foreman of the platelayers' gang was immediately afterwards taken into custody.

10th. In the court of Queen's Bench, this day, the case, the Queen v. The Bradford Navigation Company came on for hearing as a special case on an indictment, the main features of which were perfectly simple and capable of being described in a few words, although the arguments of the learned Counsel occupied several hours. The indictment was for a nuisance, which the recent hot weather had rendered unbearable. More than sixty years ago the Bradford Canal was formed under an Act of Parliament which gave power to take water from Bradford Beck. Of late years an immense number of houses, mills, and factories have been built in the immediate neighbourhood, all of which drain into Bradford Beck, and foul matter to an

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enormous extent finds its way into the river, and from thence into the canal, and there between the first lock it stagnates, and the consequence was an enormous nuisance. The question was whether the Canal Company was the proper party to be indicted for the nuisance. The judgment of the court was in favour of the crown against the lessees.

15th. Died, aged 57, the Rev. Jabez Tunnicliff, minister of Call Lane Chapel, Leeds, and founder of the Band of Hope in England. His father, Mr. John Tunnicliff, had a family of twenty-two children, and was a boot and shoemaker at Wolverhampton. The subject of this brief sketch was born on the 7th of February, 1809, and under the christian influence of his parents he was held back from evil ways in early youth. At fourteen years of age he was apprenticed to the business of a japanner. The associations of a sabbath school were in some measure a check on the influences of his companions, who with one exception all fell into gross offences. From the age of seventeen his religious impressions kept him from sin. He became a Sunday school teacher, and attended the Independent Chapel. In course of time light sprung up in darkness, until he found the hand stretched out to save him, when he felt the unfailing mercy of God ; which gives eternal life with a free heart to every one who believes. After the light had dawned upon him he became restless to join the ministry, and felt far more pleasure in giving christian exhortations at the Sunday School, and in the neighbouring villages, than attending to his trade of japanning. He became a village preacher before he was nineteen years of age, and was somewhat popular through his youth, and ready and lively utterances. He commenced his first regular ministrations at the Baptist Chapel at Shiffnal in the County of Salop, on the 22nd of November, 1829. He soon had a good Sunday School, and was zealous in preaching the gospel. He next accepted a call to preside over the Baptist Chapel at Cradley, in November, 1832. He entered on his labours at this place with great zeal, and proved himself an heroic Christian pastor. He removed to Longford in 1835, and went heart and soul into his Christian work, preaching not only at that place, but for miles round. He succeeded in establishing branch churches at Bedworth and Sowe, and his labours as a pastor was most untiring and greatly blessed. After being at Longford seven years, he was engaged by the General Baptist Home Missionary Society to establish an

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interest in Leeds, in connection with that denomination. In 1843 he removed from the Stone Chapel to Byron Street Chapel. During his ministry at the latter place, he adopted teetotalism, and became a very earnest and successful advocate of the temperance cause. On January 6th, 1845, he was appointed Registrar of the Burmantofts Cemetery. In 1847 he ceased to labour for the Home Missionary Society, and proceeded to establish a preaching house in Templar Street. It was in this year that he formed and organized the Band of Hope; and never relaxed his zeal to spread temperance principles. A Band of Hope Society was formed, of which he became president. He spent a great deal of his time in composing melodies and adapting them to popular and lively airs; visiting schools, and holding weekly meetings, until the good work spread rapidly in the town, and has since become a vast and useful organization in various parts of England. He left Templar Street, and for nearly two years ministered at the Baptist Chapel at Hunslet. In July, 1850, he became the minister of Call Lane Chapel, and held the appointment until his death. He was a most useful and indefatigable preacher, and was remarkable for his earnestness, piety, and pathos. As a citizen he was characterised by his great love of order, his intense zeal in promoting and improving the social and provident habits of the working population. But his great reputation will go down to posterity as the *founder of the Band of Hope*, an institution which probably more than any other in existence, will be found able to grapple with the vice of intemperance. He was interred at the Burmantoft's Cemetery on Sunday the 18th of June, in the presence of about 15,000 persons.

16th. The progress made by the Leeds Volunteer Engineers corps since its formation in 1861 has been most satisfactory. The first company was formed in Holbeck, on the 22nd March, 1861, and by the 7th August following, the numbers were 513; and since then, upwards of 1500 more have been drilled and passed through the books of the corps, a fact probably unprecedented in the volunteer movement. The attendance at drill, from the commencement, has averaged upwards of 200 men, and the conduct of members off parade has been most respectful and orderly. The corps at present consists of 10 companies of practical men, many of them engineers, numbering a thousand strong, being the largest corps in England. The clothing of so large a body of men, was at the commence-

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ment, a matter of some difficulty. The Government grant, however, materially lessened the responsibility of the officers, and facilitated the clothing of the respective companies. Favourable notice was taken of the corps at York, and subsequently at Doncaster by the reviewing officer, as well as by Lieut-Col. Harman, at the local inspection. The want of a suitable armoury, reading-room, and drill-room was seriously felt by the corps, and a hope was entertained that an eligible piece of land, within an easy distance of the post-office, would be procured, and that funds would be forthcoming with which to erect barracks on a scale worthy the metropolis of the West-Riding. This inconvenience was met most opportunely by Mr. Hobson, the proprietor of the Amphitheatre, offering to build and let the present quarters of the corps in King Charles's Croft. The premises were entered upon on the 1st of June instant; and to commemorate the opening thereof a sham fight took place on Whit Tuesday, and 1800 tickets were issued to the members of the corps for a grand tea, promenade concert, and ball in the Royal Park, which took place this evening with great success. The Government, with a view to the Corps becoming efficient in the various duties which volunteer engineers have to perform, sent down an adjutant and three sergeants to instruct the men, as well as a suitable assortment of engineering tools, which are deposited in the new orderly and drill rooms, where lectures are given upon their uses, the science of military engineering being explained and illustrated. In 1862, Frederick Charles Trench Goscoigne, late High Sheriff for the County of Yorkshire, was gazetted honorary colonel of the the corps; and in the same year Samuel Smith, Esq. accepted a commission in the corps, he being the oldest volunteer in Leeds, having been a lieutenant in 1804 in the Leeds Royal Dismounted Cavalry, and in 1811 ensign, and afterwards lieutenant, in the Leeds Local Militia. We need not say that the great success of the corps as a volunteer regiment is mainly due to Lieut.-Col. Child and his brother officers. This day, 900 of the corps, with their wives and sweethearts, took tea together in the Royal Park, in commemoration of the opening of the new drill-rooms. Altogether, nearly 1700 sat down. The number being so great, they had to be accommodated in four sections. Three tables went the whole length of the long room, and a short one filled the angle. When they were occupied, the effect was very striking. As each division concluded their repast, they

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went on the green and indulged in dancing. The red uniforms of the members contrasted delightfully with the dresses (in most cases white) of the ladies, whilst the undress black of the officers was a grateful relief to the eye. At ten o'clock the ball was opened in the hall by Major Smith and Mrs. Child, and kept up with great animation until early the following morning. The arrangements were under the supervision of Mr. and Mrs. Clapham, and great praise was due to them for the manner in which they were carried out.

20th. Mr. Richard Thornton, of Lloyds, London, died possessed of enormous wealth, amounting altogether, it is said, to £3,000,000 sterling. To the London charities he left legacies amounting to £90,000, which was to be distributed in sums of £2000 to each, with the exception of Christ's Hospital, to which he bequeathed £15,000. To his birthplace, one of the Burtons, in Yorkshire, he left £10,000 for the local schools, and the same amount for the schools at Merton, in Surrey. To the poor of the former place he also left £500, and to those of the latter £1000. Of the residue, £2,000,000 went to his nephews Mr. Thomas Thornton and Mr. Richard Thornton West.

21st. For the purpose of raising funds for the maintenance and extension of the Catholic Orphanage at Richmond Hill, Leeds, a bazaar was this day opened in the Victoria Hall. The charity which was the object of this movement had been in existence for some years, and was the result of a general feeling on the part of the religious body with which it is connected: that the foundation of such an institution would be of the greatest advantage to the densely populated neighbourhood in which it is situated. The Catholic clergy and laity entered vigorously into the scheme, and soon obtained funds sufficient for the erection of a large building; but not sufficient to provide suitable accommodation for the large number of inmates for whom it was by its size adapted. The Orphanage was only partly furnished, and but ten children could be accommodated. This number was felt to be greatly smaller than that for which it was originally intended to make provision, and the beautiful fancy fair which was this day opened to public view was got up to obtain money for the complete furnishing of the house, for its enlargement, and for commencing a fund for its permanent maintenance. We understand that those most immediately interested in the Orphanage had been in communication with the Leeds magistrates, who had expressed their willingness to recom-

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mend the removal to this Orphanage of such Catholic children as come before them. The promoters of this movement were desirous of making the charity as extensive as possible, and they hoped that from the bazaar and other sources they would obtain such a sum as would enable them to give shelter to no fewer than 100 children. The movement received very wide support and encouragement from all classes of Catholics in different parts of the country, and even from persons of the highest positions abroad. On the committee were some of the leading dignitaries, and many of the nobility and gentry in communion with that church, while among the contributors of some of the most splendid features of the bazaar were the Pope, the Empress of the French, the King and Queen of Portugal, and others, whose very names were sufficient to give unusual interest to such an exhibition. The result was a most attractive and valuable "fancy fair." The number of articles submitted for public inspection and purchase were not only very extensive, but their beauty and variety, and the graceful manner in which they were arranged, greatly enhanced the pleasure of the spectacle. Many of them, as might be expected, were in the form of vestments, ornaments, and vessels used exclusively by the Catholic church. The articles of this description to be met with in many of the stalls, and particularly in that which had been furnished wholly by the inmates of the convent, were most creditable specimens of taste, fancy, and perfection in workmanship. In another stall, presided over by Mrs. Hirst, was a gold embroidered table cloth, which in these respects vied with the handiwork of the nuns; a cope, of white satin, richly embroidered, was one of the principal attractions of Lady Herries' stall; Lady Stourton showed a fine statue of the Virgin; and Mrs. Jackson and Miss Coulson a beautiful holy water vessel, set in open work and surrounded with gems. The most valuable contributions to the bazaar were grouped in a cabinet in the centre of the hall. It contained a bracelet and brooch, in malachite and gold, presented by the Duchesse D'Arenberg; a large silver cup and saucer, from the Empress of the French; a silver embossed cup given by the King and a handsome silver salver contributed by the Queen of Portugal; the Pope sent a beautifully cut cameo of himself, set in fine gold; the Portuguese Ambassador's present was an embossed silver cup; and Mr. Rhodes contributed a large silver cake basket in open work. Several other stalls showed numerous

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portraits and busts of dignitaries and adherents of the Catholic church, and scenes in its history; while the specimens of fancy work usually exhibited at bazaars were here in great profusion and variety. Other attractions, in the shape of an electric telegraph, microscopes, photographic apparatus, weighing machines, &c., were provided for the benefit of the scientific or the curious. The stalls were fitted up round the hall. They were superintended by the following ladies:—The Lady Stourton, the Lady Herries, Mrs. Austin, Mrs. Blackburn, Miss Coulson, Mrs. Froes, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Hirst, Mrs. Hutton, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Smith, (Sligo), and Mrs. Stephens. Mrs. Waterton and Miss Edmonstone were prevented attending to the stall over which they should have presided by the death of Mr. Chas. Waterton. The attendance was good, and the amount taken at the door and by sales was large.

24th. This day, Saturday, was issued the report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into all the circumstances connected with the resignation of Mr. Henry Sedgewick Wilde, as registrar of the Court of Bankruptcy at Leeds; the granting him a pension; the appointment of Mr. Welch to the said office; and whether he was to resign his appointment in favour of the Hon. Richard Bethell and receive another appointment in London. In regard to the first subject of their inquiry—the circumstances of Mr. Wilde's resignation of the office of registrar in the District Court of Leeds—the Committee reported:—Your Committee cannot but regret extremely that such a letter as that of the 26th of June should have been written by the Chief Registrar, not merely on account of the impropriety of its terms, but because the suggestion of retirement probably induced Mr. Wilde to apply at once for a pension, and thus frustrated the Lord Chancellor's declared intention of having the charges against Mr. Wilde publicly heard in Court. Mr. Wilde pressed your Committee to enter upon a further investigation of these charges; but, as there appeared to your Committee to be no ground whatever for any suspicion that there had been any improper motive for preferring the charges against Mr. Wilde, and as, moreover, the reports and documents (including Mr. Wilde's own explanatory statement) clearly supported those charges, at least to such a degree as to justify the Lord Chancellor in calling upon Mr. Wilde to answer them in open court; and further, as Mr. Wilde had himself chosen to retire on a pension rather than sub-

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mit to a public inquiry into his conduct, your Committee refused to prolong an investigation, which, whatever its result might have been, must have been far less satisfactory in its nature than that which Mr. Wilde had declined. On the second head of inquiry—the granting a pension to Mr. Wilde—the Committee reported that the haste and want of caution necessarily gave rise to suspicion that a vacancy in the office was the object sought rather than justice to the officer or the public. In this instance, however, the Committee considered that no improper motives were to be imputed to the Lord Chancellor. With regard to the third head of inquiry—Mr. Welch's appointment—the Committee were satisfied that no imputation could fairly be made against the Lord Chancellor, but they called attention to "some remarkable evidence touching this part of their inquiry." This evidence related to money transactions between Mr. Welch and the Hon. R. Bethell, and the charge made by the Rev. R. Harding, vicar of St. Ann's, Wandsworth, that the Hon. R. Bethell was to use his influence with his father to secure an appointment for Mr. Welch, Mr. Welch paying £500 down and £1000 on securing the appointment. The charge was denied by Mr. Welch and the Hon. R. Bethell. The Committee said :—Mr. Harding's statement, if true, discloses a corrupt bargain between the three parties ; if false, it is a gross attempt at extortion. One or other of these conclusions would be established by a judicial investigation of the facts of the case ; but as each of them involves the liability to a charge of a highly penal character, your Committee, not having the opportunity of examining witnesses upon oath, or of bringing the persons inculpated to a former trial, purposely abstain from expressing any opinion as to which of the two views above-mentioned ought to be adopted. They consider it their duty to observe, that the indisputable facts are such as to render it essential to the public interest that the case should, as soon as possible, be made the subject of legal investigation. On the fourth and last head of inquiry, whether Mr. Welch was to resign his appointment at Leeds in favour of Mr. Bethell, and receive another appointment in London, the Committee said :—In the month of May, 1864, the Lord Chancellor, on being informed that his son was deeply indebted, compelled him to resign his office of registrar in the Court of Bankruptcy. Mr. Bethell shortly afterwards went abroad with his family, and remained abroad during the summer and autumn.

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Towards the close of the year he returned to England, having formed a plan for making some arrangement with his creditors, and hoping to be reconciled to his father. Applications were made to the Lord Chancellor to induce him to relent in favour of his son, and give him some appointment. The Lord Chancellor was asked to appoint him to the office of clerk at the table of the House of Lords, which he peremptorily refused to do. He was asked by Mr. Miller to give his son the appointment of registrar in bankruptcy in London, vacated by Mr. Slingsby Bethell; and Mr. Miller, in the hope that his request would be granted, but without any authority from the Lord Chancellor, prepared an order appointing Mr. Bethell to that office. The Lord Chancellor refused to make the appointment; but upon a suggestion being made either by Mr. Skirrow (an intimate friend of the Lord Chancellor, and a trustee of Mrs. Bethell's marriage settlement) or by Mrs. Bethell herself, that Mr. Bethell might be appointed to an office in the country, the Lord Chancellor appears, on February 22, 1865, at an interview with Mr. Skirrow, to have held out some expectation that he would consider the matter if Mr. Bethell could obtain a release from all his creditors; up to that day he had peremptorily refused to entertain the subject. Mr. Skirrow's view was in favour of an office at Bristol, as being in the neighbourhood of Mrs. Bethell's relations. Later in the same day Mr. Bethell called on Mr. Skirrow, at Staple Inn, and probably then understood from him that there was some probability of his receiving an appointment in the country. Mr. Welch was then introduced to Mr. Skirrow, by Mr. Bethell, and some remarks passed which showed that Mr. Bethell expected to obtain the office at Leeds, and Mr. Welch hoped to be transferred to London. Mr. Bethell went to Leeds on the following day, saw Mr. Welch at his office on the 24th, and it was clear that it was generally understood in the Bankruptcy Court at Leeds that Mr. Bethell was shortly to be appointed registrar there, and that Mr. Welch was to be transferred elsewhere. In the meanwhile Mr. Miller had been informed of the plan, and, in full expectation that it would be carried into effect, prepared two orders of appointment, one of Mr. Welch to the London registrarship, the other of Mr. Bethell to that at Leeds. He said that Mr. Skirrow gave him the information upon which he relied; but this Mr. Skirrow positively denied. Mr. Miller further stated that he prepared the order before-mentioned, appointing Mr. Bethell to

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the London registrarship, and the two orders last mentioned without the knowledge of the Lord Chancellor, and that they were the only appointments ever prepared by him without the Lord Chancellor's sanction. The Lord Chancellor also stated that he did not hear of these orders being prepared before this inquiry took place. On Sunday, the 26th, the Lord Chancellor, from some information which he had received as to his son's conduct at Paris, determined not to appoint his son to any office; he sent for Mr. Skirrow, and declared his decision. On Monday, the 27th, Mr. Miller was about to present the two appointments to the Lord Chancellor for signature. Mr. Skirrow saw him, and advised him not to do so, mentioning what had occurred on the previous day. Mr. Miller did not show the appointments, but mentioned the subject to the Lord Chancellor, who said that he would make no appointment.—It appears to your Committee that Mr. Skirrow acted simply as a friend of the Lord Chancellor's family. No improper motive was suggested for the part which Mr. Miller took, although his conduct in preparing the appointments without the sanction, or even knowledge, of the Lord Chancellor, was highly reprehensible. Mr. Bethell and Mr. Welch were undoubtedly desirous of promoting the arrangement for their own interests; but the Lord Chancellor appeared to have had no knowledge of the plan, beyond the suggestion made to him by Mr. Skirrow and Mrs. Bethell, and no knowledge whatever of what had been done in expectation of its completion until some time after he had finally refused to make any appointment in favour of his son. The Committee said in conclusion:—"Your Committee, in performance of the duty entrusted to them, went fully into all the circumstances which seemed to bear on any portion of the subject matter; in their report, however, they have confined their observations to those points which they consider most material. They must be allowed to observe, in conclusion, that, while the facts which they believe to be established by the evidence acquit the Lord Chancellor from all charge except that of haste and want of caution in granting a pension to Mr. Wilde, and although some of the questions asked in your honourable House which led to the appointment of this Committee were founded on information which was not thoroughly accurate, yet the general impression created by the sudden retirement of Mr. Wilde and the pecuniary transactions which took place between Mr. Bethell

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and Mr. Welch, coupled with the representations made by Mr. Bethell on his visit to Leeds, were calculated to excite the gravest suspicions; and your Committee are of opinion that the inquiry which they have conducted, was, for this reason highly desirable for the public interest.

29th. A presentation of a very gratifying character took place to Mr. Councillor John Tasker, at the Queen's Head, Castle Street, Sheffield. Mr. Tasker had been for the last ten years indefatigable in his exertions in promoting the success of the various commercial funding societies meeting at Montgomery Place, and owing to his labours the success of these had been almost unprecedented. In acknowledgment of these services the testimonial was projected, and it was worthy in every sense of the object for which it was raised. It consisted of a pollard oak cabinet, containing a complete tea and coffee service, of solid silver. A magnificent silver tray bore the following inscription:—

“This silver plate and cabinet were presented by the members of the various commercial funding societies meeting at Montgomery Place, to Mr. Councillor John Tasker, as a memento of his ability, courtesy, and successful management during the past ten years, and of the high esteem in which he is held by them. June 29th, 1865.”

The testimonial was from the establishment of Messrs. Dixon and Co., Cornish Place, and reflected the highest credit upon that firm. The cabinet and contents cost altogether 160 guineas.

The foundation stone of a new Town Hall at Knottingley, near Pontefract, was laid this afternoon, by Mr. Sydney Woolf, of Ferrybridge House. The hall, when completed, will be also used as a Mechanics' Institute.

30th. Mr. Alfred M. Fowler, for some time Borough Surveyor of Rochdale, was, at a special meeting of the Town Council, appointed Borough Surveyor of Leeds, at a salary of £300 per annum. Before he obtained his appointment at Rochdale, Mr. Fowler was for several years in the office of the late borough surveyor, at Leeds. His local knowledge and experience were greatly in his favour in the consideration of his claims, and although forty-eight candidates applied for the appointment, it was unanimously conferred upon him by the Council.

The beautiful and commodious Eye and Ear Infirmary—a perfect gem in architecture—erected in Hallfield Road, Bradford, was publicly opened this day. The lobby and rooms were decorated with choice flowers, harmoniously arranged by Mr. Wm. Dean, from whose gar-

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dens and conservatories they had been brought. A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled in the day-room to witness the opening ceremony. The Mayor, (Charles Semon, Esq.), who wore the gold chain, presided.

July 1st. The Ramsdale Valley Bridge, at Scarborough, was opened this day, when the greatest processional demonstration ever made in Scarborough took place. Every public body in the town was represented in the demonstration, and although the Valley Bridge Company was a private company, its importance was markedly recognised by the Mayor and Corporation, as shown by the fact that the announcement of the arrangements of the day was authorised and signed by his Worship (Mr. Ambrose Gibson). A bridge across the valley was originally suggested by the late Mr. Robert Williamson as far back as 1841, when the corporation gave that gentleman permission to construct the same. The time within which the proposal was to be entered upon was, however, allowed to lapse; and it was not until the unfortunate accident at York, during the erection of an iron lattice girder bridge across the Ouse, that the project at Scarborough was renewed. In the accident referred to, a large portion of the iron-work fell into the river, just before it should have been permanently fixed in its place. This afforded an opportunity to the York people to adopt another form (which some desired) for their bridge; and the fallen girders were thereupon purchased by Mr. Williamson, with a view to their forming a bridge across the Scarborough valley. His application to the Town Council was again successful; and, after an only reasonable delay, a company was formed, of which Mr. Williamson was the first chairman, and the enterprise was ultimately entered upon with considerable spirit. The contract for the work was taken by Mr. Cabrey, of York, under the direction of Mr. E. Clark, the engineer. The work was commenced during the latter part of last season, and it was expected the bridge would be ready for public use in February last. Some unavoidable delays occurred to prevent this early fulfilment of the company's wishes. During the progress of the work, Mr. Williamson's death occurred, in France; and Mr. John Haigh was appointed to succeed him in the chairmanship, of the Valley Bridge Company. The bridge is now completed, and is opened as a public toll-bridge. At the inauguration, it appeared as though Scarborough had by universal consent turned out to do honour to the occasion. At one o'clock the public bodies

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of the town, the Volunteers corps, the public schools, friendly societies, the coast-guard, the Royal naval reserve force, with many hundreds of the general public, assembled at the Town Hall, and joined in the procession.

3rd. In the House of Commons, Sir L. Palk presented a petition from Mr. Wilde, late Registrar of the Leeds Court of Bankruptcy, praying for further inquiry into the charges made against him. Mr. Hunt then moved a vote of censure on the Lord Chancellor for his conduct in the Edmunds and Leeds cases, and contended that though the noble Lord could not be proved to be personally compromised in any corrupt act, he had been guilty of great laxity and want of regard to the public interests. The Lord Advocate defended the Lord Chancellor, and said that whatever blame attached to him in the Leeds case arose from the friendly zeal and officiousness of Mr. Miller. He concluded by moving an amendment affirming the report of the Select Committee. Mr. Bouverie moved a further amendment to the effect that though no imputation of corrupt practices could be made against the Lord Chancellor, the proceedings showed a laxity and want of caution which tended to show discredit on the administration of the high offices of state. Mr. Hunt said he was willing to accept Mr. Bouverie's amendment. The original motion was accordingly negatived after some remarks from the Attorney-General, and on the Lord Advocate's amendment being put as the original motion, Mr. Bouverie moved his amendment. On this, Lord Palmerston moved the adjournment of the debate, which was opposed by Mr. Disraeli, and on a division the Government were defeated by a majority of 14. The adverse division in the House of Commons led to the immediate resignation of Lord Westbury, which was announced in both Houses of Parliament the following night. In making the announcement, Earl Granville in the Lords, and Lord Palmerston in the Commons, explained that five months ago the Noble Lord placed his resignation in the hands of the Government, believing that his continuance in office would not, under the circumstances, be for the benefit of the public service or to the advantage of the Administration. At the entreaty of Lord Palmerston he was induced to retain the seals until after the investigation of the affair by Parliament; but now Her Majesty would be advised to accept the resignation. Lord Westbury, however, would continue to hold office until after the prorogation. On the 7th, the "Great Seal" was transferred from Lord West-

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bury to Lord Cranworth. The latter nobleman was Lord Chancellor from December, 1852, to February, 1858. He is now (1865), 75 years of age, and during his long career has held several other high legal offices, having been in succession Solicitor-General, a Baron of the Court of Exchequer, a Vice Chancellor, and a Lord Justice.

3rd. The trial of Dr. Pritchard, of Glasgow, for the wilful murder of his wife and mother-in-law, by poisoning, was the great talk of the country, notwithstanding the approaching general elections. The drama lasted five days, which were like the five great acts of a terrible tragedy. The disclosures of the plot showed slow, secret, skillful poisoning. The articles were potent, being diluted and doled out in doses so as not to be easily found in themselves, and so as to obscure the symptoms they produced. But the ingenuity of law and the science of chemistry proved quite adequate to detect these poisons and prevent the escape of the hideous poisoner. He was found guilty of the double murder, and sentenced to be executed. The prisoner first made a confession in which he declared that he killed his wife by a dose of chloroform, given in the presence of Mary M'Leod, the servant with whom he had had improper connections, and put poison in Mrs. Taylor's opium *after* her death. He subsequently made another confession acknowledging the sentence pronounced upon him to be just; that he had been guilty of the death of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Taylor, and of his wife, Mary Jane Pritchard; that he could assign no motive for the conduct which actuated him beyond a species of terrible madness and the use of ardent spirits. He freely and fully stated that the confession made to the Rev. R. S. Oldham, on the 11th day of this month, was not true; and hereby confessed that he alone, not Mary M'Leod, poisoned his wife in the way brought out in evidence at his trial. Mrs. Taylor's death was caused according to the wording of the indictment. He was executed at Glasgow on July 28th.

4th. The appeal to the House of Lords in the Huddersfield Tenant Right Case was concluded this day, but the judgment was deferred until the following session of Parliament.

From this day, the *Leeds Mercury*, of Tuesday, contained eight pages.

6th. This day, Parliament was formally prorogued until the 12th inst., and a supplement to the *Gazette* was issued, containing the proclamation of dissolution. The

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speech from the Throne was read by Earl Granville. It thanked the members of both Houses for their services, announced that our relations with foreign Powers were friendly and satisfactory, rejoiced that the civil war in America was terminated, regretted that the conference in reference to the confederation of Her Majesty's North American provinces, had not yet led to a satisfactory result, and rejoiced at the continued tranquillity of India. It then referred to the principal measures of the session, and concluded with the fervent prayer of Her Majesty, that the elections would result in promoting the attainment of the great object of Her Majesty's constant solicitude, the welfare and happiness of her people.

11th, 12th, and 13th. The general elections in the various boroughs throughout the country caused the usual excitement. The nominations of two representatives for Leeds took place on Woodhouse Moor on the 12th, in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators, said to be not less than 50,000. Mr. Alderman George proposed, and Mr. John Wilson seconded the nomination of Mr. E. Baines. Mr. W. B. Denison proposed, and Mr John Ellershaw seconded Mr. G. S. Beecroft. Mr. J. G. Marshall proposed and Mr. Joseph Lupton seconded Lord Amberley. After the several candidates had addressed the assembly, the mayor, J. D. Luccock, Esq., called for a show of hands, which he declared to be in favour of Mr. Baines and Lord Amberley; a decision which was thought by some of the Conservative party to have been given erroneously against Mr. Beecroft. A poll was demanded on behalf of Mr. Beecroft, which took place on the following day, the 13th; commencing at eight o'clock in the morning, and being continued with considerable vigour until four o'clock in the afternoon. The official declaration was made by the mayor on Woodhouse Moor, at about half-past five o'clock. The result of the poll being as follows:—

MR. BEECROFT	-	-	-	-	(C)	3223
MR. BAINES	-	-	-	-	(L)	3045
Lord Amberley	-	-	-	-	(L)	2202

He therefore declared that the two first mentioned gentlemen had been elected members for the borough to serve in Parliament. The following is the official return of the polling in the several wards and townships:—

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Wards or Townships.	Baines.	Amberley.	Beecroft.
Mill-hill - -	323	296	382
West - - -	666	639	577
North-west - -	264	239	269
North - - -	162	157	202
North-east - -	137	129	179
East - - -	102	101	141
Kirkgate - -	162	160	216
South - - -	144	132	101
Hunslet - -	252	240	175
Beeston - -	83	82	88
Holbeck - -	110	104	103
Wortley - -	126	123	100
Bramley - -	100	93	100
Farnley - -	93	92	102
Armley - -	76	78	86
Headingley - -	164	159	219
Chapel-Allerton	27	23	94
Potternewton -	54	55	69
	<hr/> 3045 <hr/>	<hr/> 2902 <hr/>	<hr/> 3223 <hr/>

Plumpers, Beecroft 2945 ; Baines 64 ; Amberley 42. Splits, Beecroft and Baines 205 ; Beecroft and Amberley 73 ; Baines and Amberley 2776.

At Bradford, (2) the old members, Mr. H. W. Wickham, L. and Mr. W. E. Forster, L. were re-elected without a contest.

At Huddersfield, (1) the close of the poll showed Mr. T. P. Crosland, L. to have received 1020 votes, and Mr. E. A. Leatham, L. 791.

Pontefract, (2) close of the poll, Childers, L. 359, Waterhouse, C. 330, Mac.Arthur, L. 288.

Hull, (2) Clay, L. 2583, Norwood, L. 2547, Somes, C. 1910, Hoare, C. 1374.

Sheffield, (2) Roebuck, L. 3457, Hadfield, L. 3411, Wortley, C. 2613, Foster, C. 1576.

At Scarborough (2) there was immense excitement ; the candidates were pelted with eggs and other missiles by the mob. Reaction on the part of the lower classes in favour of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Cayley. Bonnetting, hooting, and drunkenness in a few cases, led to heads being broken by the police. Close of the poll : Sir J. Johnstone, L. 932, Mr. Dent, L. 674, Mr. Cayley, C. 441. The candidates were not heard when returning thanks. One man was much injured by a policeman's staff.

The poll at Ripon (2) was conducted in the most orderly manner, notwithstanding the great excitement which pre-

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vailed. Sir Charles Wood, L. 215, Mr. Kearsley, L. 189, Mr. Greenwood, L. 173.

Halifax, (2) Col. E. Akroyd and Mr. Stansfeld were returned without a contest.

Knaresborough, (2) Woodd, C. 156, Holden, L. 127, Collins, C. 123.

Wakefield, (1) Mr. W. H. Leatham, L. 507, Sir John Hay, C. 457.

York, (2) Lowther, C. 2084, Leeman, L. 1857, West-head, L. 1795.

14th. A fatal accident occurred on Mont Cervin, the Alps, this day. Lord Francis Douglas, aged nineteen, Mr. Whymper, Mr. Charles Hudson, and Mr. Haddo all met at Zermatt, and, being desirous of accomplishing the ascent of Mont Cervin, or Matterhorn, which had hitherto proved inaccessible, resolved to make the attempt in a party. Mr. Hudson had brought from London some wire rope to facilitate the ascent, but finding that Mr. Whymper was ready to proceed at once, he left the apparatus at his hotel and started from Zermatt with the gentlemen above-named, accompanied by the guides, Michael Croz, of Chammonix, and Tangwald, with the two sons of the latter. None of the party expected to reach the summit on this occasion, wishing only to discover some way to the desired point. One of Tangwald's sons even returned to the village. The party passed the night at the foot of Mont Cervin. On the following day, finding the ascent would be easier than was anticipated, they pushed on, and arrived at the summit at two o'clock in the afternoon. At three o'clock they were descending the mountain, Croz leading the way, followed by Lord Francis Douglas, Messrs. Haddo, Hudson, and Whymper, and the two Tangwalds, the whole party being connected by the same rope. Lord Francis Douglas then happening to slip, caused Croz and Messrs. Haddo and Hudson to fall also. Tangwald, the father, the last of the party, was able to pass the end of the rope round a rocky projection, but it broke between Messrs. Whymper and Hudson, and the four first, namely, Croz, the guide, Lord Francis Douglas, and Messrs. Haddo and Hudson, rolled down the mountain side and were precipitated from rock to rock to a depth of 4000 feet. The survivors arrived at Zermatt at ten o'clock on the morning of the 15th inst. The bodies of the victims of the catastrophe were recovered the same day.

15th. The unopposed return of Sir F. Crossley, Bart.,

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Mr. Gofton, of the Queen's Hotel, and the price of tickets was ten shillings including wine and dessert. The arrangements were excellent, and the tables were not only handsomely furnished with plate, bouquets, and other ornaments, but there was a profusion of choice dishes. Mr. John Ellershaw, chairman of Mr. Beecroft's committee during the election, occupied the chair. Over the seat allotted to him, there was a large grouping of flags and banners together with bannerets bearing the names of "Derby," "Disraeli," "Beecroft," "Beckett," "Denison," "Hall," "Hay," "Lascelles," "Stanhope." The centre of the trophy was composed of a shield with the badge of the Fleece, and across this a scroll bore the inscription—"3223 Beecroft 2945"—producing an excellent effect. After the cloth had been drawn, ladies were admitted by ticket into the balcony and the orchestra, most of whom displayed blue sashes and rosettes, that being in Leeds the recognised Conservative colour. During the evening a selection of music was performed under the conductorship of Mr. Lancaster, in a very efficient manner, amongst which was a song and chorus for the occasion, by Dr. Spark, entitled "Hurrah for the Blue."

28th. Robert Barr, Esq., the respected clerk to the Leeds Borough Magistrates, was this day presented with a handsome testimonial by several of the justices. Mr. Barr having occupied that office since December, 1836, the Magistrates considered it a fitting time to express their high appreciation of his personal worth, and of the admirable manner in which he had discharged his duties. The testimonial, which consisted of a large and massive silver salver, was presented by the Mayor, the proceedings, however, being of a private nature. The Mayor, in his remarks, referred to Mr. Barr's lengthened official connection with the present bench of justices, as well as with their predecessors. The testimonial he had to present was but a small expression of the satisfaction of the magistrates at the manner in which he had performed the public duties appertaining to his office during the whole period of his connection with the bench. The occasion of the birth of his child had been seized as a graceful compliment to Mr. Barr, and the justices also associated with the gift their best wishes for the welfare of the father, mother, and infant. Mr. Barr, in response, expressed his most grateful thanks for the gift, affirming, also, that he did not feel as if he deserved such a splendid present. He also adverted to his long connection with the

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and the Hon. A. Duncombe being returned without opposition:

The Master of the Rolls gave judgment this day in the case of *Jessop v. Sheffield Waterworks Company*. This case, which represented about 400 other cases, arose out of the inundations at Sheffield in March, 1864. The facts were these:—About £50,000 was subscribed for the relief of the sufferers, and a committee, including Mr. Jessop, the Mayor of Sheffield, was appointed to distribute relief to them. It was not until late in the session of 1864 that the Waterworks Company obtained an act, appointing commissioners to inquire into the claims of the sufferers against the company; and as several of the claimants required relief before the commissioners could inquire into their claims, the Relief Committee undertook to inquire into the sufferers cases with the view of making advances to some of them and donations to others. The Relief Committee advanced £55 to Alfred Hinchcliffe, who claimed £113 against the company, and simultaneously with the advance the Relief Committee obtained from him an assignment of his claim on the condition that they should pay to him the difference when they received the amount of the claim from the Waterworks Company. The commissioners awarded £109 10s. to Hinchcliffe. The company declined to pay that amount to the mayor as the representative of the Relief Committee because Hinchcliffe demanded it from them, and asserted that the assignment was invalid, that he knew not what he was signing when he executed it, and imagined that his signature only attested the fact that the Relief Committee made a present of £55 to him. As Hinchcliffe threatened to issue execution against the company for the full amount awarded to him by the commissioners, the mayor, as the representative of the Relief Committee, filed this bill to obtain a declaration that the assignment was valid. Mr. Selwyn, Mr. Mainsty, Mr. C. Barber, and Mr. Lindley appeared for the plaintiff, Mr. Bagshawe for the company, and Mr. Baggallay and Mr. C. Hall for Hinchcliffe. His Honour made a decree in favour of the mayor.

21st. This morning, Friday, the trial of Constance Emilie Kent, for the murder of her brother, at Road-hill House, near Frome, on the 30th June, 1860, took place at the Wiltshire Assizes, before Mr. Justice Willes. The Crown Court at Salisbury, where the trial took place, is a small, inconveniently arranged room, and as Mr. Phillips, the Under-Sheriff, had been literally besieged by

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applications for admission, the greatest strictness had to be observed in the granting of orders. The interest excited by the trial brought representatives from all the metropolitan and principal provincial papers, and although the arrangements for their convenience were not so perfect as might have been wished, this was due more to the limited nature of the accommodation than to any unwillingness on the part of the officials to make the most of the space at their disposal. So intense was the interest to hear the proceedings, that long before the hour fixed for the sitting of the court, the doors were surrounded not only by the public, who had to take their chance of getting in with the rush, but by the more fortunate ticket holders. Shortly before nine o'clock, the prisoner was brought over from the County Gaol in the ordinary prison van to the Court House. She alighted in the custody of the governor of the gaol, and accompanied by a female warder, was taken to the room appropriated for the reception of prisoners. Mr. Justice Willes took his seat on the bench a few minutes before nine o'clock, and precisely at that hour the prisoner was placed in the dock. She was dressed in deep mourning, and wore a pair of black kid gauntlet gloves, a plain black cloak, and a bonnet which was in keeping with the rest of her apparel. On entering the dock she conferred a few minutes with her solicitor, and, apparently at his suggestion, she raised the thick worsted veil, which shrouded her features, and turned towards the judge. The face thus displayed to view was by no means an interesting or an attractive one; the small forehead, fleshy cheeks, and short nose indicating rather a low type of character, and giving a heavy cast to a countenance altogether devoid of vivacity. The counsel engaged in the case had already taken their seats. They were—for the prosecution, Mr. Karlake, Q.C., and Mr. Lopez; for the defence, Mr. Coleridge, Q.C., Mr. Edling, and Mr. Ravenhill. Silence having been proclaimed, the Clerk of Assize, addressing the prisoner said:—Constance Emilie Kent, you stand charged with having wilfully murdered Francis Saville Kent, at Road Hill House, on the 30th of June, 1860. How say you, are you guilty or not guilty? The prisoner in a tone of voice scarcely audible, said—Guilty. Mr. Justice Willes (pausing).—Are you aware that you are charged with having wilfully, intentionally, and with malice, killed your brother? Prisoner, holding down her head, and still in a low tone of voice, “Yes.” Mr. Justice Willes.

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—And you plead guilty to that? The prisoner here hesitated. Mr. Justice Willes, after waiting some moments amid the breathless silence of the court, said, "What is your answer?" The prisoner still remained silent. The Judge.—I must repeat to you that you are charged with having wilfully, intentionally, and with malice, killed and murdered your brother. Are you guilty or not guilty? The prisoner, raising her voice a little, replied—Guilty. Mr. Justice Willes.—Let the plea be recorded. Mr. Coleridge said—My Lord, as counsel for the defence, acting on the prisoner's behalf and by her direction, I desire to say two things before your Lordship passes sentence:—First, solemnly, in the presence of Almighty God, as a person who values her own soul, she desires me to say that the guilt is hers alone, and that her father and others who have so long suffered most unjust and cruel suspicion are wholly and absolutely innocent. Next, she desires me to say that she was not driven to this act, as has been asserted, by unkind treatment in her own home, as she met with nothing there but tender and forbearing love. I hope I may add not improperly that it gives me a melancholy pleasure to be the organ of these statements, because on my honour I believe them to be true. The Deputy Clerk of Arraignment then said—Constance Emilie Kent, you have confessed yourself guilty of the murder of Francis Saville Kent. Have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon you? The prisoner replied, "No;" and the Crier of Court having made the usual proclamation enjoining silence whilst sentence of death was being passed; His Lordship said,—Constance Emilie Kent, you have pleaded guilty to an indictment charging you with the wilful murder of your brother, Francis Saville Kent, on the 30th of June, 1860. It is my duty to receive that plea which you have deliberately put forward; and it is a satisfaction to know that it was not pleaded until you had had the advice of counsel, who would have freed you from this dreadful charge if it could have been done. I can entertain no doubt, after having read the evidence in the depositions, and considering this your third confession of your crime, that your plea is one of a really guilty person. The murder was one committed under circumstances of great deliberation and cruelty. You appear to have allowed feelings of jealousy and anger to have worked in your breast, until at last they assumed over you the influence and the power of the evil one. [His Lordship,

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who had been much affected while speaking, here burst into tears. The prisoner also broke down and sobbed hysterically for some moments.] After a short pause, his Lordship continued—Whether Her Majesty, with whom alone the prerogative of mercy rests, may be advised to consider the fact of your youth at the time the murder was committed, the fact that you were convicted chiefly upon your own confession, and the fact that the confession removes the suspicion from others, is a question which it would be presumptuous for me to answer here. It well behoves you to live what is left you of life as one who is about to die, and to seek a more enduring mercy by sincere and deep contrition, and by a reliance on the only redemption and propitiation for the sins of the whole world. It remains for me to discharge the duty which the law imposes upon the court. I have no alternative but to pass upon you the sentence which the law adjudges upon those guilty of wilful murder. It is that you be taken from this place to the place from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and there be hanged by the neck until your body be dead, and that your body be then buried within the precincts of the gaol in which you shall have been confined, and may God have mercy upon your soul. His lordship then bowed his head in the attitude of prayer, an example which was followed by many persons in court. The prisoner walked firmly from the dock in charge of the court officials. Although it was suspected that the prisoner would plead guilty, her decision seemed to take everybody by surprise. The proceedings occupied less than a quarter of an hour, and during that time the general demeanour of the prisoner, with the exception of her bearing whilst his Lordship was passing sentence, was calm and firm. Since the prisoner's committal at Trowbridge she had written several detailed confessions, but those are in the hands of her friends and were not made public. Mr. Kent and the prisoner's mother-in-law were in the town, but did not appear in the Court-house. Her sentence was afterwards commuted by the Queen into penal servitude for life. She was therefore, during the remainder of her existence, doomed to hard labour as a convict and would not enjoy, as in cases of acquittal on the ground of insanity, the comparative luxury of confinement in a lunatic asylum.

21st. This evening, Friday, the Mayor, C. Semon Esq., made a formal opening of the baths and wash-house, in Thornton Road, Bradford, in the presence of a large

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number of gentlemen, mostly members of the Corporation, who had been invited by circular. The Mayor wore his chain of office, and first went over the establishment, accompanied by the gentlemen present and Mr. E. Milnes, who gave a general description of every department on the way, after which, returning to the room whence the gentlemen started, some addresses of congratulation were delivered.

22nd. This afternoon the non-electors of Huddersfield presented to Mr. E. A. Leatham, of Whitley Park, an address expressive of their esteem for the manner in which, during the time he represented Huddersfield, he had advocated measures beneficial to the people. A large procession left Huddersfield about half-past three, with bands playing and flags flying, and being joined by persons from the adjoining townships at various points on the route, grew into an enormous procession, composed of persons on foot, men on horseback, and more than three hundred carriages, cabs, cars, omnibuses, and four-horsed waggons. The people assembled ultimately at Monument Hill, Whitley Park, when it was estimated that from 25,000 to 30,000 were present. Mr. Sykes acted as Chairman, and Squire Wadsworth read the address as follows :—

“To Edward Aldam Leatham, Esq.—Dear Sir,—We, the non-electors of the borough of Huddersfield, impressed with a feeling of sincere regret by the injury the borough has sustained in the temporary loss of your services, are anxious to show that our confidence in you still remains unshaken. We are grateful for your past services, and we look forward to your future political life with deep interest and high hope. Under a better system of representation we yet hope not only to be your admirers, but your constituents, and thereby make some reparation for the grave error which for the second time has been committed in Huddersfield. We could not allow this contest to close without testifying our esteem for your eloquent advocacy of our cause, and for your devotion to the welfare and advancement of the people. Nor can we now separate without a heartfelt wish that your private life may be as much gladdened by unclouded happiness as your public career has been distinguished by unblemished honour.”

Mr. W. R. Croft presented the address, which was engrossed and illuminated in green, gold, red, and black, and was enclosed in a purple morocco cover, with gilt border and bullion cord and tassels.—Mr. E. A. Leatham acknowledged the presentation in a feeling manner, and after alluding to the local circumstances which had caused his defeat, concluded by saying, “Whether or not you and

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I are to remain for ever asunder—whether or not the voice to which you have listened so often shall be raised no more amongst you, still we will all keep green the memory of this happy day—you, because by an act of the greatest kindness you have robbed even misfortune of her frown; I, because the events of to-day have brought still more nearly home to me the consolatory—no I will say the proud and joyous thought that if I have lost the votes of the electors I have not lost the hearts of the people.” Mr. Moore Sykes then presented to Mr. Leatham for Mrs. Leatham a silver basket; and Mr. Leatham, after thanking them for the gift, regretted that he could not extend to all the 20,000 or 30,000 people present the hospitality of the hall, but he bade them all welcome. Mr. Wright Mellor then made a few observations, and the proceedings closed with hearty rounds of cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Leatham, Mr. W. Mellor, the chairman, &c., and then the assembly, after strolling about the park, returned home, all being greatly pleased with the success of the demonstration.

24th. The Halifax Volunteer Rifle Corps gave a public reception this evening to its distinguished member, Private Sharman, the winner, at the late Wimbledon contest, of the Queen's Prize. This night Mr. Sharman returned from London, accompanied by other successful marksmen at Wimbledon, namely, Colour-sergeant Marriott, Sergeant Cockerham, and Ensign Dawson, all members of the Halifax rifle corps. They arrived in Halifax a few minutes after nine o'clock, and at the railway station the regiment, with the band, were drawn up, headed by Majors Holdsworth (the Mayor) and Kirk, the latter commanding. On Mr. Sharman making his appearance outside the station, the band commenced playing “See the Conquering Hero comes,” and the cheering of some thousands of people, who had assembled in the streets near the station, was enthusiastic. The riflemen marched in procession up Horton Street, Fountain Street, down Silver Street, Crown Street, Woolshops, to the Piece Hall. In the procession were carried lighted torches. At the Piece Hall the regiment was dismissed, excepting the 8th company, to which Mr. Sharman belongs, and which was filed off to the large room at the White Lion Hotel. Here, in the name of the officers and members of the corps generally, Major Kirk congratulated Mr. Sharman on the honours he had won. He was sure that every rifle corps in Yorkshire would feel gratified that the

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coveted prize had been brought into this county. Cheers were then given for Mr. Sharman, the other successful competitors from the regiment, at Wimbledon, and to Colonel Ackroyd, M.P., the commandant, who was unavoidably absent from the town.

25th. The Volunteers of Yorkshire owe a deep debt of gratitude to Lord Londesborough. Few noblemen in the country have taken a deeper interest in the progress of the movement for the defence of "Old England," which originated in the universal conviction that this country ought not to be at the mercy of any foreign power, and certainly none have displayed greater anxiety to promote their success, and to encourage the corps in devotion to drill. His Lordship has shown this appreciation in many ways; he has associated his name with two or three of the Yorkshire corps as honorary colonel, and for three or four years he has annually invited all the members of the corps with which he is connected to a magnificent entertainment at one or other of his country seats. Last year and the year before they were entertained at Grimston, and this day his Lordship received them at his seat at Londesborough, near Market Weighton. The Park, where the Volunteers assembled, presented an amount of animation and excitement which could only be expected on the occasion of a great fair. Shows, refreshment stalls, travelling Thespians, and various other kinds of amusements had been collected, less, perhaps, for the delectation of the Volunteers as for his Lordship's tenants, who were admitted within the beautiful grounds to witness the review and to enjoy the pleasures of the day. The volunteers who assembled numbered upwards of 2000, and consisted of the 1st Administrative Brigade of Yorkshire (East-Riding Artillery Volunteers—Lieut. Haworth commanding; 1st Administrative Battalion Yorkshire (West-Riding) Volunteers, with pioneers—Major Harrison commanding; 1st Yorkshire (East-Riding) Volunteer Corps—Lieut.-Col. Pease commanding; 1st Administrative Battalion Yorkshire (East-Riding) Rifle Volunteers—Lieut.-Col. Saltmarshe commanding; 2nd Yorkshire (East-Riding) Artillery Volunteer Corps—Lieut.-Col. Brooshooft commanding; and the 6th Yorkshire (North-Riding) Volunteer Corps—Captain Hebden commanding. All the men arrived at Londesborough shortly after ten o'clock, and the process of equalising companies having been accomplished, refreshments were served before the principal operations of the

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day commenced. At half-past eleven o'clock, pretty nearly in the order already indicated, the several corps marched on to the review ground within the park, which had been so selected as to afford to the large number of tenants and others who had been attracted by the brilliancy of the weather and the novelty of the occasion a view of the military evolutions which were to follow. The corps were then formed into line, and the reviewing officer, Col. Deshon, inspector of Volunteers for the Northern Division, arrived on the ground, accompanied by Lord Wenlock, the Lord Lieutenant of the county, and Lord Londesborough. Having received the inspecting officer in the usual manner, they marched past the saluting point, and having gone through one or two other evolutions, the review concluded with a sham fight. The point of attack was a piece of rising ground defended by four 32-pounders, worked by the 3rd West York Volunteer Artillery; two 9-pounders which had been contributed from Filey and Bridlington, and two light field pieces worked by the Hull Volunteer Artillery. The defence was entrusted entirely to the Artillery—the attacking party being composed of the remainder of the force. The right wing of the 1st administrative battalion of the East York Volunteers were sent forward as a skirmishing party under the command of Major Saltmarshe, supported by the 1st West York Rifles, under Major Harrison, the 1st Yorkshire (East-Riding) Volunteers, and the left wing of the East Yorkshire being in reserve under the command of Col. Pease. The attacking party opened fire, and continued for some time, when the reserve made a flank movement, crossed the road from Londesborough to Market Weighton, and took up a position flanking the enemy's left. In the first instance the attack was supposed to be beaten off, but the battalions rallying, the second attempt was more successful. The attacking party continued their firing, but as a large number of civilians were intermixed with the Artillery it was deemed undesirable to storm the hill. Immediately afterwards the Volunteers were marched into an enormous tent which had been erected in the park on the site on which formally stood the residence of the Earls of Devonshire, and where a most magnificent dinner, entirely provided by his Lordship's establishment, had been prepared. Covers were laid for about 2600 persons, the company including a considerable number of his Lordship's tenants. The provision was most sumptuous, as will be proved from one fact, viz., that no fewer than twenty

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haunches of venison graced the tables. The tent, which had a graceful appearance, was decorated with banners bearing mottoes suitable to the occasion, such as "England expects that every man will do his duty," "Welcome to all good Volunteers," "Our hearths and homes," Defence, not defiance." Lord Londesborough presided, supported by Lord Wenlock, Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., Col. Egerton and the Hon. Mrs. Egerton, the Hon. C. L. Fox and Mrs. Fox, the Hon. Admiral Duncombe, M.P., the Rev. R. Wilton, Major Bannister, Mr. Kitson, of Leeds, and all the officers who had taken part in the review. The repast having concluded, the Noble Chairman gave, in brief but appropriate observations, "The Queen; long may she reign over us"; and "the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family." His Royal Highness, his Lordship observed, was colonel of a Volunteer regiment, and took the greatest possible interest in everything that concerned the progress of the Volunteers. The chairman next gave "The Army, Navy, and Volunteers," coupling with the toast the name of Colonel Deshon, the successor of Colonel Harman; his brother, the Hon. Mr. Denison; and the Hon. Admiral Duncombe. Several other toasts were proposed, and the proceedings, which had been of the most enjoyable character, were concluded by rural games in the park.

26th. A grand Cricket Match was finished playing this day between Eleven of All-England v. Twenty-two of Dewsbury and District. The match had lasted three days, and was played on the ground of the Thornhill Lees Church Institute and Dewsbury Cricket Club, at Saville Town. There was a large attendance of spectators, and owing to the closely-contested character of the match, considerable excitement was manifested towards the close. The twenty-two proved victorious with one wicket to fall. All-England, first innings 113, second do. 147. Dewsbury, first innings 188, second do. 73.

27th. This evening, Thursday, a complimentary banquet was given to G. S. Beecroft, Esq., the Conservative M.P. for Leeds. The fact of his being at the recent election returned at the head of the poll, over two such opponents as Mr. Baines and Lord Amberley, was a sufficient warranty for the Conservative electors celebrating a victory as they did this evening, in a manner the most brilliant and successful. The Banquet took place in the Victoria Hall, and every table was fully occupied, the whole party numbering about six hundred. The caterer, was

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and Lord F. Cavendish, for the Northern Division of the West-Riding in Parliament took place this day on Woodhouse Moor, Leeds, where the election of members for the borough was conducted.

18th. The nomination of candidates for the representation of the Southern Division of the West-Riding took place this day, at Wakefield. Lord Milton and Mr. H. F. Beaumont solicited the suffrages of the electors in the Liberal interest, while Mr. W. S. Stanhope and Mr. C. B. Denison appeared in support of Conservative principles. The show of hands was declared by the Sheriff to be in favour of Lord Milton and Mr. Stanhope. The poll was declared on the following Monday, on the hustings at Wakefield. In consequence of riotous proceedings at Rotherham and Wath, where much violence was committed with a serious destruction of property, exaggerated statements of which had reached Wakefield, some uncertainty appeared to prevail as to the result of the election, and statements were made in the course of the morning that the High Sheriff would not make the usual declaration until Rotherham and Wath had "polled up," or that if he did announce a decision, it would be that one of each party was elected. The crowd in front of the hustings was variously estimated at from ten to twelve thousand. The Under Sheriff gave the result of the votes polled amidst great confusion :—

LORD MILTON	-	-	-	-	-	7258
MR. BEAUMONT	-	-	-	-	-	6975
Mr. Denison	-	-	-	-	-	6884
Mr. Stanhope	-	-	-	-	-	6819

He continued : The majority for Mr. Beaumont, therefore, is 91 over Mr. Denison—and 156 over Mr. Stanhope.

18th. Died, Captain William Slayter Smith, at Greenroyd, Ripon, in the seventy-third year of his age. The deceased was Captain and late Adjutant of the Yorkshire Regiment of Hussars Yeomanry, which appointment he held from the 18th of June, 1822, to June, 1864. He served as Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regiment of Light Dragoons in the Peninsular war, in the campaigns of 1810, 1811, and 1812, where he was once severely, and twice slightly wounded. He also served in the Tenth Royal Hussars at the battle of Waterloo.

19th. The East-Riding election took place this day at Beverley, the old Conservative members, Lord Hotham

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magisterial authorities ; his position as former coroner of the borough ; and the several acts of kindness which had been shown to him on various occasions—not only by the old justiciary, but by the present magistrates. The salver, which had been supplied by Mr. Hirst, jeweller, Leeds, had on the following inscription :—

“Presented to Robert Barr, Esq., by the undersigned Justices of the Peace for the Borough of Leeds, as a mark of their great personal respect and esteem for him, and their high appreciation of the faithful services which he has rendered to the Magistrates of this borough during the period of fifty years—John Darnton Luccock, Mayor; Charles Chadwick, M.D., Darnton Lupton, John Cooper, Joseph Cliff, Joseph Bateson, John Ellershaw, Thomas W. George, Edwin Irwin, James Kitson, John Wilson, John Crofts, Thomas Tennant, William Firth, John Botterill, John Marshall, William Kelsall, Obadiah Nussey.”

29th. An additional call of £40 per share on the shareholders of the Leeds Banking Company was this day sanctioned by Vice-Chancellor Kindersley. This made the total call up to this time £110 per share.

August. Since the Board of the Leeds Church Extension Society was elected, in January previous, it had been taking active measures to ascertain the spiritual wants of the parish, to relieve which the society was formed. With this object several committees had been formed, who had undertaken inquiries in the various districts, and the result of their reports to the Board were that the following grants had been already made, namely ; £3000 to meet a sum of £3000 offered by Mr. Ingham towards the erection and endowment of a new church at Hunslet, on the understanding that the seats should be free and the church endowed with at least £200 a year by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners ; £4000 towards the erection of a church in a district to be intersected by the Roundhay Road ; £4000 towards the erection of a church in the parish of All Saints', on a site south of the Leeds and Selby Railway ; £3000 towards the erection of a church near the Newtown schools. The board had also made a grant of £3000 for the endowment of a new Peel district at Wragg-horn, so as to secure the early services of a resident incumbent for that neighbourhood and the ultimate erection of a Church. The board had also made the following grants towards the increase of the endowment of existing Churches, viz., £250 each to the incumbents of St. Luke's and St. Philip's, on condition that both sums were met by additional sums of £750, and the total amounts each augmented by a grant of £1000 from the Ecclesiastical Com-

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missioners, and secured in perpetuity for the endowment of the livings. It had also made a grant of £75 to meet a sum of £925 raised by the incumbent of Kirkstall for the augmentation of the income of his benefice, and a grant of £500 had likewise been made towards the endowment of Moortown Church, which with £500 granted from the Beckett Charities and other sources had been paid to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and thus secured an augmentation of the endowment of the Church of £2000. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners having by the rules issued by them in March last for the distribution of the "Common Fund," determined to raise to £300 a year, during the present year, the endowment of all benefices with districts having populations according to the census of 1861, of 6000 souls, and during the next three years to raise progressively to the like amount the endowment of such districts as have populations of 4000 souls, the Board had felt that the first of the objects contemplated by the society, viz., "the increase of the income of the existing small incumbencies," had been, or would be, shortly carried out by the rules of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. There were, however, still districts in the parish endowed with less than £200 a year, which did not at present come within those rules, and to increase the incomes of the incumbents of those districts, grants of £50 each had been made to the incumbents of the following Churches for the present year, viz., New Wortley, Christ Church, Brewery Field, St. Jude's, Hunslet, St. Thomas's, St. Paul's, Wortley, Buslingthorp, St. Luke's, St. Philip's, and Stanningley. A grant of £25 had also been made to the incumbent of Moortown; and inasmuch as the incumbents of Brewery Field and St. Thomas had no parsonage houses, and have large populations under their charge, additional grants of £50 each had been made to them, and a grant of £25 to the incumbent of Stanningley, inasmuch as he also was not provided with a parsonage house. The Board attached as a condition to the last mentioned grants that they suffer an abatement during the period they receive benefit from any other augmentation, and inasmuch as New Wortley, Brewery Field, and Pottery Field Churches, and Christ Church, had been augmented by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners from the 1st May last up to £300 a year, the grants for those churches had ceased to be payable from that date.

August 1st. This day, Tuesday, the new line extending the system of the Midland Railway from Apperley-

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bridge to Ilkley, and that in connection with the North-Eastern system from Otley to the same place, were opened to the public without any demonstration further than that of the enthusiasm shown by inhabitants of the districts through which the new lines pass. It had long been felt that the position of Ilkley in one of the most delightful parts of Yorkshire, and its fame as a summer residence, especially for invalids, entitled it to a better means of communication with the great centres of industry in the West-Riding than that afforded by the ordinary conveyance by road. With Bradford it was evident it could be most conveniently connected by an extension of the Midland line, and with Leeds by an extension of either line the advantages were nearly equal. Accordingly bills were procured for the carrying out of both plans, and the works in connection with each had been for a considerable time in progress. The portion of the North-Eastern line from Arthington to Otley was opened to the public a few months previous. The Midland extension is about ten miles in length, and commences at points nearly midway between Calverley and Apperley stations. The line leaves the latter on the right, and proceeds through the magnificent scenery of the valley of the Aire towards the upland which separates it from the valley of the Wharfe. The principal station is Guiseley, which crowns the ridge, and which this day turned out its large manufacturing population to welcome the trains as they passed on to Ilkley. The station here is a very neat and commodious stone building, similar to those at Ilkley and Otley. Up to this point, the line rises nearly all the way from Apperley, the gradient being about 1 in 60; but as it begins to sweep on through the valley of the Wharfe, it descends nearly to an equal extent. Menstone Junction, the next point on the line, is situated at one angle of the triangle, by means of which the two railway systems communicate. Another angle is occupied by the next station, Burley, and the third is at Milnerwood Junction. The lines between Menstone and these two last points are the exclusive property of the Midland Company. Between Milnerwood and Burley, however, is the central portion of the joint line from Otley to Ilkley, over which the two companies run in common, and which is one of the most beautiful portions of the whole route. The length of the North-Eastern line from Arthington to Ilkley is about nine miles, but that of the new portion from Otley is only six. From Ilkley to Burley the line rests on an artificial platform, having on the

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right, for the greater part of the distance, a steep ascent, generally well wooded. The valley of the Wharfe, in all its richness and beauty, stretches away for miles on the left. The only cuttings are near Burley, and they are not of great depth. The deepest met with on this part of the line is between Milnerwood and Otley. It is, however, through a sandy formation, whereas a very deep cutting in the neighbourhood of Guiseley is through rock. The remainder of the line to Otley lies at the base of Bramhope-hill. The opening of the line this day was very successful, hardly a hitch occurring during the day. A number of the officials of both companies accompanied most of the trains, those of the Midland Company being under the management of Mr. Needham, superintendent of the line. As we stated above, the trains everywhere received a hearty welcome, and at Ilkley, in particular, large numbers of persons assembled to meet them. No fewer than three bands, Marriner's, of Keighley, the Silsden and Addingham, and the Burley, performed during the day, and the Silsden Volunteers turned out to add to the honours of the opening. In the evening tea was provided by subscription for all the aged and young people of the place.

The following letter on "The Leeds Cross," appeared in the *Builder* of August 1st. :—

"Sir,—Will you kindly spare me a corner in your valuable paper for a few remarks in answer to the incorrect statements, respecting this cross, made by Professor Westwood and Mr. Way, in their joint paper read at the last meeting of the Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, an account of which appeared in the *Builder* on the 15th July last. In justice to Mr. Chantrell, architect, whom I expected would have answered for himself, I cannot do better than give a concise history of the discovery and fate of this Cross. In the year 1837 Dr. Hook, the then Vicar of Leeds (now Dean of Chichester), commissioned Mr. Chantrell to prepare plans for the rebuilding of the old Parish Church, and during the demolition of the old walls (more particularly the tower) he discovered that many of the stones were carved. Whereupon he offered rewards to any of the workmen who should find any sculptured stones. By this means he obtained a large and valuable collection of these ancient relics, and had them removed to his residence near Leeds. After clearing off the mortar and thoroughly cleansing the specimens, he discovered he had nearly the whole of our Cross (the one now in question), and the greater portion of a smaller one, &c., &c. In 1839 he read a paper on the discovery of this Cross before the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, and afterwards in London before the Royal Institute of British Architects, illustrated by drawings, and I believe castings in plaster from the cross. Since the dis-

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covery it has been taken the greatest care of, and has formed a pleasing feature in Mr. Chantrell's garden, wherever he has resided. It is now with him in the county of Sussex, not far from Brighton; and, strange enough, the Vicar, the Cross, and the Architect are all located in our county. I only trust at the proper time Mr. Chantrell may be inclined to make the Leeds people a present of their own "Old Cross" (around which no doubt the early Christians worshipped before a church was erected in Leeds), so that it may once more rest beneath the roof of the Parish Church."

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Pembury Grove,

H. W. CHANTRELL.

Lower Clapton, 1st August, 1865.

2nd. This day, Wednesday, the marriage of Sir John Ramsden, Bart., and Lady Gwendoline St. Maur, youngest daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, took place in London, at the church of St. Martin-in-the-fields. The church was filled with spectators anxious to witness the solemnity. The wedding party met at the church at half-past eleven, the bride, accompanied by her mother, the Duchess of Somerset, arriving precisely at that hour. The bridal procession moved to the altar, the bride leaning on the arm of her father, followed by eight bridesmaids, namely, the Hon. Eva Carrington, the Misses Tollemache, Miss Janey Callander, Miss Helen Sheridan, Miss Fanny and Miss Violet Graham, and Miss Rachel Thynne. The relatives and friends present grouped themselves in front of the communion table, and the Rev. Charles Waldegrave Sanford performed the ceremony. At the conclusion the marriage was duly registered, after which the wedding party adjourned to the Duke of Somerset's official residence, at the Admiralty, Whitehall, to partake of a bridal breakfast. Shortly after two o'clock Sir John and his young wife left the Duke and Duchess of Somerset's residence for Byram Hall, Sir John's seat, near South Milford, Yorkshire, to pass the honeymoon.

At the Yorkshire Summer Assizes, held at York, Henry Hughes, was indicted for the wilful murder of Francis Coates, at Middlesbro', on the 28th of May previous. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Maule, and Mr. Hannay, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Campbell Foster. The prisoner, who was thirty-one years of age, was a respectable looking man, about the middle height, and dark complexioned. His conduct during the trial was perfectly stolid and indifferent. He showed no interest in the proceedings; and even when the sentence of

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death was passed, he by no means seemed to realise the fearful position in which he stood. Mr. Maule, in opening the case, said that the duty of the jury was to inquire into the cause of the death of a man named Francis Coates. He was a moulder at Middlesbro', in the North-Riding, his age was twenty-three, and his death was caused by wounds received in his abdomen on the morning early or late on the night which passed between the 27th and 28th of May previous. Late on the evening of the 27th, Francis Coates and a young man named Lindsay went to a public-house in Middlesboro', called the King's Head, but it being nearly twelve o'clock they were refused admission. They then crossed to the opposite side of the street, where they met with some companions, and where they observed the prisoner and a woman named Elizabeth Goulding passing along. Coates and his companions, who were rather tipsy, followed the prisoner and the woman to the Albert Bridge, and saw them move under the arch. They appeared to have hurrahed and shouted after the prisoner, and to have given him some kind of provocation, otherwise it would be impossible to explain the conduct which subsequently was pursued. The result was that, after a short while, the prisoner, while under the arch of the Albert Bridge, turned on Coates and plunged a knife twice into his body. The second wound was about six inches below the navel. Through this wound the man's bowels protruded, and death ensued a few hours afterwards. That was the whole case he had to lay before them. What provocation Coates gave he could not explain, for he had no evidence in that respect. But after hearing the evidence, it would be for the jury to determine, under his Lordship's direction, whether the provocation was sufficient to justify the prisoner in committing the crime of which he stood charged, viz., the wilful murder of Francis Coates. After hearing the evidence the jury retired, and after being absent a few minutes they sent for the knife with which the wounds had been inflicted. Almost immediately afterwards they returned into Court with a verdict, finding the prisoner guilty of wilful murder. His Lordship, assuming the black cap, said—Henry Hughes, you have been found guilty of the crime of wilful murder, on evidence which certainly left the jury no alternative, but to find you guilty of the crime. The irritation that there must have been produced from the thoughtless conduct of the deceased and his companions was not such an irritation as could justify the use of such a

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weapon as the knife which you have used. A dangerous weapon like that could not have been carried without the intention of using it some time or other ; and I only trust that those who are so much given to using knives will draw this moral from your case that such knives ought not to be carried, and certainly ought not to be used. You used that knife and by the use of it caused the death of a man under circumstances which certainly justify the verdict of the jury. It only remains for me to pass upon you the sentence which the law imposes upon those guilty of wilful murder. His Lordship then sentenced the prisoner to death in the usual way. The only sign made by the prisoner that he was aware of his fate was by saying—"Thank you, sir ; I hope there will be a judge and jury over such a jury as them." He was then removed from the dock. He was afterwards respited until the further signification of Her Majesty's pleasure, and when the news of the respite was communicated to him, he became greatly agitated, and wept for joy for some time after receiving the welcome intelligence.

Allen Tolson, aged 23, John Rhodes, 17, George Bailey, 25, John Haigh, 20, George Whitwell, 21, William Henry Howgate, 17, and Simon Dixon, 18, were charged with unlawfully and riotously assembling together to disturb the public peace, and assaulting Arthur Bland and others, at Dewsbury, on the 12th of May.—Mr. Shaw and Mr. Blackburn prosecuted ; and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Maule.—In opening the case, Mr. Shaw stated that the prisoners were indicted under the first count with riotous conduct ; under the second count with assaulting Police-constable Bland ; and in the third count with assaulting Police-constable Markey. Dewsbury contained a large number of woollen manufactories, and in the month of March last there was a turn-out by many of the workmen to the number of several thousands. There was afterwards a lock-out by the masters for self-defence ; and some time after a man named Hudson—in the employment of Mr. Holroyd, a very large manufacturer—who had joined his fellow workmen in the strike, returned to his work. So strong was the feeling manifested against Hudson, that from the 9th or 10th of May until the day on which the riot occurred, he had to be escorted to and from his work by a body of the borough police. On the night in question, about six o'clock, between 3000 or 4000 persons assembled outside of Holroyd's mill, evidently with the object of impeding the progress of Hudson from his

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employment. When Hudson came out, so strong were the expressions of irritation against him that he had to seek security in the Police Station close at hand ; and the borough police finding that they would be inadequate to cope with the disturbance, obtained the assistance of the West-Riding constabulary. A riot of a very serious description commenced shortly after six o'clock and continued for several hours. In the course of the riot injuries were inflicted on Police-constables Bland and Markey, and other officers. On the part of the prosecution, it would be proved that all the prisoners took part in the riot ; that four or five of them threw stones, and that the others were aiding and assisting in the disturbance. Evidence was then given as to the part which the prisoners had taken in the riot ; and witnesses were examined for the defence, for the purpose of proving that although in the vicinity of the place where the riot took place, they took no part in the disturbance. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against all the prisoners, but strongly recommended them to mercy. In passing sentence afterwards, His Lordship said, those who instigated the riot had kept back and had not been caught, and he did not think the prisoners were persons who originally instigated the riot, but took part in it. He should in consequence pass a much lighter sentence than he otherwise should have done. Thinking that Bailey had taken the worst part in the riot, he should sentence him to six months imprisonment. There was evidence to show that Howgate had thrown stones, and he (the Judge) should therefore sentence him to four months imprisonment, and Tolson to a similar term, his pockets, when he was apprehended, having been found full of stones. His Lordship said he considered the cases of the other four prisoners the same. They had been engaged in the less dangerous part of the riot, and he should sentence each of them to one month's imprisonment.

3rd. The clergy in the archdeaconry of Craven assembled in the Parish Church, Halifax, to elect proctors or representatives for the lower house of convocation, for the northern provinces, to be held at York. The Rev. J. Bell, Vicar of Rothwell, near Leeds, and the Rev. Canon Boyd, of Arnccliffe, were elected.

Several hundreds of the mechanics of Halifax struck work in consequence of the masters issuing certain new rules, among the number, one requiring a workman to produce a discharge note from his last employer, and which the men characterised as a "ticket-of-leave." I

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the evening of the same day, a crowded meeting of mechanics was held in the Odd Fellows Hall, when it was announced that the masters had withdrawn the "note." The men, therefore, decided to resume work next morning.

At the Leeds Assizes, Hugh McGriskin, aged 23, was charged with the wilful murder of Francis McLaughlin and James Slavin, at Middlesbro' on the 28th of May previous. Michael Patten, aged 21, and Patrick McPartling, aged 20, were charged, on the coroner's inquisition, with being implicated in the murders; but as Mr. Maule, who prosecuted, stated that he did not intend to offer any evidence against them, they were discharged. The trial of McGriskin for the murder of Francis McLaughlin was then proceeded with. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Maule and Mr. Meynell; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Shepherd and Mr. R. De Rutzen. Mr. Maule, in opening the case, stated that the deceased, Francis McLaughlin, was a labourer living at Middlesbro', and was twenty-two years of age. From the evidence it would be in his power to lay before the jury, they would see that the murder took place in Lower Feversham Street, Middlesbro', on the night of Sunday, May 28th, about half-past nine o'clock. It appeared from one witness that the prisoner had been heard on the Saturday evening before, when leaving a public-house called the Canterbury, situated in Lower Feversham Street, to have uttered a threat with regard to some people he had met in the public-house, stating that he would be the death of them. The next time they would hear of the prisoner was on the Sunday evening, when he was met, in the company of the two men who had just been discharged, walking along Lower Feversham Street. Two other men, McLaughlin and Slavin, were coming in the opposite direction, on the same side of the street, but on approaching the prisoner and his companions they crossed to the other side. They were followed and seized hold of by Patten and McPartling, and immediately afterwards McGriskin also crossed the street. It appeared that the parties met at that part of Lower Feversham Street which was close to the corner of another street called Cleveland Street, and two doors from that corner was a small shop kept by a barber. The barber's daughter was standing at the door of the shop, and her evidence was to the effect that when McGriskin crossed the street he drew a large sharp-pointed bread knife from his sleeve, and with it

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stabbed McLaughlin on the lower part of his body. The wounded man fell to the ground, calling out that he had been stabbed. Slavin, who stooped to pick McLaughlin up, was also stabbed by the prisoner. That was the evidence upon which the prosecution said that McLaughlin received from the prisoner the wound of which he died the same night. There seemed to have been no provocation given at the time, and regarding the intentions of the prisoner, it might be stated that when asked earlier in the evening where he was going, replied that he was going to the Canterbury to beat some Cork men. Whether that expression was to be connected with his threat of the previous evening, and whether that threat was directed against deceased, was matter of mere speculation on the part of the prosecution; there was no evidence to explain the motive that actuated the prisoner. No trace of the instrument with which the fatal wounds were inflicted could be discovered; but as the prisoner was not taken into custody until the following day he had ample opportunity for disposing of it. The only evidence of his conduct from the time the deed was committed until his apprehension was, that after stabbing the men, he went down Cleveland Street, and, striking along several by-streets, regained the lower part of Feversham Street, that he followed the crowd to the police-station, and was seen there watching the proceedings. After a quarter of an hour's absence from the court the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter. His Lordship said the jury had taken a very merciful view of the case. But although they had found the prisoner guilty of manslaughter, it was but one degree removed from murder. The use of the knife, which was becoming so very common, was in itself a great aggravation of any crime. There was much in this case to lead to the conclusion that the knife had been deliberately taken, although after the verdict of the jury it must be supposed that it was only used in the heat of blood. But that the knife was used, and that two men met their deaths from the blows which the prisoner inflicted with it, certainly after little provocation, were circumstances which called upon the Court to impose the severest sentence which the law awarded to such crimes. It was that the prisoner be kept in penal servitude for the term of his natural life. The prisoner, who appeared much relieved when the verdict of the jury was given, was quite overcome by the sentence.

Selina Hollings, aged 25, servant, and William Henry

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Tunncliffe, aged 27, traveller, were charged with endeavouring to conceal the birth of a female child of the female prisoner by the secret disposition thereof, at Leeds, on the 13th of April.—The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Middleton, the prisoners were not defended by counsel. Mr. Middleton briefly stated the facts of the case. The male prisoner, he said, was the son of the late Rev. Mr. Tunncliffe, who in April last, the month on which the alleged secret disposition of the body took place, was minister at the cemetery of Burmantofts, near Leeds, and resided in the cemetery house. The prisoner was at that time residing with his father, and performed his official duties during his illness. The female prisoner had been a domestic servant in the employment of Mr. Tunncliffe for about a year. On the night of the 11th April, or early on the morning of the 12th, she was delivered of a female child, alleged to be the child of the male prisoner. It would be shown that after the birth several attempts were made by Tunncliffe to induce the grave-digger at the cemetery to bury the body. He refused at first to do so, but eventually complied. Some information was afterwards given to the police, inquiries were set on foot, and the present charge was the result. The male prisoner, from his performance of the duties of his father, was perfectly well aware of what was requisite with reference to the interment of a still-born child—the rule in such cases being to give notice to the minister. An entry was made in what was called the notice book and a fee of 1s. was charged. No such entry was made in this case. The proceedings of the male prisoner were consequently altogether opposed to ordinary practice. That the female prisoner was an assisting party he thought would be established by the evidence. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty. His Lordship, addressing the male prisoner: You have been guilty of a very gross irregularity. Your duty was to do things properly and in order, and enter in the book provided the interment of any still-born child. At the same time you have given rise, by your irregular conduct, to the most painful suspicions affecting your sister as well yourself. The male prisoner: Will you allow me to say something? His Lordship: No, I will not allow you to say a word. Selina Hollings was then indicted, under the Coroner's inquisition, for the wilful murder of her child.—Mr. Middleton stated that he did not propose to offer any evidence in regard to this charge, as in looking over the depositions he could see no prospect of succeeding

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in obtaining a verdict of guilty.—His Lordship said the learned counsel had exercised a wise discretion in abstaining from entering upon this charge. It would be the duty of the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. The prisoner was then discharged.

4th. The quite picturesque village of Ecclesfield was this day the scene of activity and rejoicing, on the occasion of the Parish Church being re-opened by his Grace the Archbishop of York. Most of the principal families in the neighbourhood were present, as also visitors from Sheffield and Rotherham. Fortunately the weather was propitious, and the varied charming scenery with which the district abounds was seen to great advantage.

6th. Died, this day, Alderman Thomas Edward Burch, of Sheffield, a gentleman who for many years took a prominent part in the management of local affairs while bearing the more familiar name of Mycock. Early in this year Mr. Mycock, by deed and advertisement, abandoned the use of his old surname, and assumed the name of Burch, in compliance with the will of Mr. John Burch, his father-in-law. Mr. Burch had for a long period been suffering from illness, which prevented his appearance in public, and a short time ago he went on a visit to his son-in-law, Mr. W. C. Winter, of Boston, Lincolnshire. Within the last nine or ten days his illness assumed a more serious form, and on this day, Sunday, he died at Boston, at the age of 57. Ald. Burch had been a member of the Town Council since 1844, when he was elected for St. Peter's Ward. In 1851 it was found that the election of Aldermen had been made at the wrong time, and a writ of mandamus was obtained to enable the Council to make a new election. This took place on the 14th May, 1851, and Mr. Mycock was one of the gentlemen chosen. While his health was spared Mr. Mycock took a prominent part in the proceedings of the local parliament. As chairman of the Watch Committee he filled a most important post, and generally secured the hearty support of his colleagues in carrying out his plans for the management of the police force. He was also a nominee gas director, and carefully attended to the duties imposed upon the holders of that office by the Gas Company's Act of Parliament. He served as a poor law guardian, and during the agitation for a new workhouse, in 1856, Mr. Mycock, as an opponent of the scheme, was returned at the head of the poll. He became chairman of the board during the critical year that followed, and instead of extricating the town from

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the meshes in which it had been involved, he left the question to be solved by his successor. Mr. Burch had been recently elected a director of the Water Company, but the state of his health had much interfered with the discharge of the duties of that appointment. In politics Mr. Burch was a Liberal. Alderman Burch was a shrewd man of business, and as a builder and contractor occupied a high position in the trade. By him many of the principal public edifices in Sheffield, erected in recent times have been built, and such was his reputation for good workmanship that he secured contracts for building many of the great manufactories and the private residences of the better class, that have of late years so largely multiplied.

The marriage of Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P., youngest son of the Duke of Devonshire, with the Hon. Emma Lascelles, maid of honour to the Queen, daughter of the Lady Caroline Lascelles and the late Hon. William S. Lascelles, took place at St. Michael's church, Chester Square, on Thursday, August 7th. The noble bridegroom, attended by Lord P. Clinton as groomsmen, arrived at the church at half-past eleven o'clock, the bride and her mother arriving shortly afterwards. In the bridal train were Miss Mary Lascelles and Miss Beatrice Lascelles, the bride's sisters; Lady Louisa Cavendish, sister to the bridegroom, the Hon. Misses Labouchere, the Hon. Misses Howard, the Misses Cavendish, Miss Grenfell, and Lady Maud Lascelles, who acted as bridesmaids.

7th. At the quiet and quaint old town of Otley, the annual Feast commenced this day, on which occasion was opened an Exhibition of the Works of Art, Industry, and Curiosity, at the Mechanics' Institute. The art galleries of the neighbouring gentry yielded some of their richest treasures, and the cabinets of the *virtuoso* through a wide district gave up their choice objects. The exhibition was formally opened at eleven o'clock. The National Anthem was first sung, and Mr. H. Newstead, secretary, then declared the exhibition open. A numerous company were present, and the exhibition was afterwards attended by large crowds daily. The spacious upper room of the Mechanics' Hall formed the chief portion of the exhibition. All the walls, as well as both sides of a partition down the centre, were thickly covered with paintings, in oil and water colour, and of both the ancient and modern masters. Tables ranged round the room and down the centre were also crowded with rare, curious, and valuable

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articles. The old and modern masters were well represented by Rubens, Rembrandt, Salvator Rosa, Guido, Bachhuysen, Vandyck, Claude, Teniers, Copley Fielding, Turner, Roberts, O'Neil, Pickersgill, &c. Amongst those who generously lent productions in art were T. H. Fawkes, Esq., of Farnley Hall; Marmaduke Wyville, Esq., of Denton Park; Wm. Fishon, Esq., of Greenholme; Francis Billam, Esq., of Newall Hall; Mrs. P. Shaw, Otley; C. H. Dawson, Esq., of Weston Hall; Dr. Macleod, of Ben Rhydding; the Rev. T. B. Ferries, Guiseley; Edwin Parker, Esq., of Leeds; Messrs. Fenteman and Son, of Leeds; Mr. W. Howgate, of Leeds, &c. The picture, contributed by Mr. Fison, of "Home again," by O'Neil, attracted a large amount of interest. The picture is a *replica* of a chief portion of a large picture painted by the same artist as a companion to the picture "Eastward Ho!" and represents the return of sick and wounded soldiers after the mutiny in India had been suppressed. A Magdalene, by Duboff, sent by Mr. Howgate, of Leeds, also attracted a large share of attention and interest. There was a small collection of water colour paintings; the names of such well-known artists as Robson, Copley, Fielding, Nicholson, J. W. N. Turner, Pearson, T. M. Richardson, and Winterhalter being a sufficient guarantee for their excellence. The chief contributors were Mr. F. H. Fawkes, Mr. W. Fison, and Thomas Roberts, of Leeds. Many portraits of local gentlemen appeared on the walls. There was a fair collection of engravings and photographs. There were some rare old books, manuscripts, and autographs of distinguished personages. Amongst the latter were autographs of Oliver Cromwell, Queen Anne, James II., Charles II., George II., George III., William Pitt, John Wesley (several interesting letters), and Sir Walter Scott. The autographs were contributed by Mr. F. Billam. There was a large collection of ancient medallions and ancient coins. An interesting case of ivory carvings contributed by Major Rhodes, of Rawden Hill, as was also a rich collection of Roman marbles and mosaic. A fine collection of bronze was contributed by Mr. Wyville, and amongst them was a Column of Trajan at Rome, Arch of Titus, Obelisk in the Piazza del Popolo at Rome, Arch of Constantine, equestrian statue of Marcus Aurelius at Rome, models of columns, foot of forum, Rome, &c. There were various other bronzes, by different contributors, and some of them illustrative of ornamental art, ancient and modern, and in

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various countries. There was an endless variety of arms of various nations. There were sundry local antiquities, reminding the visitor of the existence of local volunteers during the time of the First Napoleon. There were also antiquities representing much later times, and amongst them there were none of more interest than the antiquities of the civil war period. The latter were supplied by Mr. Fawkes, and included the hat which Cromwell wore at the second battle of Newbury, in 1644; the sword Cromwell wore at Marston Moor in 1644; General Sir Thomas Fairfax's sword, worn at the battle of Marston Moor in 1644; Major-General Lambert's sword of the same date; Sir Thomas Fairfax's orderly drum, bearing his arms (an instrument which has no doubt often ar used to "war's alarm" in the Bradford region); Sir Thomas Fairfax's candlesticks, with his arms upon them; the original seal of the Commonwealth for approbation of Ministers; Cromwell's watch, given to his nurse on his deathbed, 1658; and a suit of Cromwell's Ironside's armour. There were various productions in tapestry, embroidery, and needlework. Relics of battles and sieges, including swords, muskets, &c., in abundance. Some of these were contributed by the Vicar of Otley, by Mr. Smith, the superintendent of the local constabulary, and Mr. John Pratt, of Bradford, who severally aided pretty largely the collection of curious articles. A numerous collection of Chinese productions in art and manufacture were contributed by Dr. McLeod. There were a number of curious and interesting models. Mr. Albert Walker contributed the model of a large cathedral, its innumerable parts having being cut out with a penknife during his leisure hours. Mr. W. Fison sent a model of Otley Church, the work of the same ingenious artist. There were some exquisite specimens of leather-work, sent by Dr. Harrison, of Ilkley Wells. There was a considerable collection of old china and glass. There was a good collection of philosophical instruments. The chief contributors were Messrs. Harvey, Reynolds, and Fowler, of Leeds, and Mr. J. McLandsborough, of Bradford. The local industry was well represented. The Yorkshire Publishing Company presented a case of valentines and other fancy articles. Messrs. W. Walker and Sons contributed specimens of type, electrotypes, stereotypes, engravings, and binding tools. Useful productions of the wood-turner were sent by Mr. John Myers. The contributions in machinery formed an interesting and instructive part of the exhibition. Amongst the working

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machinery, miniature in size, were a high-pressure beam engine and a high-pressure direct-action vertical engine, both made by Mr. W. F. Longfield, and a double-cylinder direct-action high-pressure horizontal engine, and a high-pressure horizontal engine in brass, both made by Mr. Arthur Longfield. They were both youths, and devoted their leisure hours in the production of these beautiful and ingenious engines. The patent wheat cleaner by Mr. John Hartley (Otley Mills) was conspicuous in this department. The machinery was in a room on the ground floor. The walls of the lobby on this floor were also covered with paintings. Prominent amongst them was the death of Chatterton, a fair copy from memory by a local self-taught artist, the late Mr. John W. Brown, of the well-known picture in the Manchester Art Treasurers' Exhibition. The large ante-room on the ground floor was converted into a museum of birds, insects, and animals, &c., a rich and varied feast for the naturalist. Mr. Francis Billam was the chief contributor. His collection of rare and curious birds were enclosed in no fewer than ninety-six cases. Amongst the other contributors to this interesting department of natural history were Mr. H. J. Newstead, Mr. Henry Brown, Mr. John Brown, Mr. D. Forster, Mr. H. Roundell, Mr. Wrey, Mr. W. R. Forster, Mr. J. Wood (Leeds), Mr. J. Garnett, Mr. J. Jowett, and Mr. H. Ludley.

9th. At the Leeds Assizes, Thomas Cockroft, aged 42, labourer was charged with the wilful murder of Hannah Helliwell, at Sowerby, on the 20th June previous. On being asked to plead, the prisoner, who was a quiet, respectable-looking man, evidently of a low type of intellect, said he was guilty; but on his Lordship explaining that he was indicted for killing and murdering his sister with malice aforethought, the prisoner stated that he was guilty of striking his sister, but that he had no malice against her. A plea of not guilty was then entered.—The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Shaw and Mr. Vernon Blackburn, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Campbell Foster. Mr. Shaw said the prisoner was charged with the wilful murder of his sister, which meant that he had killed deceased deliberately and intentionally. The facts of the case were extremely short. The deceased was a widow. She was about fifty-four years of age, and lived at Slack, near Sowerby Bridge, with the prisoner, her son, and granddaughter. On Tuesday morning, the 20th June, Henry Helliwell, the son of the deceased, left the

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house at seven in the morning, and the granddaughter went out about eight, leaving in the house deceased and the prisoner. Nothing was heard of what took place in the house—the nearest neighbour being 200 yards distant—until twelve o'clock, when a person named John Farrar called at the house, and discovered the deceased lying on the floor in a pool of blood. She was in an insensible condition, and in that condition she remained until the 27th, when she died. A pair of tongs, bent in a manner which was not remarked in the morning, and covered with blood, was found in the house, and the medical evidence was to the effect that the woman's death had been caused by injuries which might have been inflicted with these tongs. Upon these facts, he thought the jury would have no difficulty in concluding that the death of the unfortunate woman was caused by some violent means. In regard to the other part of the case, whether the prisoner was the person who committed the offence, the proof would depend in a great measure upon his own statements. About twelve o'clock on the day in question, he was seen by a boy crouching in a field near to the house, and shortly afterwards, a person named Naylor, having heard what had happened, met the prisoner at some considerable distance from Slack. On being asked what he had been doing at Slack, the prisoner replied that his sister wanted to mend his jacket; that he objected to her doing so until she got some new cotton; that he had given her one or two blows with his fist; that he kicked her with his clogs, and that he then struck her with the tongs. On the same afternoon the prisoner was apprehended, and gave to the police-constable substantially the same statement. After upwards of two hours' absence from court, the jury returned a verdict finding the prisoner Guilty, but strongly recommending him to mercy. His Lordship then assumed the black cap, and passed sentence of death upon the prisoner. He said—Thomas Cockroft, you have been convicted, after a patient investigation, of the crime of wilful murder—a murder committed on your own sister under circumstances of great brutality. The sentence which I must now pass upon you is the sentence of the law. I have no discretion to exercise. The law is clear that upon any person convicted of this awful crime the sentence must be death. I beseech you to apply the remainder of your days upon earth in calling for mercy at the door of Heaven. Through the merits and intercession of our blessed Saviour may you find pardon for this your sin.

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You have killed your sister, and for that you must die. I do not wish to aggravate the horrors of your present position with saying more than to earnestly recommend you to apply yourself to make your peace with God before you pass from this world. His Lordship then passed sentence of death in the usual manner. The prisoner, who appeared quite indifferent to his fate, was then removed from the dock. The Home Secretary afterwards commuted his sentence to penal servitude for life. Mr. Justice Mellor, in communicating to the Home Secretary the recommendation of the prisoner to mercy by the jury, expressed his concurrence in the view they had taken, and Sir George Grey therefore felt warranted in commuting the capital sentence.

The return of Lord Milton and Mr. H. F. Beaumont to Parliament for South West Yorkshire was celebrated by a banquet at the Town Hall, Holmfirth, this day. Above 200 gentlemen dined together, and after dinner the chair was taken by Mr. James Beardsell, the chairman of the Liberal Committee, Mr. Abel Cuttell being vice-chairman.

10th. The London papers of this day, Thursday, gave the particulars of one of the most fearful crimes recorded for many years. On the previous Saturday, a stranger, accompanied by three children, went to the Star Coffee-house, Red Lion Street, Holborn, and on his representation that they were about to emigrate they were provided with beds. They remained there on Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, and the last time the man visited the children was on the Tuesday night. The following morning they were found dead in bed. Information was given to the police, and suspicion was excited against a betting man named Southey, who had cohabited with a Mrs. White, the supposed mother of the murdered children. Southey was apprehended at Ramsgate, and he had there added to his previous crime by shooting Mrs. White, and another baby. He was afterwards found guilty of wilful murder, and hung.

A shocking accident happened at the Glasshouse ironstone pits, Sheffield. While five men were being lowered, an accident happened to the machinery, the effect of which was to throw the weight of seven corves of ironstone, which were being raised as the men descended, upon the end of the rope which suspended the corves in which the men were seated. The weight so much overbalanced them as to bring them to the surface with great violence. Three managed to throw themselves out, and thus to escape, but

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the other two were killed, one of them being most shockingly mutilated.

The readers of the 'Annals' will remember that much of the blame for the failure of the Leeds Banking Company was imputed to Mr. Greenland, the manager. An action was commenced against Mr. Greenland to recover £20,000, on the ground that he published fallacious statements of the affairs of the bank. The action was settled, Mr. Greenland paying £6000. This sum, with the costs and other expenses thrown upon him, would, it was stated, pretty well exhaust Mr. Greenland's means.

A rather singular banking case was tried at Leeds. Mr. Ingram, a flax, linen, and oil merchant, opened an account with a Limited Liability Bank, formed after the failure of the Leeds Banking Company. Arrangements were made with the manager as to commission and other matters, a cheque and bills for more than £1000 were paid into the bank, and a bill drawn on the plaintiff for £324 was advised. The bank next day repudiated the arrangement, returning the bills paid to Mr. Ingram's credit. But the bills having passed through the bank that gentleman held the company to their arrangement. Though they had sufficient assets the bank failed to honour the bill for £324, and the action tried was brought to recover compensation for loss of credit, and special damages. The defence was that the omission was a mere mistake; the jury, however, awarded Mr. Ingram damages to the amount of £1000.

10th. At the Leeds Assizes, William Richardson pleaded guilty to a charge of embezzling upwards of £7000, the property of his employers, the Messrs. Holdsworth, of Halifax. His Lordship in passing sentence said, the sentence he was about to pass was one which must affect the prisoner far more than sentences affected ordinary prisoners. He was a man of education, who had allowed himself to be tempted by the opportunities placed at his disposal, and had endeavoured to make his fortune soon. Persons who did that rarely did it honestly. He was in a situation of great trust, and he (his Lordship) could not but feel that the fact of a conviction was the most serious part of the punishment the Court had to inflict. At the same time, in order to show that there was no distinction between persons of one condition and another when they came before a court of justice, he must pass such a sentence as would, he hoped, tend to prevent other persons from giving way to such temptations as presented themselves to the

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prisoner. Upon the first indictment the sentence would be one of five years penal servitude, and one day each upon the other indictments.

On the 11th, twenty-three men were tried before Mr. Justice Mellor, at Leeds, for a riot at Rotherham during the recent South-West Yorkshire election. On the day of polling, Rotherham was a scene of considerable excitement, and a large crowd of roughs assembled. They seemed as the day advanced to have become possessed with a spirit of wanton mischief, and after assaulting the police, a number of them attacked the residences of obnoxious individuals, one of them having property of the value of upwards of £300 destroyed. All the prisoners except one were found guilty, and his Lordship in passing sentence on the following day, said that two of the men, Chester and Lockwood had been convicted on very clear evidence of having taken an active part in the riot, and unfortunately they had both been previously convicted of felony. Their conduct proved to him that they were very mischievous people, and he must therefore sentence them to imprisonment, with hard labour, for nine months. The next, Wainwright, appeared to have taken a leading part in the riot; and although the Learned Counsel did not press the charge of theft against him, he was satisfied that he had taken certain articles from Mr. Evan's house. The sentence upon him would be one of eight months imprisonment, with hard labour. The other prisoners were sentenced as follows :—Ross, Crowder, Parker, and Newton, six months; Evans, Baskertield, Bayley, Taylor, Stubbin, and Butterfield, four months; Mann, three months; Pritchard, Davis, Hawksworth, Hickman, and Maguire, two months; Adams, Oxley, Hayes, and Huntington, one month.

12th. A large public dinner took place this day in the Town Hall of Knaresborough, to celebrate the return of Isaac Holden, Esq., as Member of Parliament for that borough. On the same day the workpeople of Messrs. Daniel Illingworth and Sons, and of Messrs. Holden and Sons, of Bradford, were considerably entertained by their employers, first of all by an excursion to Knaresborough, and afterwards by a substantial dinner and seasonable refreshments at that place. A special train conveyed the workpeople—some 500 or 600 in number—from the Midland Station at Bradford to Knaresborough, and by that train, as well as by an ordinary train later in the day, a number of gentlemen actively identified with

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the Liberal cause in both Bradford and Keighley, also proceeded to Knaresborough to share in the festivities by which the event was that day commemorated. On the arrival of the trains at their destination, the quaint-looking old town presented unmistakeable indications of the day being one devoted to rejoicing and hilarity. At one o'clock the workpeople divided into batches, partook of a substantial dinner at sixteen public-houses, and after dinner adjourned to a spacious marquee on the Castle Hill, where a choice dessert had been placed on the tables. At two o'clock the electors and other supporters of Mr. Holden, M.P., to the number of about 200, partook of dinner in the Town Hall. The dinner was provided by Mr. Kirk, of the Elephant and Castle Inn, and included all the delicacies of the season. Mr. Alfred Illingworth presided, having on his right the hon. member, and Mr. Angus Holden officiated as vice-chairman. A number of ladies were also present.

14th. At the Leeds Assizes, Joseph Padgett, 42, clerk, was charged with feloniously uttering a forged undertaking for the payment of £165 and upwards with intent to defraud William Turquand. Another indictment charged the prisoner with unlawfully attempting to obtain the above sum by false pretences.—Mr. Hannay prosecuted, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Gully. The jury found the prisoner Guilty, but recommended him to mercy. His Lordship said that when the jury made this recommendation they probably were not aware of the fact with which he would now acquaint them, that the prisoner had been previously convicted of embezzlement, and that he had suffered twelve months imprisonment. He would not, however, increase that sentence. The prisoner must have been a very fraudulent person to take advantage of the mistake made by the bank officials. The story about his father was mere moonshine, and had no foundation in fact. His sentence would be imprisonment with hard labour for twelve months. The prisoner subsequently died, during his term of imprisonment.

Richard Clayborough, aged 20, paper stainer, was charged with attempting to murder John Laughlin, at Eggborough, on the 5th of June previous.—Mr. Shaw prosecuted.—The prosecutor was a police-constable at Eggborough, and on the day in question he was sent for to the Horse and Jockey public-house, for the purpose of turning out the prisoner, who was creating a great dis-

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turbance. After a struggle, the prisoner was put out, but returned shortly afterwards with a knife in his hand, stating that he would “rip up” the officer. Several people called out to Laughlin to be upon his guard, a warning which enabled the prosecutor to avoid a violent blow which was aimed at him by the prisoner with the knife. The attempt to stab was repeated, but again warded off.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—His Lordship said that for this offence the Legislature left it to the discretion of the Court to inflict a punishment either of penal servitude or of imprisonment. If there had been any evidence of deliberation on the part of the prisoner, a sentence of penal servitude would have been passed; but as this attempt at stabbing appeared to have been committed in a fit of ungovernable passion, he would sentence him to eighteen months’ imprisonment with hard labour.

16th. The thirty-first annual conference of the British Temperance League commenced at Halifax this day, and was attended by about 140 delegates. The reports presented were on the whole satisfactory. There were 100 auxiliaries connected with the league, and there was a considerable financial balance in its favour. Mr. Joseph Thorpe, who was president last year, was re-elected to that office.

The West-Riding Assizes were concluded this day. In the course of the day a case of breach of promise was tried, which created great amusement. Mrs. Lord, a widow of the mature age of forty-eight, was the plaintiff; and a boiler maker, named Humphrey, resident in York, nearly twenty years her junior, was the defendant. The case was really laughed out of court, the jury, after a humorous speech from the defendant’s counsel, and the statement of the Judge that the promise rested upon the slightest basis of any case that had ever come before him, returning a verdict for the defendant.

17th. The second attempt to lay the Atlantic cable was a failure. The arrival of the Great Eastern with the particulars was sighted at Crookhaven, at ten minutes to eight o’clock this morning, and by special express was telegraphed all over the country, as follows:—“Cable parted whilst being hauled in for testing. Attempts to pick up unsuccessful. After sailing from Valentia, and making splice with shore end on July 3rd., she continued her voyage to lat. 51.25, long. 39.6, being 1063 miles from Valentia and 600 miles from Heart’s Content, Trinity Bay. She had paid out 1212 miles, when it parted on

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August 2, at 12.35 p.m. in soundings thirty-nine yards, under the following circumstances. A partial loss of insulation having been discovered, the ship was stopped to recover that portion of the cable in which the fault lay, electrical tests placing it probably within six miles. The cable was passed from the stern to the bow of the ship for this purpose, and after getting in two miles of cable, the fault being still overboard, the cable broke about ten yards in front of the wheel, at the bow, having been injured by chafing on the stern of the ship. Two previous faults had been discovered, the first in soundings of about 1000 yards, and the second in about 4100 yards, and had been successfully recovered and made good. In the first case ten miles, and in the second two and a half miles of cable were hauled in. After the cable parted a grapnel with two and a half nautical miles of rope was lowered down, the ship being so placed as to drift over the line of cable. The cable was hooked on the 3rd, and when 2200 yards of the rope had been hauled a swivel in the latter gave way, and 2800 yards of rope were lost, the cable having been lifted 1200 yards from the bottom. On the 4th a buoy with flag and bell was moored, with 500 yards of rope to mark the place. It is in lat. 51.35, long. 38.42. From August 4th, fogs, with reverse winds, prevented a further attempt until the 9th, which was then made nearer the end of the cable, and was unsuccessful from same cause, the cable however being lifted about 1000 yards. Another buoy was placed in lat. 51.28, long. 38.56. A third attempt was made on the 10th, which failed, the grapple chain having fouled flukes of grapple. About 800 yards of rope came up covered with ooze. A fourth attempt was made on the 11th at 3 p.m., but also failed, through the breaking of the grapple rope. The cable was again raised 600 yards from the bottom. The stock of rope being now exhausted, it became absolutely necessary to return to England for more and stronger grapple. The *Great Eastern* behaved admirably. She goes to Sheerness at once, touching at Dover. The *Terrible* has gone to St. John's. The paying-out machinery perfect, but the picking-up gear defective."

In this month every precaution was taken to prevent, as far as it was possible, the extension of cholera to this country and to those portions of the Continent which it had not yet reached, and regulations were issued establishing a quarantine upon all vessels arriving at Venice from Marseilles, at Genoa from Gibraltar and other Mediterranean ports, and at Galatz from Turkish ports.

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At the church of St. Mary Magdalen, Mortlake, Surrey, Thomas Constable, Esq., of the Manor House, Otley, was this day married to Elizabeth Ducarel, only daughter of the late Henry Pierre, Count de Lapasture. The following is the lineage of Mr. Constable and Miss de Lapasture:—Mr. Constable is only surviving son of the third son of the late Mr. William Haggerston Constable, formerly of Everingham Park, in the East-Riding, and of Terregles, in Scotland, by his wife, Lady Winifred Maxwell, granddaughter and heiress of the last Earl of Nithisdale, Lord Maxwell and Herries. Mr. Haggerston Constable was the second son of Sir Carnaby Haggerston, Bart., of Haggerston, in Northumberland, but took the name of Constable on succeeding, through his grandmother, to the Everingham and other estates of her brother, Sir Marmaduke Constable, Bart. This Sir Marmaduke Constable was the twenty-fifth in lineal male descent from Eustace, the father of Scrolo de Burgh, who built the Castle of Knaresbro' soon after the Conquest, and who was the first Lord of the Liberty and Forest of Knaresbro'. The third in the same line of descent was Eustace Fitz-John, who married the heiress of William, Baron of Halton, and Constable of Chester. The next descendant was Richard Fitz-Eustace, Baron of Halton, and Constable of Chester, who married the heiress of Robert de Lacy, Lord of the Honour of Pontefract. His eldest son was John de Lacy, Baron of Halton, Constable of Chester, Lord of Pontefract, &c., who had two sons, Roger, the elder, who was Baron of Halton, Constable of Chester, Lord of Pontefract, &c. (whose possessions through the marriage of his descendant and heiress, Alicia, with the Earl of Lancaster, grandson of King Henry III., passed ultimately to the Crown); and secondly, Robert Lacy, who assumed the name of Constable from his father's office, and who had Flamborough in Yorkshire, and other large estates by gift from his brother. These estates continued in the family till Sir Robert Constable, the seventeenth in the line of descent, joining in the pilgrimage of grace, forfeited the same, and was himself attainted and executed in 1537, the 29th Henry VIII. Sir Robert's brother, Sir Marmaduke, married the heiress of the Paynells, Everinghams, &c., and so transmitted their Everingham and other estates in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. This Sir Marmaduke's son (another Sir Robert Constable) married Catherine, daughter of George Manners (Lord Roos), by Anna, only daughter and heiress of Sir Thomas

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St. Ledger, by his wife Anne, widow of Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, and eldest sister of King Edward IV. From them descended Sir Marmaduke Constable, Bart., and his sister, the grandmother of Mr. Haggerston Constable. Mr. Haggerston Constable's mother, Lady Haggerston, was the sister and heiress of Mr. William Middleton, of Middleton Lodge and Stockeld, in this county. She too had a Royal descent, through her ancestor, Sir Peter Middleton's, marriage with Mary, daughter of Mr. David Ingleby, by his wife Anne, the daughter of Charles Neville, Earl of Westmorland, who was attainted of high treason, for being engaged in the rebellion in the North, in the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign. John of Gaunt's (the Duke of Lancaster) second daughter Elizabeth, married John Duke of Exeter, and their daughter married John Neville, an ancestor of this Earl of Westmorland. Mr. Haggerston Constable's eldest son was the father of the present Lord Herries, and his second son the father of Mr. Peter Middleton, now of Middleton Lodge and Stockeld. Miss de Lapasture is the only daughter of the late Count de Lapasture, descended from Thomas de la Pasture, Seigneur de la Pasture, and de Wièvre, near Boulogne, in 1300. The late count's father emigrated in 1791. His grandfather was Député of the Noblesse of Boulogne in 1768.

Considerable interest was at this time excited by excavations which mark the site of the Roman town of Cambodunum. About four miles from Huddersfield, on the old road to Manchester, nearly twenty-one miles from that city, and a little more than three miles from Elland, is the site of the Roman station of Cambodunum, one of the military stations on the Roman road from Mancunium (Manchester) to Eboracum (York), portions of which road are still in existence in the neighbourhood, and are occasionally discovered by agriculturists when preparing the ground for such harvest as they can gather in that somewhat sterile region, where the moorland has fought hard against the efforts of the farmer to bring it under cultivation. The site of Cambodunum was chosen apparently for its military fitness, in days when artillery was not, and its sanitary suitability, by the Romans, who paid more attention to those matters than those who followed in their footsteps, and stood upon the ruins of their empire. The land has a gentle slope terminating in a somewhat abrupt descent to a rivulet; there are several springs on the ground, and it is partially sheltered by a crescent-shaped

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hill, about 1200 feet above the level of the sea, the two spurs of which afforded excellent look-out places, as one of them commands a view for miles in the direction of the Standedge and Blackstone range of hills—part of the backbone of old England—and the other enables the observer to see the approach of anyone from the direction of Huddersfield and the adjacent valleys. A third hill completes the posts of observation whereon watched the Roman sentinels, and from this point, at the foot of which tradition places a camp, the Stainland valley can be scanned, and the view extends on to Halifax. Near the station, away towards the moorland, tradition says a camp of the Brigantes was situated; flint arrow-heads have been found there, and on the highest hill in the neighbourhood there is a logan or rocking-stone of Druidical origin. Recently excavations have been made at the site of Cambodunum, the Rev. George Lloyd, incumbent of Thurstonland, the honorary secretary of the Huddersfield Archæological and Topographical Society, superintending the operations. Several workmen were employed, and have laid bare the foundation walls of a Roman residence, the outer walls of which are sixty-eight feet by sixty-four feet, and the inner walls so complete that the sizes of the various rooms are clearly discernable, and the paved courtyard wherein the residents lounged on sunny days may be trod now. Some of the walls are more than three feet in thickness. Near this residence there was found the place where the dead were burned previous to their ashes being deposited in the funeral urns. Some eighty yards from the ruins of the house, and lower on the face of the slope towards the brook, a hypocaust—a hot-air bath—has been excavated. It is twenty-four feet by twenty feet. Some of the steps which once led to the upper, or bath room, now not existent, have been laid bare, the side walls are exposed to view—there are deficiencies in places—the once covered way which led to the heating place has been dug out, and is about four feet high and two feet wide, and the lower compartments of the edifice are now to be seen after being buried hundreds of years. The floor is of red tiles, and at intervals there are pillars in a fair state of preservation, though only in one corner are there any to be found complete, and those are cracked and bent. The pillars are of red tile, and there are the remains of 100 of them in the right and left compartments of the lower division of the hypocaust, in addition to several which extended across from the place where the fire was put. These pillars sup-

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ported large tiles, upon which was placed a mass of concrete forming the floor of the upper room, or hot air chamber. Great numbers of broken tiles have been discovered, and also one complete with holes cut into it for the emission of the hot air. Portions of roofing tiles have also been discovered at this point, and large quantities of stones which probably were parts of the upper walls. A British stone axe, part of a fibula, or brooch, portions of a child's skull, some bones, not human, and some pottery have been discovered in excavating the hypocaust, and also eighteen stones weight of galena lead ore, which was supposed at first to be silver, and led to rumours of the finding of enormous treasure. Cuttings were made through the remains of two arches in the wall of the hypocaust already referred to, and the lower part of another hot-air bath, or an extension of the former one, was brought to light; and in the lower outer wall of this place there is an arch that appears either to lead to another compartment or to the site of a hypocaust which was discovered in 1824, and was removed to and rebuilt on the Greenhead estate, Huddersfield. In making the excavations in the other field, which resulted in the exposure of the foundations of the house flooring tiles, roofing and other tiles were found. One of them bore the impress of the foot of a dog which had stepped on it when the clay was wet, and several had stamped upon them in a parallelogram, "Coh. IIII. Bre," which is interpreted to mean the Fourth Cohort of the British Legion of the Roman army; and to show that the place was built or garrisoned by the 4th Cohort, a body of men equal to about half of one of our regiments of foot. There were also found a silver coin of the Emperor Vespasian, in whose reign the tribe of Britons inhabiting this district were conquered; a silver coin of the Emperor Nerva, in very good preservation, and a gold ring, much worn. The excavations have been visited by many persons interested in antiquities, and by great numbers who have shown interest in the discoveries but are not of an antiquarian turn, and by some who have damaged several of the articles which, after being found in the ruins, were placed for inspection in the adjoining farmhouse.

19th. Mr. John Dean Stott, Ripponden, was fined by the Halifax bench, upon the information of the Inland Revenue officers, £50 for having used a post horse for hire without having first obtained a license.

21st. Died, Mr. Daniel Ramsden, of Kingston, Hali-

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fax, aged 76 years. For forty years he had been connected with the administration of the public business of the town. He was a trustee under the local act 1823, had filled the office of High Constable, was elected a member of the Town Council on the incorporation of the borough in 1848, was elevated immediately to the position of Alderman, which position he held until a week before his death when he resigned the post. He was mayor of the borough in 1860 and 1861, and during his term of office, he laid the corner stone of the New Town Hall.

Dr. John Charles Bucknell, of Hillmorton Hall, near Rugby, who, with the permission of the Lord Chancellor, examined Constance Kent for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were any grounds for supposing that she was labouring under mental disease; communicated the following details of her crime, which she confessed to him, and to Mr. Rodway, of Trowbridge, her solicitor, and which she desired to be made public. She said that the manner in which she committed the crime was as follows:—A few days before the murder she obtained possession of a razor from a green case in her father's wardrobe, and secreted it. This was the sole instrument which she used. She also secreted a candle with matches, by placing them in a corner of the closet in the garden where the murder was committed. On the night of the murder she undressed herself and went to bed, because she expected that her sister would visit her room. She lay awake watching until she thought all the household were asleep, and soon after midnight she left her bedroom and went downstairs and opened the drawing room door and window shutters. She then went up into the nursery, withdrew the blanket from between the sheet and the counterpane and placed it on the side of the cot. She then took the child from his bed and carried him down stairs, through the drawing room. She had on her night dress, and in the drawing room she put on her goloshes. Having the child in one arm, she raised the drawing room window with the other hand; went round the house and into the closet; lighted the candle, and placed it on the seat of the closet, the child being wrapped in the blanket, and still asleep, and while the child was in this position she inflicted the wound in the throat. She says that she thought the blood would never come and that the child was not killed, so she thrust the razor into its left side and put the body, with the blanket round it, into the vault. The light burnt out. The piece of flannel which she had with her was torn from

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an old flannel garment placed in the waste bag, which she had taken some time before, and used it in washing herself. She went back into her bed room, examined her dress, and found only two spots of blood on it. These she washed out in the basin, and threw the water, which was but little discoloured, into the foot-pan in which she had washed her feet. She took another of her night dresses and got into bed. In the morning her night dress had become dry where it had been washed. She folded it up and put it into the drawer. Her three night dresses were examined by Mr. Foley (the police-superintendent), and she believes also by Mr. Parsons, the medical superintendent of the family. She thought the blood stains had been effectually washed out, but on holding the dress up to the light a day or two afterwards, she found the stains were still visible. She secreted the dress, moving it from place to place, and she eventually burned it in her own bed room, and put the ashes or tinder into the kitchen grate. It was about five or six days after the child's death that she burned the night dress. On the Saturday morning, having cleaned the razor, she took an opportunity of replacing it unobserved in the case in the wardrobe. She abstracted her night dress from the clothes basket when the housemaid went to fetch a glass of water. The stained garment found in the boiler-hole had no connection whatever with the deed. As regards the motive of her crime (says Dr. Bucknell), it seems that although she entertained at one time a great regard for the present Mrs. Kent, yet if any remark was at any time made which, in her opinion, was disparaging to any member of the first family, she treasured it up and determined to avenge it. She had no ill-will against the little boy, except as one of the children of her stepmother. She said she had not said her prayers for a year before the murder, and that the circumstance which revived religious feelings in her mind was thinking about receiving sacrament when confirmed. She said, too, that if the nursemaid had been convicted, she should have at once confessed. Dr. Bucknell said that the circumstances of her early life indicated the peculiarity of disposition and great determination of character, which foreboded that for good or evil her future life would be remarkable; and that, although he had advised her counsel that at the time of her trial she was sane, but, he adds, "I am yet of opinion that, owing to the peculiarities of her constitution, it is probable that under prolonged solitary confinement she would become insane."

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22nd. Died, the Rev. G. S. Bull, one of the most exemplary and active among the hard-working clergy of the Church of England. The rev. gentleman was born in the county of Suffolk, and his father was the rector of an agricultural parish, near Ipswich. In early youth the Rev. G. S. Bull was remarkable for his success as a Sunday-school teacher, and when he undertook missionary duty abroad he kept up a correspondence with several of his former pupils. On his return to England he settled in the agricultural parish of Hessle, near Hull. He was next pastor in the village of Hanging Heaton, near Dewsbury. It was here that he became familiar with the horrors of the unregulated factory system. He was then a young man, full of energy and moral courage. He next removed to Bierley, near Bradford, in Yorkshire, from thence to Mr. Wood's church in Bradford. He subsequently was the rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham, and was last year, when in failing health, presented by the Bishop of Worcester to the vicarage of Aleweley. Mr. Bull was the coadjutor of Sadler, Oastler, and Fielden, in all their efforts for factory regulation, and for the mitigation of the severities of the new Poor-law. He was long in familiar correspondence with the Earl of Shaftesbury, whom he instructed on the factory question, and was the frequent, confidential, and esteemed correspondent on the state of the factory districts of the late Mr. Walter of the *Times*. In 1834, the late Duke of Wellington said to the late Mr. Richard Oastler, then of Fixby Hall—"Oastler, that parson of yours preaches nothing but millowners' duties: he has sent me a sermon full of facts about the factories, but ending in every page with an appeal to the millowners". What think you of him?" Mr. Oastler: "He ought to be a bishop, your grace." To which the duke replied—"He is doing much good; fights at close quarters; but his sermons will never be *fashionable*." In 1832, Mr. Bull was examined before the Sadler committee on the condition of the operatives in the factory districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire, and the effects of the factory system on health and morals. A greater contrast could hardly be exhibited than the comparison between Mr. Bull's evidence and the improved educational, moral, and physical state of the factory operatives of the present time. It is no small merit to have been one of the few earnest and bold men whose energy and ability contributed to the renovation of the operatives of the manufacturing districts. It is not three years since Mr. Bull, from the pulpit

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in Bradford, related his early experience in that borough. Schools and churches bear testimony to the labours of "Parson Bull," as he was endearingly and familiarly designated in the West-Riding of Yorkshire. When Mr. Bull first espoused the Ten Hours' Bill cause, he was sometimes hooted at in the streets for his pains, and, on one occasion, at Pudsey, had to defend himself as best he could against the physical assaults of his opponents. The friends of church extension may take courage from the fact, that when he first talked in Bradford on that subject he was frequently met by continued cries of a now obsolete motto about "pigs and parsons." Happily times have changed for the better. He was for many years a popular preacher among the working men, because they had learned from a protracted experience to love and honour him. In Birmingham, under his pastorate, St. Matthews was filled every Sabbath with a congregation consisting mainly of the working classes. Regulated hours of labour, early and religious education, the kindly treatment of the aged and infirm, were the corner-stones of his teaching and preaching, of his politics and philosophy. The author of the "History of the factory movement" said of Mr. Bull:—"He possesses in a remarkable degree the power of illustrating his meaning by a constant reference to simple objects and the occurrences of every day life; has a rare gift of narrative; his short tales are always interesting and instructive; few men can equal him in original anecdote, or excel him in giving force to the strong points of his stories, which appear endless, and are authenticated with names, dates, and places, and bring forth the lights and shades of character with a wonderful felicity. Mr. Bull is one of the most agreeable of companions, and when relating an anecdote his countenance has a particularly pleasant expression. He is a man of vigorous mind, united to physical energy and power of personal endurance. In summer, when pressed with work, he rises with the lark, and retires to rest late at night; in winter, he is frequently in his study by four or five in the morning; every hour of the day he is engaged reading, writing, visiting, relieving, teaching, preaching, or in the fulfilment of some other parochial duties. A quarter of a century back no man in England worked harder or more continuously than did "Parson Bull, of Bierley." Few ministers of the gospel, in any age, have proclaimed the message of God to labouring men with more of earnestness than has Mr. Bull. He is a bold man,

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and condemns all quacks, quackeries, and shams ; is prone, as he thinks it desirable, to tell the rich and poor, plainly and fully, of their faults and shortcomings ; he hates compromises and concessions in politics, pretext and hypocrisy in religion. He maintains that it is the duty of good men to make all measures, which in themselves are just and necessary, practical and efficacious ; that a sincere belief in the truth of the Christian religion cannot fail to manifest itself in the performance of good deeds. It is but of little avail that political or religious opponents heap obloquy on the efforts of Mr. Bull ; he answers their attacks forthwith, and continues his course with unabated zeal. Few clergymen have been more virulently attacked than was Mr. Bull during his residence in Yorkshire ; no man ever suffered less in reputation from the pens of hostile critics."

. . . The Rev. gentleman for some years had been afflicted with deafness, which rendered conversation difficult, but his mind was active and his labours unabated, until within a few months prior to his death. He left behind him to mourn his loss a widow and numerous family. Among those who will recall his name with respect will be many working women and men, and no tribute could be more satisfactory :—

The proud he tam'd, the penitent he cheered,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender, feared ;
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought,
(A living sermon of the truths he taught).

23rd. A special meeting of the Bradford Philosophical Society was held to consider the subject of purchasing the extensive collection of fossils possessed by Mr. Richardson, Southowram. Mr. Parker, Manchester, had valued the collection on behalf of the society at £350. The collection of fossils from the carboniferous formations was described as excellent, and included some unique specimens. Altogether it was considered the best local collection representative of the strata of the neighbourhood. The society decided to make the purchase.

A letter from Mr. Baker, the celebrated traveller, was received by Sir Roderick Murchison. Mr. Baker, who was a friend of Captains Speke and Grant, was at this time at Knartoun. He said that the Nile discovery was complete, that Speke, Grant, and himself had completed it, and the honour "happily belongs to England" alone.

26th. The anniversary of Prince Albert's birthday was kept this day, Saturday, in London, by throwing open

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to the public the gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, at South Kensington. This was done at the request of Her Majesty. About 100,000 persons availed themselves of the offered privilege, and amongst the amusements provided for them were thirteen bands of music, who relieved each other at intervals, and kept up a constant strain throughout the day.

27th. Judge Haliburton, so well known as "Sam Slick," died in London, this day. The Judge was 68 years of age.

30th. This day, Wednesday, an exhibition of the industrial products and manufactures of the West-Riding, with fine art galleries attached, was opened at Wakefield with great rejoicings. The exhibition was originally projected upon a very modest scale, but it had grown into a display which was well worthy of the vast and important district whose productions were included in it. The history of the undertaking is full of interest. About eight months before, a movement was set on foot for an exhibition designed to encourage the industry and usefully employ the winter evenings of the children of the parish church schools. The scheme was no sooner made known than it expanded day by day, and very soon it included the whole town of Wakefield; but this limit was speedily overstepped, and the numerous large and flourishing villages around the town sent in their claims to be represented. The large towns of Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, and others followed this lead, and the project finally expanded into one embracing the whole of the West-Riding, which is richer in resources wherewith to furnish such an exhibition than perhaps any other county or district in the kingdom. As the scheme grew, the committee found their modest proposition of a guarantee fund of £200 would be far too small, and they determined to increase it to £1500. In this endeavour they were heartily supported by the nobleman who accepted the honourable office of president of the exhibition; and the gentry and tradesmen of Wakefield showed by their contributions to the fund that they fully appreciated the prestige and the more substantial advantages which the exhibition would bring to the town. The building in which the exhibition was held was in Wood Street, near to the West-Riding Police Offices. It included a part of the "Tammy Hall," which was fortunately vacated just at the time when the committee were casting about for a site; and an additional erection of wood. The temporary building consisted of a

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large vestibule, with a picture gallery on either side, that on the north for oil paintings, and on the south for water colours, &c. Besides these galleries, it contained a large central hall, 100 feet by 60 feet, and a refreshment room, &c. The Tammy Hall was entered by steps from the central hall, and contained a lower room with shafting, which, in consequence, was assigned to machinery in motion; above this was an upper room 223 feet long by 30 feet wide, the walls of which were coloured with a beautiful neutral tint. The appearance of this room, originally used as a Tammy or Cloth Hall for the exhibition of woollen goods, more recently as a mill, was extremely effective. Thus the exhibition was held in six rooms, which contained about 17,500 square feet of floor and table space, and 17,000 square feet of wall space. The number of exhibitors, including the fine arts department and children, amounted to about 2000. The central hall was well designed, and the decorations, which consisted chiefly of articles on exhibition, were very effectively arranged. At one end was a large orchestra, with an organ; the walls were covered on the left hand with paintings and etchings; and on the right they were draped with coloured cloths, the products of the Leeds and Batley factories. In the centre stood conspicuous an enormous block of alum, which was illuminated at night to show the crystals. The wall space was occupied with objects of great interest. Visitors who were in search of specimens of industrial products would see on the right hand a large space devoted to the productions of the prisoners in the West-Riding prison. Amongst the contributors of articles moulded in fire-clay,—vases, urns, pedestals, brackets, figures, &c., some of which were characterised by beauty of outline and decoration, were Messrs. William Ingham and Sons, of Wortley, and Messrs. Cliffe, of Crigglestone. Some of these were on one side of the entrance, and opposite them were corresponding specimens in Ransome's artificial stone, a concrete stone made from sand. On each side of the doorway were small stained glass windows by Mr. T. Heald, of Wakefield. Among other things in the large room were two screens, one sent by Mrs. Rowland Childe, and the other by Mrs. Rothery. The space was mostly occupied by articles which were sent for exhibition by the manufacturers who produce and the tradesmen who deal in them. Dealing with the exhibition under the sectional headings in the catalogue, we may briefly mention, as first in order, the department

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of natural history, geology, &c., The specimens of the taxidermist's art that were ranged along the walls were in some instances very creditable; and there were numerous collections of shells, cases of insects; nature-printed leaves of trees, shrubs, and grasses. Several workmen,—miners and mechanics,—from Barnsley and the neighbourhood were exhibitors of cases of stuffed birds and animals, both British and foreign, and others had taken infinite pains to send cases of birds' eggs, flies, butterflies, and other insects of various kinds, Mr. J. F. Clarke, of Mexborough, exhibited a remarkably fine collection of foreign and British birds; and Thomas Cook, Jun., a "hurrier" in a coal mine near Barnsley, exhibited a case of insects which testified very creditably to the way in which he had spent his leisure hours. Aquariums and ferneries abounded, and we must do "Black Barnsley" the justice to say that the best specimens were sent from its sooty neighbourhood. Edwin Verity, an ironmonger's apprentice in Wakefield, exhibited a glass-plate electrical apparatus, an aquarium with fountain, and specimens of bookbinding. The fossils and other geological specimens related chiefly to the South Yorkshire mineral field. In the department for chemical products and manufactures, and mineral substances, the Rev. W. R. Bowditch, of St. Andrew's, Wakefield, was a prominent exhibitor, with a "method of removing sulphur from coal gas and coal oils," various products from distillation of coal. Messrs. Newton, Chambers and Co., of Thorncliffe, exhibited some rich specimens of coal and ironstone worked in their mines. A large portion of the upper room was devoted to "furniture, woodwork, house decoration, fancy work and domestic articles." Mr. Mercer, of Sheffield, had a very fine oak sideboard, inlaid with ebony and carved. Laurence and Co., of Dewsbury, exhibited a white marble and steel stove, which was very beautiful both in design and workmanship. An odd jumble of articles met the eye on looking down the upper room. Mathematical instruments, gutta serena boots, silk shirts and ties, stove grates, oak bedsteads, ground and illuminated glass, specimens of dental mechanism, stands of glass bottles, suits of clothes, rolls of cloth, and handsome mirrors, and sewing machines (in operation), contributed to make up a somewhat curious *ensemble*. The machinery and general productions in metal work took a very wide range. Several notable inventions in mechanical science were included in it. Mr. Samuel Pryor, table-knife manufacturer, Sheffield, exhibited an

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invention "for the prevention of shipwreck," for which he would deserve to rank among the greatest benefactors of his species, if the invention fulfils the promise of its title. Thomas Parkin, a mechanic, of Sheffield, exhibited a number of miniature saw plates, and Mr. Rippon, of Infirmary Road, Sheffield, showed an improved lubricating oil cup for all kinds of machinery, and a new mode of oiling railway wheels. William Nelson, razor grinder, of the same place, contributed two very diverse articles—razors with blades elaborately worked, and two music stools! Thomas Wilkinson and Sons, of Sheffield, exhibited some fine cutlery. There was an interesting collection of models, the greater part of them steam engines or steam vessels. Amongst the philosophical instruments was the highly interesting and valuable invention of Mr. J. Wilkinson, of Grimesthorpe, for detecting fire-damp in mines. Amongst the musical instruments there were contributions from very unexpected sources. Benjamin Hollingworth, a miner of Chapeltown, and another miner at Wakefield, exhibited each a harmonium; and a Bradford labourer and a Wakefield printer sent two "banjos" which they had made. The large collection of electrical apparatus, exhibited by Mr. Louis J. Crossley, of Halifax, was of considerable interest. The department for drawings, paintings, and sculpture, comprised the works of local amateurs which had no pretensions to be classed with those in the "fine arts department," properly so called. The department last named occupied the two large rooms on the right and left of the vestibule. The specimens of needlework exhibited by Miss Mary S. Roach, teacher, Wakefield, showed a remarkable amount of industry and skill. The portrait of Richard Cobden, in needlework, was afterwards bought and presented to Mrs. Cobden. We have not space to say more than that the collection was of considerable magnitude, and that it comprised several fine specimens of Sir Joshua Reynolds, Etty, Constable, Romney, Ward, and other celebrated painters. Lord Houghton placed the best pictures in his private collection at the disposal of the committee; and Sir Francis Crossley, Mr. Wm. Unwin, Mr. Chas. Unwin, contributed very largely to an exhibition which was of surprising extent and merit. Mr. Waterton, of Walton Hall, exhibited in the south room a collection of weapons and armour, and a case of 200 ancient rings. . . . A procession was formed in the Borough Market at one o'clock, and proceeded to the railway station to meet Lord Houghton and the

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other distinguished visitors. The local friendly societies mustered strongly, and the extraordinary costumes of the officers of the Foresters' and Druids' lodges provoked much merriment. The yeomanry cavalry and the rifle volunteers took part in the procession, which was headed by the Corporation of Wakefield, the Mayor wearing his robes. A delay of an hour took place, in consequence of the non-arrival of the train ; but at three o'clock the head of the procession arrived at the exhibition building, amidst the cheers of a vast crowd that lined the street. Lord Houghton was accompanied by Lady Houghton, the Archbishop of York, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord Milton, M.P., the Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., Major Waterhouse, M.P., Colonel Smyth, M.P., Mr. W. Leatham, M.P. (Wakefield), and a large number of the local gentry. The central hall was crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the orchestra was occupied by a large party of vocalists, selected from several well known Yorkshire choirs, and led by Mr. Dykes, of Durham. As soon as the President had taken his place the choir sang the Hundredth Psalm, after which the Archbishop of York offered up a dedicatory prayer. The President, Lord Houghton, then gave the opening address, after which the Rev. Mr. Camidge, one of the hon. secretaries, read an address of the committee, which described the origin and progress of the movement. The choir then commenced the Dettingen Te Deum, but after a few minutes they were stopped by the President, the afternoon being so far advanced that the time requisite for the performance of this elaborate composition could not be spared. The Archbishop of York was received with loud cheers, and delivered an able address on the education and elevation of the working classes. Earl Fitzwilliam then addressed the meeting. The Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., moved a vote of thanks to the noble President. The Mayor of Wakefield seconded the resolution, which was carried by acclamation. Lord Houghton, after responding, formally declared the Exhibition open ; the choir sang the National Anthem, and the proceedings ended. Lord Houghton and party were conducted over the exhibition, and subsequently there was luncheon in the music saloon, the mayor (Mr. W. H. Lee) presiding. There were the usual loyal and a number of complimentary toasts. Short speeches were delivered by the Mayor, Lord Houghton, Lord Milton, M.P., the Rev. Canon Camidge, Vicar ; Rev. J. S. Eastmead, Independent Minister ; Colonel Holdsworth, and Mr. R. B. Mackie.

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31st. This evening, the foundation stone of the new building of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society was laid at the site in Cookridge Street. The circumstances which led to the determination to erect it may briefly be mentioned. The insufficiency of the present building had been felt for some time prior to 1847; and when, in that year, a school of design was added to the institution, the want of increased accommodation became so pressing as to require special notice in the annual report. From that year successive annual reports repeated the statement, and always with increased reason, as the requirements of the institution increased in urgency and extent, and in 1860 they reached a point at which the want of accommodation seriously crippled every department, and became an absolute bar to the extension of some of those departments which were most important. An effort to overcome the difficulty commenced under the happiest auspices. At the end of 1858, the institution was in debt to the amount of £982 16s. 2d., on account of its present building, and of expenses incurred in former years. To relieve it from debt, and commence a fund for the new building, a bazaar was held in May, 1859, which Her Most Gracious Majesty was pleased to honour with her patronage; and ladies of distinction, both in Leeds and in the country generally, supported it, and the result was a nett balance of £1353 8s. 2d., out of which the debt was paid, and a sum of £400 invested on security of the borough rates, as the commencement of a new building fund. The committee delayed to follow up the attempt so auspiciously begun, in the hope that the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society would join the Mechanics' Institution in erecting one handsome building, which might have provided for the separate accommodation of each body, and been an ornament to the town. In that hope they were disappointed, and in 1860 an appeal, in the form of an ably written circular, signed by the late lamented Mr. John Hope Shaw, president of the institution, was made to the liberality of the public for aid to erect the new building. In that appeal reference was made to the serious disadvantages under which the institution laboured in not having a large room for lectures, it being necessary to use for that purpose the library and reading-room; and to the wants of the institution for those directly educational purposes in which its highest utility consists. The result of this appeal was that about £10,000 was promised, including £750 from the late Mr.

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William Beckett. A very eligible site for the new building was obtained in Cookridge Street, and designs were asked for from architects, but for four years no progress was made, the funds at the disposal of the committee not being sufficient to defray the cost of the design which was ultimately agreed upon, and which was by Mr. Brodrick, the architect of the Town Hall. It was only in the beginning of this year that the committee saw their way clear to proceed with the undertaking, and the appearance of the following paragraph in the report presented to the annual meeting in January last was hailed with delight by all the members and friends of the institution :—

“Active steps are now being taken to erect the new building, and the committee are in hopes very shortly to lay the first stone. The building will surpass in space, convenience, and architectural fitness any similar institution in this county, and the committee trust to receive from the subscribers to the institution such additional aid as may be requisite to carry it out to its entire completion.”

The style of architecture is Italian, and of rather an ornamental character. The materials are of pressed brick and stone. The plan of the building is of a rectangular form, and will occupy the vacant piece of ground on the east side of Cookridge Street. The building will contain a lecture theatre on the ground floor of a circular form, 73 feet in diameter, with a gallery running round, and it will seat about 1400 persons. The promenade will when thrown open, increase the accommodation to about 300 more. Underneath the lecture theatre, there will be a large room of the same dimensions, but much lower, which will be used for a variety of purposes, and is called the tea room. There will also be on the ground floor a large reading room, library, committee room and secretary's room ;—the boys' school occupying the same space underneath on the basement floor. The girls' school will be on the opposite side of the building on the ground floor. The school of art entrance will be on the north side, and the rooms appropriated to it will occupy the entire first floor (excepting the gallery of the lecture theatre) and the north wing of the second floor. The fine arts gallery, which may be considered as forming part of the school of art, is to be in the south wing on the first floor. This gallery will be 81 feet long by 28 wide. The school of science will be accommodated on the first and second floors of the south-east corner of the building. In addition to these rooms there are provided, on the basement floor, a refreshment and

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chess room, kitchen, and porter's residence, &c. The entire building will be heated with hot water and air combined. Mr. David Nichols, of Leeds, is the contractor for the brick and stone work, and Mr. Brittain, of Leeds, for the carpenter and joiners' work, Mr. Cuthbert Brod-rick being the architect. The total cost of the building, including the purchase of the land, will be about £20,000; and as the funds at the disposal of the committee, including the value of the present building, only amount to £14,000, there remains a deficiency to be made up of £6000. The ceremony was of a simple character, but was witnessed with interest by a large crowd. The weather fortunately was more propitious than the gloomy sky in the afternoon had seemed to indicate. At half-past five, the Mayor and office-bearers of the institution assembled in the hall of the present building, where they were met by Mr. E. Baines, M.P., the Rev. J. H. McCheane, Messrs. H. Oxley, J. Gledhill, H. Ludolf, T. Simpson, and other friends. These gentlemen walked in procession to Cookridge Street by way of the Town Hall. The site was marked out by poles erected round it, which were connected by wreaths of evergreens and crowned with flags. Round this space was gathered a large number of spectators, while within the enclosure were the pupils of the Ladies' Educational Institute, who, under the leadership of Dr. Spark, performed the musical part of the programme. The hymn "Now pray we for our country," having been sung, Mr. J. Tayler, one of the vice-presidents, addressing the Mayor, said:—"On behalf of the committee I have the greatest pleasure in presenting you with this trowel and mallet as a slight recognition of the many and valuable services which you have rendered to the institution, and as a memorial of the important work you are about to perform—the laying of the foundation stone of our new building, which I believe, in importance and usefulness, will be second to none in the kingdom. Hoping you will continue to be our president for many years to come, I have to beg your acceptance of this mallet and trowel." The trowel, an elegant piece of workmanship, bore the following inscription:—

"Leeds Mechanics' Institution and Literary Society. Presented to John Darnton Luccock, Esq., President, and Mayor of Leeds, by the Committee of the Institution, on the occasion of his laying the first stone of their new building, in Cookridge Street, 31st August, 1865."

The inscription on the mallet was similar though shorter.

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The plate covering the cavity of the stone bore the following inscription :—

“Leeds Mechanics’ Institution and Literary Society. This stone was laid 31st August, 1865, by John Darnton Luccock, Esq., President of the Institution, and Mayor of Leeds. Committee of the Institution.—President—John Darnton Luccock; Vice-Presidents—John Taylor, Thomas Dawson; Treasurer—William Beckett Denison; Honorary Secretaries—Wm. J. Neild, Henry Wardman; Directors—Wm. Asquith, John Bingley, Wm. Child, John N. Dickinson, John Eastwood, Edwin Gaunt, Samuel Hick, John P. Hodgson, John Holmes, James Hole, Fredk. Jackson, Henry B. Legg, James S. Loe, Henry Ludolf, John Manning, Obadiah Nussey, Charles Parkes, Thomas Turner; Secretary and Librarian—J. O. Dyson; Architect—Cuthbert Brodrick, M.I.B.A.”

In the cavity had been placed a bottle, containing the four Leeds papers of the Saturday previous, the last report of the institution, the catalogue of the library, a wood engraving of the new building, a copy of the subscription list, and a copy of the syllabus. The stone having been lowered, the Mayor laid it with the usual formalities, saying “Thus I have laid the foundation stone of our new building,” and after having made a suitable address, the Rev. J. H. McCheane offered up a prayer, and the proceedings concluded with the singing of the 100th Psalm and the National Anthem. In the evening the Mayor entertained the committee and several friends of the Institution to dinner, in his rooms in the Town Hall. The chair was occupied by the Mayor, and the vice-chair by Mr. J. E. Smith, town-clerk. Amongst those present were Mr. Baines, M.P., the Rev. J. H. McCheane, Mr. Ald. Kitson, Mr. Ald. Carter, Mr. Ald. Oxley, Dr. Spark, Messrs. John Taylor, Thomas Dawson, W. J. Neild, H. Wardman, John Bingley, W. Child, J. N. Dickinson, Jno. Eastwood, E. Gaunt, S. Hick, Jas. Hole, J. P. Hodgson, J. Holmes, Fredk. Jackson, H. Ludolf, H. B. Legg, J. S. Loe, J. Manning, Chas. Parkes, E. Eddison, Thos. Simpson, Thos. Horsman, Thos. Wilson, W. H. Hepper, C. Brodrick, and W. Smith. The dinner, which was supplied by Mr. Wilkinson, of the White Horse Hotel, was of the most *recherche* description. The Mayor proposed “The Queen,” which was enthusiastically received. Mr. Thos. Dawson proposed “The Yorkshire Union of Mechanics’ Institutions.” Mr. Baines, M.P., responded, and proposed “Success to the Leeds Institution in its new house,” to which Mr. Ald. Kitson responded. Mr. J. Manning proposed “Increased success to the

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schools of art and science." Mr. W. Smith responded. After several other toasts had been proposed and responded to, Mr. J. Taylor proposed "The President," which was responded to by the Mayor.

Sept. 1st. The second call upon the shareholders of the Leeds Banking Company was payable this day. It was for £40 per share, which, with the former call of £70, makes £110 per share which the shareholders had to pay.

3rd. A cotton mill, at Elland, belonging to Mr. Pitchforth, and tenanted by Messrs. Sugden, was destroyed by fire this morning, Sunday. £9000 was the estimated loss sustained by the destruction of cotton and machinery alone. This was fortunately covered by insurance, and the loss on the building was also partially met by the same means.

4th. An open-air meeting of the South Yorkshire Miners' Association was held at Beechfield, Barnsley. The meeting was attended by about 6000 miners, who marched in procession to Beechfield, accompanied by bands of music and bearing the banners belonging to the different lodges. The chair was occupied by Mr. John Normansell, secretary of the Miners' Association; and amongst those on the platform were Mr. Ernest Jones, barrister-at-law; Mr. John Holmes, Leeds; Mr. A. M'Donald, president of the National Miners' Association; Mr. Wm. Pickard, Wigan; and Mr. Wm. Brown, Hunslet. Resolutions were adopted declaring the necessity for greater improvement in the inspection of mines and in the education of miners' children; and also in favour of shorter hours of labour, and the granting of compensation to miners in case of injury or death by accident.

8th. Superintendent Hunt, of the Leeds detective police force, who left England about three months before in search of the fugitive bankrupts, Messrs. Blackburn, cloth manufacturers, Gomersal, returned to Leeds from the United States. The Bankrupts took away with them goods and money of the value of £30,000. Of this amount, however, Mr. Hunt only succeeded in recovering between £5000 and £6000.

10th. Died in London, this day, the popular composer and art critic, George Linley, at the age of 67 years. He was a native of Leeds, and was born in Briggate, in 1798. His first education was received in a well-known Quaker's School, kept by Joshua Eastbury, where he was well known to Mr. Robt. Barr and other school companions. He left his native town early in life, settled in London, and soon

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distinguished himself as a sweet melodist and a popular-song composer. His aptitude in exercising those gifts of versification and satire, which he possessed to the very last, was exhibited in early youth by several very smart verses and brochures, the publication of which brought him, like Shakespere, into disfavour with some of the magnates of the town and neighbourhood. The ability which they displayed, however, was generally recognised and admitted, and George Linley was regarded with anticipations of future excellence and distinction by many of his fellow-townsmen, whose expectations were not disappointed. It is within the mark to affirm that Mr. Linley wrote the words and music of more English ballads than any other composer, and it is not too much to say many of these obtained, and have retained, unprecedented popularity. Amongst the most popular of the hundreds Linley composed may be mentioned "Thou art gone from my gaze," "Little Nell," "I cannot mind my wheel, mother," "Constance," "Ever of thee," &c. Linley also wrote two or three operas, which were produced with considerable success in London. As to the entertainments ("Mary, Queen of Scots," &c.), poems, pamphlets, criticisms, satires, &c., they are almost beyond enumeration from their number and variety. His last poem, "The Showman," finished but a short time before his death, is still unpublished, but will, we believe, be included in the complete collection of his poems which he had very nearly ready for publication when death stayed his busy hand and brain. Linley was a kind-hearted generous man, a true friend, and a genial, merry companion. He hated humbug with a mortal hatred, under whatever shape it appeared. It was this feeling that led him to be so severe in his celebrated satire, "Musical Cynics," in which Linley roughly handled those critics of the metropolitan press whom he considered ignorant of the true principles of the art about which they were employed to write. In all art, especially in music, he preferred soul, feeling, and taste, to pedantic knowledge and automatic mechanism, however wonderful and brilliant. He was not a profound musician, but his melodies will live in the hearts of thousands long after this generation shall have passed away. Mr. Linley died peacefully, after a long and trying illness, in the full possession of his intellect, and knowledge of his approaching dissolution. He was buried at Kensal-green Cemetery on Friday, the 15th instant, being followed to the grave, as mourners

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and old friends, by Mr. Robert Addison, Mr. George Metzler, Mr. Thomas Blake, Signor Ferrari, &c. Mr. Linley left a widow, two sons, and a daughter to mourn his loss. One of his sons holds an excellent Government appointment. The absence of the happy face and wit of George Linley from many a gathering of musical and literary men in London will be long felt as a loss not easily supplied.

12th. This day, Tuesday, a brief telegraphic message from Harrogate to Hull, brought to the inhabitants of the latter town the unexpected and unwelcome intelligence, that, with an alarming suddenness, death had this morning terminated the earthly career of Mr. Alderman Thompson, of Hessle Cliff House. At the advanced age of 82 years, the veteran merchant, the active and honoured citizen, had passed away. Let us unfold our death scroll to inscribe his name—one that for more than sixty years has been familiar as a household word at Hull—let it be added to the list of the eminent departed. Mr. Thompson was born in the year 1785, at the little village of Longoughton, near Alnwick, in Northumberland, but spent his long and active life in Hull. During the latter part of his life he resided at Hessle Cliff House. He retained excellent health till a short time previous to his death. The death of the late Alderman Jackson, and still more that of Alderman Brownlow, affected him greatly. He was unable to attend the funeral of either. About a week ago he rallied, and paid his last visit to Hull. His manner was unchanged—jocose and happy as usual. The next day he left for Harrogate, and on this morning, at eleven o'clock, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy at the Swan Hotel, and died.

13th. Doncaster Races—The St. Leger. For the first time since the St. Leger Stakes were established, eighty-nine years ago, this great Yorkshire race was won by a horse owned by a foreigner. There is doubtless much in the fact to annoy those who have looked upon horses born and bred in this country as invincible, but it is only fair to assume that much disappointment would have been felt had Gladiateur, after showing his prowess by winning the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, and the Grand Prize of Paris, failed to complete his triumph by bearing away the honours of the St. Leger. For some weeks previous a general impression had prevailed that if brought to the course in good health the French horse could hardly fail to win; and for once the “racing prophets” had been

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equally unanimous and correct in their predictions for this event. It was well-known, however, that the greatest energies were being put forth by the Yorkshire and other trainers to make the most of the animals entrusted to their care, and to prevent, if possible, the prize being wrested from them. This certainly was a fair and legitimate way of meeting the merits of Count Lagrange's animal, but the owner of Regalia, one of the fillies entered for the Leger, adopted a course which met generally with less commendation. He addressed a letter to the stewards of Doncaster races, protesting against the starting of Gladiateur, unless his age was authenticated by the testimony of "eminent veterinarians;" but the response this met with was most decided. The stewards stated that in the face of the certificate produced before the Derby, signed by the proper authorities in France, and other evidence as to the identity of the horse; and also in the absence of any evidence to the contrary on the part of Mr. Graham, they could not comply with his request. The result of this protest only served to establish Gladiateur more firmly than before in his place of first favourite; and in that position he remained until the race was run. The weather was of the most charming description, and the brilliant scene presented by the course afforded a marked contrast to last year, when the rain fell in torrents during the greater part of the day, converting everything to pulp. The races commenced at two o'clock with the Municipal Stakes. Only three horses ran, and, after a spirited contest, Gunlock came in first by half a length. For the next race—the Handicap Sweepstakes—there were twenty-six starters, and considerable delay took place before the horses got off. It was decided in favour of Lord Westmoreland's Crown Prince by four lengths and a neck, the favourite, the Marquis of Hastings' Alberta, being second. The bell was then rung for the great race of the day, and the excitement became intense. The first animal to appear on the course was Regalia, the winner of the Oaks. She is a most graceful animal, and, as she accomplished her race over the Derby course in five seconds less time than Gladiateur, great interest was attached to their meeting. Regalia is the property of a gentleman connected with an eminent London distillery firm; and since her victory in the Oaks, no stone had been left unturned to prepare her for the Leger. She looked in beautiful condition, and those who had supported her chance of victory might well be proud of the animal they had selected to do battle for them.

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Klarinska, a splendid mare of great length, came next, and she was followed by Zambosi, Walcot, Red Earl, Peeress, and the Duke. Considerable interest was manifested in the latter horse, as he occupied almost equally with Regalia the place of second favourite. He is the property of the Marquis of Hastings, and was prevented from running for the Derby,—in regard to which great expectations were entertained of him—in consequence of having caught the distemper. He is rather a narrow horse, but evidently possessed of great swiftness. Archimedes—who ran second to Gladiateur in the Two Thousand Guineas—came next. He seemed nervous and excited by the crowd and very nearly threw his jockey as he was mounting. Gladiateur appeared last, led up the course by his trainer—T. Jennings. He is a magnificent looking animal, and walked as quietly as a lamb, gazing from side to side at the assembled thousands. In the preliminary canter, the favourite was the last to pass the grand stand; and his free and beautiful style of going fully justified the course adopted by the book-makers, who were laying money on him. The animals then marched as usual slowly past the grand stand—Klarinska leading and Walcot bringing up the rear. A beautiful start was obtained at the first attempt, and the cry of “They’re off,” sent a thrill through the masses who had assembled to witness the spectacle that was to be crowned within the next few minutes. The starters were as follows:—

Horse.	Jockey.
Gladiateur	- H. Grimshaw.
Regalia	- - Osborne.
Klarinska	- Challoner.
The Duke	- Fordhom.
Breadalbane	- Custance.
Archimedes	- Carroll.
Zambesi	- - Edwards.

Horse.	Jockey.
Peeress	- - - W. Boyce.
Heir-at-Law	- J. Grimshaw
Dux	- - - Noble.
Walcot	- - J. Goater.
Red Earl	- - Snowden.
Sister to Ascham	- Covey.
Barbaross	- - Metcalfe.

Klarinska, the Duke, Walcot, and Archimedes jumped off with the lead, closely followed by Peeress, Breadalbane, Heir-at-Law, and Zambesi. Regalia and Gladiateur brought up the rear, and last of all was Dux. On going up the hill Klarinska took a clear lead, Walcot and the Duke coming next, and Breadalbane running beautifully in a good position. It was quite clear that Gladiateur was being held in, and on approaching the Red House he at once answered the call of his jockey, and sprang to the front. Regalia followed the favourite, and for a moment it was expected that a severe contest was to take place

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between the two. The noble winner of the Derby left this question in doubt for a very short time indeed, as he came away from the mare easily, and amidst loud shouts of "The Frenchman wins, hands down," Gladiateur cantered in an easy winner by three lengths. Regalia was second, and was separated by a neck from Archimedes. The Duke came fourth, Breadalbane fifth, Sister to Ascham sixth, Peeress seventh, Zambesi eighth, and Klarinska ninth. The others were about 100 yards behind, Red Earl being absolutely last. Rumours had been prevalent that if successful Gladiateur would be mobbed, and the services of several noted pugilists, including Jem Mace and Jerry Noon, had been engaged to protect the animal from violence, but the untruthfulness of the rumour and the absurdity of the course pursued was evident from the reception given to the winner as he entered the enclosure. The cheers with which he was greeted were enthusiastic and prolonged, and on Count de Lagrange presenting himself in front of his private box he received quite an ovation. Regalia, Archimedes and the Duke were also loudly cheered. The following was the result of the running :—The St. Leger stakes, of 25 sovs. each, for three years old colts 8st. 10lbs., fillies 8st. 5lb. :—

Count de F. Lagrange's b c Gladiateur (H. Grimshaw)	1
Mr. Cookson's ch f Regalia - - - (J. Osborne)	2
Lord Stamford's ch c Archimedes - - - (Carroll)	3

Won by three lengths. Neck between second and third. Fourteen ran.

14th. A colliery strike took place near Rotherham. The turn-out was limited to the miners engaged at one pit—Thryberg Hall. The dispute which caused the rupture had reference to the capacity of the corves and the accuracy of the weighing machine, and the men, about 300 in number, complained that in both cases they had not been justly dealt with.

The following appeared in the *Leeds Mercury* of this date.—A "Plague of Flies" visited Leeds and neighbourhood, to the great discomfort of the inhabitants. We hear, indeed, that a visitation of countless hosts of these little creatures was experienced through the country all the way as far south, but no further than Peterborough. It is worthy of notice that on this occasion the wind was easterly. Not only have human beings suffered annoyance, but the turnips and vegetables have been most extensively attacked, and we fear the farmers'

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loss on those crops, which were to have made up by their excellence for the damaged corn, will prove very serious."

18th. The Nuisance Committee of the Town Council, the Diseases Prevention Committee of the Board of Guardians, and the clergy, ministers, and town missionaries, met at the Council Chamber, Town Hall, Leeds, in accordance with a resolution adopted on the previous Friday to consider the sanitary condition of the borough. It was understood that the chief duty of the meeting would be to subdivide the town, in order immediately to organise a plan by which nuisances could be remedied and steps taken to promote the public health, but, after considering the subject, the gentlemen decided that the wards formed the best means of subdivision, and a resolution was adopted, asking the Mayor to call the attention of the ward aldermen to the sanitary condition of those portions of the borough under their control, and to request them to hold ward meetings, consisting of the clergy, ministers of religion, guardians, overseers, highway surveyors, and other inhabitants, with the intention of adopting measures for cleansing the yards, courts, and houses in the respective wards, and for the removal of all nuisances as speedily as possible. Amongst other subjects mentioned was the necessity of power being obtained by the Corporation to compel owners of new property to connect their houses with the main drains of the town. This power was not contained in the Leeds Improvement Act, and Mr. Ald. Kitson and other gentlemen present took the opportunity the discussion afforded of expressing their regret that the proposed application to Parliament for an amended Improvement Act had been postponed for another year.

26th. A very melancholy accident occurred at Scarbro. Mr. W. Crowther, of Huddersfield, who was on a visit to that favourite watering-place, went on the sea accompanied by a friend in a pleasure-boat on a shooting excursion. He was drawing his gun towards him, when the two barrels exploded, and the contents entered the body of the unfortunate gentleman, who died almost immediately.

This day, the marriage of Lady Louisa Caroline Cavendish, only daughter of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., with Captain the Hon. Francis Egerton, R.N., was solemnised at Cartmel Priory Church, the parish church of Holker Hall, the seat of his Grace.

The Mayor of Leeds was engaged this day in taking evidence respecting an alleged Fenian organisation in Leeds.

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The inquiry arose out of a case in which an Irishman named James McCarthy had a few days before charged a fellow-workman named Charles Peverill with using abusive language towards him, at the machine works of Messrs. Lawson, in Mabgate, where both the men were employed as labourers. A discussion amongst the men took place respecting Fenianism and the recent apprehensions in Ireland and elsewhere, and McCarthy being generally supposed to be the secretary of the Leeds society, and another labourer named Cahill the drill-sergeant of the organisation, some not very choice epithets were used in speaking of them and the position it was suspected they held in connection with the Fenian conspiracy. When the charge of using abusive language was before the court, it transpired that McCarthy and Cahill had both been formerly in the army, and as several persons stated to the Mayor that they had on various occasions used language of a treasonable character, his Worship ordered them to appear before him, when a formal tender of the evidence against them was volunteered by several witnesses. From the testimony against McCarthy it appeared he had often spoken in terms of the strongest hatred of England, had been looking forward with the hope that Ireland would soon assert her independence, and that he would some day see "the streets running with Englishmen's blood." Against Cahill there was nothing adduced beyond a mere rumour that he was the Fenian drill sergeant, and in reply to this he denied that he had anything whatever to do with the brotherhood. McCarthy denied not only the alleged secretaryship, but also having used the language imputed to him. On the last point, however, the concurrent testimony of several witnesses was too strong to admit of doubt, and the Mayor, in dismissing McCarthy, cautioned him as to his future conduct, and intimated that he should communicate the evidence to the proper authorities. Cahill was dismissed with the remark that there was nothing against him. Cahill is a pensioner, having served twenty-one years in the army. McCarthy, though not the recipient of a pension, held while in the army the position of non-commissioned officer, was discharged with two good conduct badges, and afterwards became a member of the Leeds Volunteer Artillery Corps.

27th. Died, this morning, John Frederick Herring, the well-known animal painter. Herring was a self-taught artist, and was indebted in early life to Mr. Frank Hawksworth, a Yorkshireman, who gave him generous assis-

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tance in his first struggles. After devoting himself to painting as a profession, Herring soon distinguished himself, and some of his best pictures, which are familiar to almost every one, will long be treasured by the owners as amongst the most genuine specimens of British art. At the time of his death Herring was in his seventy-first year.

At a meeting of the Halifax Town Council, the names of the following gentlemen were recommended to the Lord Chancellor to be put upon the new Commission of the Peace for the Borough of Halifax, viz ;—Messrs. J. W. Ward, G. Whiteley, Wm. Huntriss, Thomas Shaw, Wm. Hutchinson, Geo. Holdsworth, and Joseph Thorp.

28th. Another incendiary fire took place near Pontefract.—About seven o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the stack-yard of Mr. Charles Jessop, farmer, East Hardwick, a small village in the parish of Pontefract. It was first discovered by a man named Walker, who observed smoke issuing out of the stack-yard, and, on going to it, found that an oat stack had been set on fire. He endeavoured to put it out, but failing to do so, raised an alarm, and the Pontefract Fire Brigade was sent for, which was speedily on the spot. There were no less than eight stacks adjoining the burning one, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they were saved, but the villagers were unremitting in their endeavours to extinguish the fire. Wet blankets and tarpauling were put on the nearest stacks, and the fire was thus confined to the oat stack. It was the produce of three acres and a half, and Mr. Jessop estimated his loss at £25, which was covered by insurance in the Phoenix. When Walker discovered the fire, he observed a lad named Jervis Winn coming away in the direction of the stack-yard, and he was apprehended by Policeman Midgley, and taken to Pontefract. During the day the prisoner, who was only about ten years of age, was brought before the Rev. J. A. Rhodes, at the West Riding Court-house, Pontefract, charged with unlawfully and maliciously setting the stack on fire.

An enterprising Leeds woollen merchant, Mr. Frederick Kirby, had the good fortune to carry off the highest prize for woollen cloths at the Portuguese International Exhibition. That the honour may be estimated at its full value, we may mention that the prize—grand medal of honour—was competed for by numerous manufacturers of high standing in France, Germany, and other countries, and that of the eleven judges of the department only one was an Englishman.

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28th. A serious accident occurred this evening, about nine o'clock, in the woods, Bolton-bridge. A carriage containing James Wharton, of Bolton-bridge, cab driver; Thomas Livesey (who for some years had earned his living by attending to the horses of visitors to the Strid, in the Bolton Woods), his wife, and a maid servant of Mr. Chowley's, were coming from Mr. Chowley's house, and had reached that portion of the woods near to the bridge leading out of the Deer Park, when the horse and carriage fell over the precipice, fifteen yards high. Two of the party, Wharton, the driver, and Mrs. Livesey, were killed on the spot, and Livesey died shortly after from the effects of the injuries he sustained. The maid-servant was not dangerously hurt, nor was the horse much injured, but the carriage was broken to pieces. An inquest was held on the bodies the following day, before Mr. Thomas Brown, coroner, when a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned. The following facts were deposed to at the inquest:—Richard Wellock, of Hazzlewood, coachman, said:—Yesterday, about half-past eight o'clock, Mrs. Chowley gave Wharton some beer, Livesey drank with him; they had a gill a piece. Wharton had a horse and carriage. He drove. Livesey and his wife got in with him. A servant of Mr. Chowley's also got in to ride down to the gate. I saw them proceed as far as the dog kennel. Wharton put on the brake on going down the hill. All went on well so far as I saw. I went a short time after and found the whole of the parties at the bottom of the Gill. Thomas Livesey was sat holding the horse, which had fallen on him; and his wife, Alice, and Wharton were dead. Thomas Livesey lived about four hours, and died from the injuries received from the fall. Jane, the maid, was standing on the opposite side of the stream. I did not think Wharton was in liquor.—Charles MacKinnel, of Cracoe, horse-breaker, deposed:—Last night after the last witness returned from the Gill, I went with him with a light. When we got down Thomas Livesey was sat under the horse's head. He was alive. We got him out, and then we got out his wife. She was dead. We then got Wharton from under the carriage. He was dead. The servant girl fainted, and we had her removed. Thomas Livesey was hurt about his head and internally; he survived about four hours. The road runs close to the precipice down which all the persons with the horse and carriage fell. The fall would be about fifteen yards. The precipice down which the carriage fell is not perpendicular,

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but a steep slope of about 50 degrees ; it has an earthy surface covered with coarse grasses and occasional trees, with rock or stones.

30th. A special meeting of the Leeds Town Council was held, when two important local questions were brought under consideration, namely, the proposed New Improvement Act and the town's Water Supply, and were decided, on a proposition submitted by Mr. Ald. Carter, to apply as early as possible to Parliament for an Amended Improvement Act. The Mayor introduced the subject of the town's water supply, and moved that the attention of the Waterworks Committee should be called to the necessity of taking immediate steps to obtain a purer supply. While making this motion the Mayor declared, however, that he did not propose it because he considered the present water not good, but because he thought it prudent to look to the future, and to take early measures for meeting any emergency that might hereafter arise. Several members of the Council took part in the discussion of the subject, all expressing similar views to those given utterance to by the Mayor. Mr. Ald. Carter referred to several analyses that had been made of water from the Wharfe, both by Government officials and by chemists appointed by the Council, and the result in all cases was that the water was good for the supply of a large town, and superior to that supplied to many other large towns in the kingdom. The motion of the Mayor was adopted.

The Magistrates acting within the division of Hanging West, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, as a precautionary measure against the spread of the cattle plague, closed for a period of two months the cattle fairs and markets usually held at Leyburn, Middleham, East Witton, Askrigg, Aysgarth, West Burton, and Hawes.

October 3rd. The new and commodious building recently erected in Park Street, for the Leeds School of Medicine, was formally opened this day, when an inaugural address was delivered by Mr. James Paget, F.R.S., of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London. The operations of the school had for nearly thirty-five years been conducted in the small and inconvenient premises in East Parade. The new building comprises a lecture-room, museums of human and comparative anatomy, pathology, and materia medica ; laboratories for the use of students and lecturers, furnished with all necessary apparatus for the study of the elements of chemistry, as well as of the more elaborate processes of chemical analysis, and a collection of specimens illustra-

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tive of mineral and organic chemistry ; a library and reading-room ; and a complete suite of rooms for the prosecution of practical anatomy. In the arrangement of the plan the great object aimed at has been to place all the working departments on one level, and to group them round the theatre. Each department has thus easy access to the platform of that room, but remains separate and complete in itself. With this object the theatre is placed in the centre, and occupies both the principal and the upper floor, so that the space necessary for raised semicircular seating may be obtained. At the upper part it communicates with the first-floor by doors, for the admittance of students to the benches. Below, the platform, which is on the level of the principal floor, communicates on one side with the anatomical department, and on the other with the chemical. The platform is lighted by a horizontal roof light, and is the only part of the room brightly illuminated—an arrangement by which it is hoped that diagrams, specimens, &c., will be exhibited in the best possible manner. The anatomical department consists of three rooms—a receiving room, a lecturer's private dissecting room, and students' dissecting room, 40ft. by 20ft. In the latter great care has been taken to secure good drainage. An open ventilator runs the whole length of the roof. The north side of the roof is constructed of glass from end to end, and there are two windows in the north wall. A macerating room, lavatories, &c., are attached to this department. Adjoining this department is the museum of anatomy, physiology, and pathology, 40ft. square. This museum is lighted from the roof, and by two windows in the east wall. The windows are so placed as not to interfere with the specimen cases on the floor, and the room is of such a height as to admit of a gallery and second series of cases above. The chemical department consists of a students' laboratory 25ft. square, lighted on three sides and from the roof, a private laboratory for the use of the lecturer, and a room for chemical apparatus. The library floor of the building is appropriated to resident curator's rooms and library. The library, 40ft. by 20ft., is a handsome room with an open timber roof, lighted by three double windows in front and dormers at back. The new building is as elegant a structure externally as it is commodious and well adapted for its purpose in the interior. Its style is the Italian-Gothic. It has a frontage in Park Street, (where are the principal entrances), of 110 feet, and it extends behind to Chariot

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Street. Its height to the eaves is about 24 feet, and to the finial of the handsome tower which surmounts the south extremity 76 feet. The cost of the building has been about £5000, which, it is understood, will be nearly met by the proceeds of the sale of the premises in East Parade. The apparatus of instruction is very efficient. The museum is of considerable extent, and contains preparations and casts of much value for medical study. The library is one of the finest and most comfortable apartments in the building, and the books are numerous and well selected. It is open to all medical gentlemen on payment of an annual subscription. The furniture as well as the fittings of some other parts of the building was presented by various members of the Council. The chemical laboratory and materia medica room contain ample materials for the prosecution of the studies to which they are devoted. The inaugural address was delivered at half-past three, in the Philosophical Hall, by Mr. Paget, F.R.S., the theatre of the school not being sufficiently large to accommodate all who were invited. The audience, which crowded every part of the hall, was composed of the majority of the practitioners of the town and of the West Riding, as well as the old and present students of the school. The Mayor and many of the principal inhabitants of the borough were also present. The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Samuel Hey, the president of the school, who occupied the chair. After the address many of the visitors inspected the New Infirmary building. An organ concert was afterwards given in the Town Hall by Dr. Spark, and was largely attended. In the evening the strangers were entertained at the houses of the various medical gentlemen in the town, and at eight o'clock a conversazione was held in the school. In the course of the evening the company assembled in the theatre and were addressed by Mr. Hey, and Mr. Paget, after which loud cheers were given for Mr. Paget, for the President, (Mr. Hey), for Mr. Teale, and for "Old Sam" (Mr. S. Smith). Mr. Smith, who came forward after being repeatedly called upon, said it had been his good fortune to be one of the first founders of the school. He was much obliged to them for the kind manner in which they had called upon "Old Sam," and he could only hope that in the course of time "Young Sam" would become entitled to the same kindness at their hands. During the whole course of his life he had entertained a strong love for his profession; and, as a proof of that, he might state that having now

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attained his seventy-fifth year, he was about to commence a new course of lectures—which he trusted would be productive of benefit to his students. The company afterwards partook of refreshments, and the proceedings terminated.

The *Times* announced that cases of cholera had occurred at Southampton and the immediate neighbourhood, and the nature of the cases justified the fear that the disease was there assuming an epidemic character. There had also been an outbreak of yellow fever at Swansea.

There were some strange proceedings at Knaresbro'. Castle Lodge, beside the Girls' National School there, is owned and occupied by one Dr. Simpson. During his occasional residence at the Lodge the Doctor had been annoyed by the noise of the children at play in the playground, and a few days previous to this time he served the Vicar and other trustees with a writ calling upon them to discontinue the "nuisance." This day, an indignation meeting of the inhabitants was held, when it was resolved to defend what are regarded as the just rights and privileges of the school. Unfortunately, the proceedings did not end there, for a large number of these present at the meeting afterwards went to Dr. Simpson's house, knocked down his gates and fences, and burnt a summer-house in the centre of an enclosure.

4th. The Provincial Grand Lodge of West Yorkshire Freemasons held its quarterly meeting at the Town Hall, Halifax, and was largely attended. Earl de Grey and Ripon, the Provincial Grand Master, occupied the chair. At the completion of the Lodge business, a banquet took place at the White Swan Hotel, at which Earl de Grey and Ripon presided. In the evening, a grand Masonic Ball took place in the New Assembly Rooms. The following day, the meeting of the Provincial Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons was held at the Town Hall, the Earl de Grey in the chair. The masonic brethren afterwards dined together at the Old Cock Hotel.

The Leeds Board of Guardians got into a singular position in connection with the carrying out of the Diseases Prevention Act in the township. Two years ago, in consequence of the existence of many nuisances it was thought desirable to remove, the Guardians determined to assume the powers with which it was supposed they were invested under the Act. A committee was nominated to carry out the provisions of the Act, the clerk's salary was increased to compensate him for extra duties, two nuisance inspec-

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tors were appointed, and acting on what all parties appear to have believed to be legal authority, convictions were obtained under the Act before the local magistrates. This went on until a few days ago, when the visit of Dr. Hunter, sent specially down by the Board of Health to inquire into the sanitary state of the borough, led to the discovery that the Guardians had no power to do anything under the Act whose provisions they had been enforcing. They therefore this day announced their relinquishment of the duties they had undertaken.

The Congress of the Association for the Promotion of Social Science was opened at Sheffield. The venerable Lord Brougham, who had been president of the Association since its formation nine years before, occupied the chair, and delivered the inaugural address, in which he glanced at various leading social and political topics that had occupied the public mind since the last Congress. Speaking of the American war, which as it affected the question of slavery, his Lordship had referred to at former meetings of the Association, he said the termination of the struggle must give all friends of emancipation the greatest satisfaction. The war was never, he added, regarded as anything but a grievous calamity, and he trusted that out of evil good might come to the slave, although it was clear that emancipation by the North had only been a measure of hostility, and the support of slavery by the South only a partial cause of secession. This plan of emancipation had brought with it great and numerous difficulties which, had the emancipation been gradual, as in the case of England, would have been much lessened, if not wholly avoided.

Special Quarter Sessions for the West-Riding were held this day at Wakefield. The business set down for transaction included the nomination of a general chairman of Quarter Sessions, in place of the Hon. E. Lascelles; and the consideration of an application from the Leeds Town Council for payment of certain expenses incurred in the maintenance of West-Riding prisoners at the Borough Gaol at Leeds. When the former subject was introduced, it was stated that the justices of the Riding had no power to elect a "general" chairman of Quarter Sessions, but as it had been the custom for the gentleman at the head of the roll of magistrates to preside when present, it was recommended that this custom should be followed for the future; that H. W. Wickham, Esq., M.P., who was the senior magistrate, should fill the place occupied by the

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late Hon. E. Lascelles, and that he should be the gentleman to whom all documents relating to the business of the Riding should be addressed. A resolution was also passed expressing the deep regret of the magistracy at the great loss the Riding had sustained by the death of the late Hon. E. Lascelles, who for a great number of years presided at the quarter sessions. With reference to the maintenance of West-Riding prisoners in Leeds Gaol, a legal difficulty stood in the way of the magistrates doing what all admitted it was only just they should do. A committee was therefore appointed to consider the whole question, and communicate with the Home Secretary, with the Leeds authorities, and take other necessary steps to bring about a settlement of the difficulty involved in the case.

5th. This evening, a banquet under the auspices of the Mirfield Liberal Association, was held in the Easthorpe schoolroom, to celebrate the return to parliament of Viscount Milton and Mr. H. F. Beaumont for the Southern Division of the West-Riding. The chair was occupied by Mr. Ald. Day, of Dewsbury, and amongst those present were Lord Milton, M.P., Mr. Ald. Ridgway, Mr. Wright Mellor, Mr. Robert H. Ellis, and Mr. Charles Walker. About 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner, and the tables were graced by the presence of several ladies.

The Bradford Working Men's Teetotal Hall, at the top of Bower Street, the foundation stone of which was laid at Easter, was opened this day. The principal room is very commodious and well lighted. The walls of the room were tastefully decorated. Mottoes were also scattered over the walls, and amongst them were—"Banish drink and human woe," "60,000 drunkards die annually," "Temperance and education," "Peace and plenty," "Water is the drink for us," "Come and join us," "In unity there is strength," &c. A number of friends, most of whom had come in procession from the Temperance Hall, first partook of tea. A public meeting was afterwards held. John Priestman, Esq. had been announced to take the chair, but serious illness on the part of Mrs. Priestman prevented his doing so. Mr. Councillor Pollard was, therefore, called to the chair. Amongst the gentlemen on the platform were the Rev. Dr. Gale, rector of Treboro'; Wm. Rand, Esq., Dr. Lees, Rev. B. Wood, Rev. S. W. Darwen Fox, Rev G. Grundy, Mr. George Ward, Mr. Wm. Prest, &c.

This evening, a select party met at the White Horse Hotel, Boar Lane, Leeds, for the purpose of presenting

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to Mr. Wray, of Hobberley House, near Leeds, (a member of the Town Council and the Board of Guardians), a life-size and life-like portrait. The cost of the picture was 100 guineas, but the subscriptions were sufficient to enable the committee to provide a *dejeuner a la fourchette* on the evening in question. The provision was of the most *recherche* description. Mr. Councillor Freeman occupied the chair, and Major Middleton the vice-chair.

7th. The weather, which had been remarkably fine for many weeks, changed this day, Saturday. The temperature fell considerably, and rain fell in some parts of the country. On Sunday more rain fell, and Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were very wet days in Yorkshire and the northern parts of England. To some extent, therefore the prediction of Mr. Plant, the weather prophet, was fulfilled. In writing to the *Birmingham Gazette*, that gentleman said:—"I venture to say that in this very month, October, we shall in my opinion have direful storms, gales, frost, and such depression of temperature, that before the end of the month we shall pass from summer temperature to that of mid-winter. I expect very little autumn weather this month." On the 10th, a fearful gale occurred, and a catastrophe similar to one witnessed at the mouth of the Tyne, was seen at the entrance of Sunderland harbour. Hundreds of persons were watching the vessels struggling in the gale and striving to enter the harbour, when a sea struck a schooner and overturned her. Another wave sunk her. One poor fellow was seen to cling to the vessel's upturned side, and wave his handkerchief before he was swept away. The lifeboats were ready for service, but there was no time to render assistance.

There appeared about this time to be a mania for stack burning in the neighbourhood of Newcastle. The apprehension of two girls, who had confessed to having wilfully caused the destruction of fifty stacks of corn did not seem to put a stop to the wholesale incendiarism that had prevailed during the previous fortnight. Another fire occurred on the evening of the 7th, in the yard of Mr. Matthew Laws, at Carr Hill, where only a week previously a conflagration broke out and destroyed a large quantity of valuable produce. The watchfulness awakened by the first of these fires led to an early discovery of the second, and, fortunately, the loss was limited to one stack. A large fire also occurred this morning at Chapel Haddelsey, near Selby. The scene of the conflagration was the farm of:

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Mr. Peter Brunyate, who suffered from the loss of produce, farm buildings, &c., to the extent of £700 or £800. Some adjoining property was likewise destroyed. It is believed this fire was also of incendiary origin.

8th. Died, the Rev. Canon Stowell, at his residence at Salford. He was born in December 1779, at the parsonage of Douglas, Isle of Man. His father was for many years rector of Ballaugh, and was the author of a biography of Dr. Wilson, Bishop of Sodor and Man. His son pursued his studies chiefly at home, but matriculated at Oxford in 1818. He took the degree of B.A. in 1822, and M.A. in 1826. He was ordained on the 26th December, 1823, by Dr. Ryder, Bishop of Gloucester, subsequently of Lichfield. Mr. Stowell then took an assistant curacy at Sheepscote, near Stroud; but his stay there was not for longer than three months, as he then removed to the curacy of Trinity Church, Huddersfield. There he remained two years, and then went to Salford, where he had been resident ever since. At the time of his death he was Canon of Chester, rural dean, chaplain to the Bishop of Manchester, and rector of Christ Church, Salford. This church was built specially for him by his admirers and friends in 1831, at a cost with the schools, of upwards of £15,000, all raised by voluntary contributions.

The bells of the Leeds Parish Church were muffled this day, Sunday, and after the evening service a funeral peal was rung in memory of Mr. Stephen Priestley, the deceased having been a member of the society of ringers for 21 years.

9th. The foundation stone of a new gaol, which was to cost £57,000 was laid at Hull, by Mr. Atkinson, the mayor of that borough.

His Grace the Archbishop of York delivered his primary charge to his clergy in York Minster. It appeared that there was in the diocese 577 churches, the incomes of 420 of which were below £300 per annum each. 109 of the latter had incomes of less than £100 a year each. These statistics were given to show how inadequately the clergy were supported in carrying out the divine mission to which they are called. Since 1861, it was admitted considerable improvements,—through the operation of the Ecclesiastical Commission, Queen Anne's Bounty, Archbishop Longley's Diocesan Society, and other means,—had been made in some parishes of the diocese, but it was urged that much was still required to place the clergy on a satisfactory footing. His Grace also referred to several

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questions in which the established church was especially interested, including education, week-day services, the law relating to the subscriptions and declarations of the clergy, courts of final appeal, and the functions of Convocation, concluding by an allusion to the alleged deficiency in the number of candidates for holy orders, and an earnest exhortation to the clergy to exert every possible zeal and diligence to overcome the difficulties that beset them.

10th. Mr. Mitchell, veterinary inspector for the Skyrack division of the county, made his weekly report to the West-Riding Magistrates, at the Leeds Town Hall. He stated that during the week fifteen animals had died at Thorpe Hall Pastures and four at Swillington Common from the cattle plague; and that seven animals were ill at the pastures and three at the common.

The circumstance of the wife of James Robinson, of Otley, labourer, having recently given birth to three children—two girls and a boy—was communicated by Mr. Thos. Metcalfe, of Otley, to Her Majesty, through Sir C. Phipps, and this day, (Tuesday) Mr. Metcalfe received from that gentleman, by the Queen's command, a donation of £3, which was duly handed to the poor woman. The three children were all living.

Mr. Hindmarch, Q.C., was appointed Recorder of York, in the room of the late Mr. C. H. Elseley.

Died, George Ackroyd, Esq., of Birkenshaw, aged 35, (who for many years was churchwarden of St. Paul's Church); having been at the Bradford market the day previous. He was interred in the family vault, at St. Paul's. The corpse was met at the gate by the choir, robed in surplices and black scarfs, and carried to the east end of the nave, in the meantime the Dead March in *Saul* was performed on the organ; the psalm, "Dixi Custodiam," was sung to one of the Gregorian tunes; the lesson was read by the Rev. J. Harrison, curate, and Luther's hymn sung, after which the choir led the procession to the grave, and the burial service was ended by the Rev. J. W. Earnshaw, incumbent, the choir responding. The pulpit, prayer-desk, and west gallery were draped in black cloth, and the initials of the deceased on a shield were placed in front of the west gallery, the choir stalls were festooned with black cloth, the altar frontal, pulpit, and prayer-desk antependiums were of black silk velvet, with white monograms. Mr. Ackroyd was much beloved for his noble-heartedness and generosity, which was shown by the large number of people assembled in the graveyard and the adjoining fields during the funeral.

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11th. The Town Council of Bradford resolved by a unanimous vote, to ask Parliamentary power to lease the manorial rights for a term of 999 years. As the terms of the lease had been virtually agreed upon between Miss Rawson and the Corporation, Parliament would merely have to sanction a bargain already made, and there was no fear of that sanction being refused. The altered circumstances of the town rendered this transaction extremely desirable. Ever since the incorporation of Bradford the possession of the manorial rights by a private person had been felt to be an anomaly. In fact, as soon as the town exceeded the dimensions of a village, the feudal servitude ought to have been redeemed. The lease of 999 years will extinguish the practical evils of a dual government; but a generation back the freehold of the manorial rights might have been obtained for a very moderate sum. In 1795 Mr. Rawson bought the manorial property for £2100, and it was not a very cheap bargain. The town has grown, and with the growth of the town the value of the manorial property has increased. The terms obtained was upon the whole, fair and reasonable, when the rate at which the value of property increases is taken into account. Miss Rawson naturally insisted upon having the market value of her rights and property, but we ought to acknowledge that she has always shown herself willing to facilitate the march of public improvements by in every case accepting such terms as the Council could, without recourse to law and arbitration, justly offer. The history of the Manor of Bradford is not very curious or important. It appears that Gamel, a Saxon Thane, possessed it in 1065. The Conqueror conferred it, with a great many more manors and lordships, upon Ilbert de Lacy, one of his Norman followers. At the time of the Domesday survey, Bradford, like most of Yorkshire, was waste. Bradford was the chief vill of the manor, and had six berewicks or groups of houses dependent on it. The Lacys' were non resident landlords, and so, while Bingley had its castle and *burgenses*, Bradford was a neglected fragment of a large baronial estate. The manor continued in the Lacy family until the death of its greatest and last representative, Henry, Earl of Lincoln. We find, in "James's History," that this Earl had a hall (*aula*) at Bradford. His daughter Alice carried the manors to the Plantagenets, Earls of Lancaster; and Blanche, the daughter of Henry, created by Edward III. Duke of Lancaster, brought her father's title and estates to her husband, John of Gaunt. The

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manor remained in possession of the Crown until the reign of Charles I., when, with much other property, it was sold to the Corporation of London in repayment of royal debts. The Corporation parcelled it and leased it, and finally sold it to different persons. Finally it became reunited in the Marsden family about the middle of last century. Mr. John Marsden, of Hornby Castle, sold it to Mr. Benjamin Rawson. Mr. Rawson built the new market place, opened in 1824, and he and his heirs otherwise very much improved the property. What a contrast is there between the Bradford of Domesday Book, with its six berewicks and waste land, and the Bradford of the present day! What a contrast between the grasping Lacys', the haughty Plantagenets, the regal Tudors, and the manorial lords of the last century and a half, as well as the prospective 999 years tenants!

The first annual Soiree of the Kirkstall Working Men's Institute was held in the rooms of the Institute, Club Row, Kirkstall, and was largely attended, the hall being insufficient to provide accommodation for all who were desirous of being present. After tea a meeting was held, presided over by the Mayor of Leeds (Mr. J. D. Luccock).

11th. The Autumnal Meetings of the Baptist Union of Great Britain and Ireland, terminated, at Bradford. This Union is a confederation of Baptist churches throughout the country for the purpose of promoting unity of spirit and action, and bears some resemblance to the Conference amongst the Wesleyan Methodists. The chairman of the Union for this year was the Rev. Dr. Angus, President of Regent's Park College, and Examiner in English Literature in the University of London. The meetings were attended by many of the most distinguished men of the Baptist denomination, amongst whom were the Rev. W. Brock, of Bloomsbury, London; Rev. Drs. Ackworth and Evans, of Scarborough; Rev. N. Hayercroft, M.A., and Rev. Dr. Gotch, of Bristol; Rev. A. McLaren, B.A., of Manchester; Rev. Dr. Paterson, of Glasgow; W. H. Watson Esq.; S. K. Pattison, Esq., of London; G. E. Foster, Esq., of Cambridge; Rev. G. Gould, of Norwich; Rev. Dr. Price, of Aberdare; Rev. F. Trestrail, and Dr. E. A. Underhill, secretaries of the Baptist Missionary Society. Altogether there were upwards of 400 delegates, ministerial and lay, from all parts of the kingdom. The first meeting of the Union was held in Hallfield Chapel. At the opening devotional exercises the Rev. Dr. Godwin who read the hymns and gave a few appropriate words of

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exhortation, occupied the chair, being the oldest minister present. The proceedings were brought to a close on Wednesday evening, October 11th, when the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon preached a sermon in St. George's Hall. The building was crowded in every part, the galleries, which were thrown open without charge for admission, being filled more than half an hour before the commencement of the service. Large numbers were brought by cheap trains from Skipton and the intermediate stations. After prayer and singing, Mr. Spurgeon read and expounded a portion of the 6th chapter of Mark. The Rev. J. P. Chown then gave out another hymn, and Mr. Spurgeon proceeded to deliver his sermon, which he founded upon the sixteenth verse of the 102nd Psalm, "When the Lord shall build up Zion, He shall appear in His glory."

The Cottingley Mechanics' Institute which had existed for some years in limited quarters at Cottingley, was opened this evening in its new home, the new Town Hall, the central of several other educational associations of the village. The occasion was celebrated by a soiree, and the event was marked by great rejoicing, abundant indications of which were presented in the gay flags which flaunted over the Town Hall, and the triumphal arches which at several points spanned the one street, and the pleasant avenue of trees which lined the rest of the road. No fewer than four hundred persons first partook of tea in the spacious room beneath the Hall. The walls of the Hall were tastefully decorated with flags and festoons, and mottoes, suggestive of the wisdom of seeking knowledge and of the duty of educational effort, were also scattered plentifully over the walls. Lord P. Cavendish, M.P., presided, and was supported by the Mayor of Bradford (C. Semon, Esq.), W. E. Glyde, Esq., A. Illingworth, Esq., Thomas Baines, Esq., Robert Sutcliffe, Esq., Mr. B. Blake, Mr. K. Baines, Mr. J. Hanson, &c. A party of vocalists was also present, and added greatly to the pleasures of the company, which was large, and included a fair proportion of the gentler sex. On the opening of the proceedings, Mr. Thornton read a statement of the building fund, from which it appeared that the expenses in erecting the handsome Town Hall amounted to £1353, and that the sum, with the exception of some £70 or £80, had been liquidated by voluntary subscriptions, obtained chiefly in the immediate locality, but also greatly aided in the neighbouring towns and villages within a radius of **twenty or thirty miles.**

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The Queen of the Sandwich Islands arrived in Leeds this afternoon, accompanied by the Bishop of Oxford. They reached the Town Hall at about half-past two, where a guard of honour of the Leeds Volunteer Rifles and the band of the corps were on duty. The Mayor (Mr. Luccock), wearing the insignia of his office, the Vicar (Canon Atlay, D.D.), and a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen, were present to give her Majesty a cordial reception. The Mayor immediately conducted the Queen to his official suite of rooms, where a splendid collation was set out, of which her Majesty and the party partook. At a quarter-past three a meeting on behalf of the Hawaiian Church Missions was held in the Victoria Hall, at which "the right royal lady" attended and occupied a seat on the platform. The hall was quite crowded. The Vicar presented an address of welcome to her Majesty from the clergy, and the Queen graciously replied. The Bishop of Oxford delivered an address in which he eloquently pleaded the cause of the mission, and a collection was made at the close. The Queen and the Bishop of Oxford, together with the Queen's suite, left soon after five o'clock for York, where they were the guests of the Dean for a short time.

The names of the following gentlemen were inserted in the Commission of the Peace, upon the recommendation of Earl Fitzwilliam, K. G., Lord Lieutenant of the West-Riding:—Edward Christopher York, Esq., of Wighill Park; Thomas Wentworth Edmunds, Esq., of Worsbrough; Thomas Wearing, Esq., of Sedbergh; John Dawson, Esq., of Mount Pleasant, Bacup; Joseph Waithman, Esq., of Bentham; John Dover, Esq., of Farfield House, Sedbergh; William Carr, Esq., of Little Gomersal; Joshua Ellis, Esq., of Highfield House, Dewsbury; Thomas Freeman Firth, Esq., of Flush, Heckmondwike; Joseph Stancliffe Hurst, Esq., of Fir Cottage, Mirfield; Charles Henry Firth, Esq., of Heckmondwike; Christopher Beckett Denison, Esq., of Doncaster; John Craven, Esq., of Steeton Hall; Daniel Neilson, Esq., of Lund Hill; Hugh Longueville Jones, Esq., of Elmsall Lodge; Francis Roger Tempest, Esq., of Ackworth Grange; Theophilus Peel, Esq., of Ackworth Park; Rev. Thomas Hepworth Hall, of Purston Hall; Rev. Thomas Sutcliffe, M.A., of Royds House, Heptonstall; George Hinchcliffe, Esq., of Stoodley Lodge, Todmorden; John Fielden, Esq., of Dobroyd, Todmorden; Joshua Fielden, Esq., of Stansfield Hall, Todmorden; Samuel Gurney Leatham,

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Esq., of Hemsworth; George John Fitzroy Smyth, Esq., of Heath; John Barff Charlesworth, Esq., of Hatfield Hall, Wakefield; Percy Tew, Esq., of Crofton Hall; Joseph Hulme Holdsworth, Esq., of Porto Bello; Thomas William Rodgers, Esq., of Sheffield; Charles Atkinson, Esq., of Sheffield; William Frederick Dixon, junr., Esq., of Birley House; William Willans Greenwood, Esq., of Huddersfield; Joseph Armitage Armitage, Esq., of Milnsbridge House, Huddersfield; Philip Dannatt, Esq., of the Park, Hull; Percival Spearman Wilkinson, Esq., of Aldborough, Boroughbridge; Samuel Swire, Esq., of Littlethorpe, near Ripon; Rev. Henry Thomas Rees, of Snaith; James Hanks, Esq., of Snaith; Henry Gandy, Esq., of Eden Grove, Westmoreland; Thomas Dyrnand Trappes, Esq., of Stanley House, Clitheroe; Thomas Smith Badger Eastwood, Esq., of Gloucester Place, Middlesex; Charles Shann, Esq., of Tadcaster; John William Tottie, Esq., of Coniston Hall; William Henry Salt, Esq., of Apperley; Edward Moorhouse, Esq., of Knottingley; Charles Stewart Hardy, Esq., of Chatham.

The bell ringers at All Souls' Church, Halifax, rang a peal of Kent Treble Bob Major, consisting of 2496 changes in honour of the 78th birthday of Mr. John Holdsworth, the oldest ringer in the town.

12th. Thursday. Up to the evening of this day 174,535 persons had visited the Wakefield Exhibition.

12th. Died the Rev. F. T. Rowell, M.A., (the Vicar of St. Stephen's, Burmantofts, Leeds), after an attack of typhus fever. He was one of the Committee of the House of Recovery, and there is every probability that his unremitting attention to the sick in that establishment led to this sad result. We need scarcely say that Mr. Rowell was much respected, not only by his congregation, but throughout the town generally.

The public health in the eight largest cities and boroughs in England was this week, so far as the number of deaths could be taken as a guide, in about the same condition as in the previous week. In Leeds, one of the eight towns referred to, however, the deaths last week showed a large increase upon the number returned in the previous week, and an excess of 28 above the average. In the north district of the town 43 deaths were returned for, being 18 above the corrected average weekly number; but it should be mentioned that this district includes the House of Recovery, which last week contained 65 patients, nearly all cases of fever. Hunslet and Holbeck were also included in the least healthy districts of the town.

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13th. The members of the Halifax Choral Society presented to Mr. J. Thomas, a silver tea and coffee service for his valuable services for twenty-five years as librarian of the Society.

The mechanics' of Halifax presented to Mr. John Constantine, their secretary, a time-piece and a purse of money, for his able services in averting a strike in the Halifax iron trades, at the same time supporting the interests of the workmen. On the occasion of the presentation, about 100 mechanics' dined together, at the Odd Fellows' Hall.

14th. Hopes were again revived that there were survivors of Sir John Franklin's arctic expedition. A letter having been received in New York, from Capt. Hall, from the arctic regions, announcing the probable safety of three men who were with Sir John Franklin, and who are said to be residing among the Innuits.

15th. Died suddenly, the Rev. Joshua Hart, B.A., Vicar of Otley. Mr. Hart being slightly unwell had been at Redcar for the sake of a little rest and to resuscitate his health, from whence he returned the Friday previous, apparently much improved. He rose on Sunday morning, as was his usual practice, at six o'clock, and after spending an hour in his study, returned to his room to dress. He was suddenly seized with apoplexy, from which he never rallied, and expired about half-past twelve o'clock. It was his intention to preach both morning and evening in the parish church, where for twenty-eight years he had faithfully preached the Gospel. Though devotedly attached to the church he lived on the best terms with all sects and parties in his large parish. He took a warm interest in the Mechanics' Institute, and in every society which could promote the welfare of his parishioners, and his death was deeply deplored by all. On Monday a meeting was held to consider how his parishioners could best show their respect to his memory, at which it was agreed that the funeral should be a public one, and that the expenses should be borne by subscription.

16th. At the West-Riding Michaelmas Sessions, held at Leeds, it was resolved that for the future the salary of the Clerk of the Peace of the Riding should be £1500 a year. Hitherto the office had been paid by fees. The Chief-Constable of the Riding, Colonel Cobbe, presented to the Court his annual return of crime for the year ending the 29th September last. It appeared from this document that during the past twelve months there had been 1005

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indictable offences committed against 953 in the previous year. Nevertheless, on the whole, a decrease of the more serious offences had taken place. Under the Game Acts, 859 offenders were proceeded against during the year, and 761 were convicted, the number in each case being considerably in excess of the previous annual return. Since the passing of the Act relating to convicts, in July, 1864, it seemed 39 prisoners at large on licence had reported themselves to the Riding police. Of these, 20 were free from control, their term of service having expired, and five had removed to other places. The remaining 14 were living honestly.

17th. A lamentable accident occurred at Golcar, near Huddersfield. Mr. Robert Ramsden Taylor, solicitor, of Knowl Bank, went to the Railway Station at Golcar, intending to proceed by train to Huddersfield, where he had an office. It being necessary for him to cross the rails to the opposite platform, he attempted to accomplish this just after a luggage train had passed. Unfortunately, at this moment an express train came up, and was unobserved by him until too late to escape it. He was struck down and instantly killed. Mr. Taylor was a married man, and thirty-five years old.

18th. Died, Henry John Temple, Viscount Palmerston, Knight of the Garter, General Commander of the Bath, and Prime Minister of England, at a quarter to eleven, this morning, at Brockett Hall. Lord Palmerston's illness assumed a critical form only the day before his death, although he had been gradually succumbing to increasing infirmities for some weeks. The biography of Lord Palmerston is written in the history of the world, and his memory will be long revered at home and respected abroad. He was born at the family mansion, Broadlands, near Romsey, Hants, Oct. 20th, 1784. The Temples are of Saxon origin, and the family claim descent from Edwyn, who was deprived of the earldom of Mercia by the Conqueror, and lost his life in defending himself against the Normans in 1071. Sir W. Temple, the diplomatist and patron of Swift, was a member of this family, which removed to Ireland in the time of Elizabeth. The family was ennobled 1722, when Henry Temple was created a peer of Ireland with the dignities of Baron Temple and Viscount Palmerston. His grandson, the second viscount, father of the late peer, superintended his son's education at Broadlands, and then sent him to Harrow. Palmerston afterwards went to the University of Edinburgh, where he

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attended the prelections of Dugald Stewart and other professors. He next matriculated at St. John's, Cambridge, whence he was summoned to attend the death-bed of his father, on whose decease, in 1805, Palmerston succeeded to the title. His eminent abilities were early recognised, for he was scarcely of age when the Tory party in the University selected him (1806) as their candidate to succeed Mr. Pitt in the representation. The late Marquis of Lansdowne was the Whig candidate; and Lord Byron, then at Cambridge, in his "Hours of Idleness," evinces the interest he took in the election. Palmerston was unsuccessful, and again in 1807. He entered Parliament, however, in the same year for the borough of Newport, his colleague being Arthur Wellesley, then Chief Secretary of Ireland. In 1811, he exchanged Newport for the University of Cambridge, enjoyed the distinction of representing his *alma mater* for twenty years, and only lost his seat when he became a member of the Grey Administration, and supported the Reform Bill. For the last two years of the unreformed Parliament he sat for the now extinct borough of Bletchingly. At the first election after the Reform Act, he was returned for South Hampshire, but lost his seat at the general election of 1825. He immediately afterwards found a seat for the borough of Tiverton, and continued the representative of that borough until his decease. Having traced his representative, we now turn to his official career. Palmerston entered life as a member of the Tory party, and accepted the office of Secretary of War in the Duke of Portland's Administration in 1809. This office he held during the successive Governments of Mr. Percival, the Earl of Liverpool, Mr. Canning, Lord Goderich, and the Duke of Wellington—a period extending from 1809 to 1828. There was ample scope at the War Office for Palmerston's administrative talents and activity. Our military system swarmed with abuses, and the labour thrown upon the Secretary of War during the Peninsular campaigns was prodigious. In 1817, an attempt was made to assassinate Palmerston by an insane army-lieutenant, named Davis, who fired a pistol at him as he was entering the Horse Guards, the bullet, however, only inflicting a slight wound. Palmerston early attached himself to the Canning section of the Liverpool Administration, and he accepted a seat in the cabinet of Mr. Canning. His official connection with the Tory party ceased in 1828, when the "Great Duke" insisted on accepting Mr. Huskisson's resignation, which

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was followed by Palmerston's retirement. The Duke's Government was swept away in the reform flood of 1830 ; and Earl Grey, who became Prime Minister, offered the seals of the Foreign Office to Palmerston. The European horizon was so disturbed at this crisis, that a great political authority declared that if an angel from heaven were in the Foreign Office, he could not preserve peace for three months. Palmerston falsified the prediction. Louis Philippe then filled the throne of France ; and for the first time on record, England and France acted in concert, and without jealousy, under Palmerston's foreign ministry. He took a leading part in effecting the independence of Belgium, and in establishing the thrones of Queen Isabella of Spain and Queen Maria of Portugal on a constitutional basis. In 1841, Palmerston went out of office with the Whigs on the question of free trade in corn ; but on their return in 1846, he resumed the seals of the Foreign Office. His second foreign administration furnished various subjects of hostile party criticism, among which may be mentioned the civil war in Switzerland, the Spanish marriages, the European revolutions in 1848, the rupture of diplomatic relations between Spain and Great Britain, and finally, the affair of Don Pacifico and the quarrel with Greece. A vote of censure on the foreign policy of the Government was, in 1850, carried in the House of Lords on the motion of Lord Stanley (now Earl of Derby). A counter-resolution, approving of the foreign policy of the Government, was thereupon moved by Mr. Roebuck in the Lower House. The debate lasted four nights. In a speech of five hours' duration—"that speech," said Sir Robert Peel, "which made us all so proud of him"—Palmerston entered upon a manly and dignified vindication of his foreign policy ; and Mr. Roebuck's motion was carried by a majority of 46. In December, 1851, the public were startled at the news that Palmerston was no longer a member of the Russell cabinet. He had expressed his approbation of the *coup d'état* of Louis Napoleon, without consulting either the Premier or the Queen ; and as explanations were refused, her Majesty exercised her constitutional right of dismissing her Minister. Palmerston avenged himself, as soon as Parliament met, by shattering the Russell Administration to pieces on a comparatively trifling question regarding the militia. He refused an offer from the Earl of Derby to join the Government which he was commissioned to form, but accepted the post of Home Secretary in the con-

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lition administration of the Earl of Aberdeen in 1852. The fall of this Government, on Mr. Roebuck's motion for a Sebastopol Committee, placed Palmerston, in his 71st year, in the position of Prime Minister, to which he was unanimously called by the voice of the nation. He vigorously prosecuted the Russian war until Sebastopol was taken, and peace was made. His Government was defeated in March, 1857, on Mr. Cobden's motion, condemnatory of the Chinese war. Parliament was dissolved, and Palmerston met the House of Commons with a large majority. But his Administration fell in February, 1858, upon the Conspiracy Bill, intended to protect the French Emperor against the machinations of plotting refugees. A short Conservative Administration followed; but in June, 1859, Palmerston was again called to the post of First Lord of the Treasury, which he continued to fill up to his decease. It was the ambition of Lord Palmerston to be considered the minister of a nation rather than the minister of a political party; and his opponents have been constrained to admit that he has held office with more general acceptance than any English minister since the time of the great Lord Chatham. As an orator, he was usually homely and unpretending, but always sensible and practical. He was a dexterous tactician, and a ready, witty, and often brilliant debator. He was popular as a minister, because he was thoroughly English in his ends and aims. Even his robust health, manly bearing, and physical vigour were elements of his popularity, because they were regarded as a glorification of the English sports which he was never ashamed to patronise. During his life he desired nothing so ardently as to promote the wealth and grandeur of Great Britain, and his national character and national spirit, as exhibited during his long career, are thoroughly appreciated by his countrymen. Lord Palmerston married, in 1839, the widow of the fifth Earl of Cowper, daughter of the first Viscount Melbourne. As he died without issue, and his only brother, the Hon. W. Temple, for many years British Minister at Naples, died unmarried, the title becomes extinct. In consequence of Lord Palmerston's death, the Queen returned to Windsor, from Scotland, on the 21st, and at her desire he was publicly interred in Westminster Abbey on the 27th of October.

18th. Two very destructive fires occurred this day, one at Leeds, and the other at Greenock. At Leeds the Hunslet flax and tow mills, occupied by Messrs. Wilkinson and

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Co., were destroyed, damage being done to the extent of over £15,000. The sugar refinery of Messrs. Neill, Dempster, and Neill, of Dallingburn Street, Greenock, was completely burned down, the damage being variously estimated at £30,000 to £50,000. In neither case was the cause of the fire known, but in both cases the loss was covered by insurances, the Liverpool and London Insurance Company being responsible for the damage done at Leeds.

The friends of the Established Church at Selby had long felt that there was a call for increased church accommodation for the inhabitants. There is now a prospect that this want will soon be supplied, Mr. James Audus, one of the oldest parishioners of the town, a local magistrate and a deputy lieutenant of the West-Riding, having generously offered to contribute the munificent sum of £10,000 for the erection of a new church at the south end of Audus Street. A movement was also on foot at Selby for the restoration of the Abbey church, at an estimated cost of £50,000 or £60,000.

19th. The foundation stone of the New Leeds Public Dispensary was laid this day by the Mayor. The site for the new Dispensary is a plot of ground situate in Belgrave Square, and abutting upon North Street. The building will be of brick, ornamented with stone dressings, the architectural design being Italian. The principal entrance, which is under an effective portico, with coupled columns, is in the centre of the elevation to Belgrave Square. The base of the building is battered and moulded; the windows are enriched with carved and moulded imposts, archivolts and cills; the main cornice is ornamented with moulded modillions and surmounted with balustrade, relieved at the breaks with pedimented blocks supporting moulded vases. The architect of the building is Mr. Hill, of Park Square, and the design is both effective and imposing. The want of room which has so greatly cramped the efforts of the committee in the old building, will be amply compensated for in the new, the accommodation provided embracing on the ground floor physicians' and surgeons' consulting rooms, with retiring rooms attached; office for house surgeon, two offices for assistants; dispensary, laboratory, and large waiting room to accommodate 200 persons. The board room, private rooms for house surgeon, and kitchens, are arranged on the first floor. Store rooms are provided on the basement, and attics on the second floor. A private entrance is provided for the house surgeon, and a separate entrance and outlet

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for the patients. The building is estimated to cost £3500. The Corporation and other friends of the institution met in the Council-room of the Town Hall, at half-past three o'clock, and walked in procession to the site of the building. A handsome blue banner, on which was inscribed "Leeds New Dispensary," was borne in front of the procession, which was headed by the excellent band of the Leeds Volunteer Rifle Corps. The Mayor and Mr. Baines, M.P., walked first in the procession, and were followed by the Aldermen and Councillors in their robes of office, the Borough Coroner, the Town Clerk, the Borough Treasurer, the Borough Surveyor, and other officers of the Corporation, &c.

The Leeds Waterworks Committee unanimously resolved to recommend the Town Council to take steps at the earliest possible period for increasing the water supply. At the meeting of the Committee, at which this resolution was adopted, Mr. Alderman Carter, the chairman, gave some important information respecting the position of the town as regards its water, and with him originated the recommendation to take the step decided upon. It appeared that the consumption of water by the borough was 4,200,000 gallons per day, but as Leeds had determined to supply Farnley Moor side, the daily consumption would soon be raised to 4,500,000 gallons. This would leave a surplus of 2,200,000 gallons per day; but as the demand had since 1860 increased at an average rate of 400,000 gallons per day in each year, it will be seen that the rapidly growing wants of the town may in a very few years outrun the existing means of supply. The waterworks at present give a profit equal to the interest on the additional capital of £200,000.

19th. The Wakefield Industrial and Fine Arts Exhibition was formally closed this day by the president, Lord Houghton, who delivered a suitable address. During its brief existence of six weeks, the exhibition had enjoyed a career of singular prosperity. It had daily been thronged by visitors from all the towns of the West-Riding, and from other parts of Yorkshire, and the returns of those admitted showed week by week a large increase. The registered total was nearly 186,000, and the sum paid for admission was no less than £5429. These figures sufficiently prove that the enterprise has been widely appreciated, and they can hardly fail to encourage other towns to the formation of similar exhibitions of the industry and art of their several districts.

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Cholera was frightfully severe in Madrid. In one day 540 cases occurred, and of these 175 proved fatal. There was a general panic, and 60,000 persons left the city.

20th. The village of Garforth, near Leeds, was this evening the scene of much enlivenment and congratulation, in consequence of the soiree which took place in celebration of the opening of the Garforth Working Men's Club, &c. A building for the purpose had been built by Colonel F. T. C. Gascoigne, of Parlington, the principal landed proprietor in that neighbourhood. The room was lavishly and elegantly decorated. Mr. W. S. Atkinson, of Barrowby Hall, vice-president of the club, occupied the chair, and was supported by Lord Houghton, Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Mr. G. L. Fox, Rev. Canon Atlay, D.D., Rev. J. T. B. Landon, Rev. J. Morton, F.R.A.S., Mr. D. Lupton, &c.

23rd. A very interesting and novel ceremonial took place at the Botanical Gardens, Sheffield. This was the christening by Miss Rebecca Jessop, the younger daughter of the Mayor, of a new life boat named "Commercial Traveller, No. 2." This is the second boat the commercial travellers of England have presented to the society, and they have had so much satisfaction in their benevolent work that they contemplate the presentation of a third boat. The spirit shown on the occasion gives the further assurance that Sheffield, like other great towns, will ere long have her lifeboat charged with the work of mercy on our coast.

In one of the collieries at Brightside, near Sheffield, owned by Messrs. Unwin and Shaw, an explosion of fire damp occurred this morning, causing the death of one miner, and severely injuring three others. The pit having been looked upon as perfectly safe, had been worked with naked lights; but this catastrophe showed too painfully how false was the security on which the managers had relied. This case ought to operate as a warning against the working of coal mines, however secure they may apparently be, without the use of safety lamps.

The prevalence of incendiarism had seldom been so marked as within the few weeks previous to this time. A hay stack belonging to Mr. George Crowther, was destroyed by fire at Woodside, Fixby, near Huddersfield. That it was wilfully ignited was placed beyond doubt by the confession of the incendiary, whose name was James Smith. This man, as soon as he had caused the mischief, went and gave himself into the custody of the police at Hud-

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He stated that he was a labourer from Manchester, and alleged that he set the stack on fire because he had neither employment nor place of shelter.—A stack of oats at Bunker's Hill, Bradford, the property of Mr. Joseph Watson, was destroyed by fire. There is ground for belief that this was also the work of an incendiary.

24th. Died, at Birstal, aged 92, Hannah, relict of Mr. George Marsland, of Leeds. She was the last surviving niece of the late Dr. Priestley, who was born at Fieldhead, Birstal. She had been a widow upwards of forty years, had 16 children, and outlived them all.

25th. The meeting of the Leeds Town Council held this day, was one of the most important meetings of that body that had taken place for some time past. Two questions, which had lately occupied much attention both in and out of the Corporation, were brought forward. The first of these was the question of the water supply, which was introduced by Mr. Alderman Carter, who enforced the necessity of an increased supply of water to meet the constantly growing wants of the population, both as regarded domestic use and industrial purposes. The result was the adoption of a resolution instructing the Waterworks' Committee to obtain such advice and aid as they might deem requisite in preparing a scheme for obtaining a larger and purer supply of water. The next question introduced—the new Improvement Bill—was not of less interest, and was on the whole, perhaps, of more immediate and pressing importance than the water supply. The Parliamentary Committee presented a report recommending that application should be made to Parliament, amongst other objects, for powers to cover Sheepscar-beck, Hol-beck, Wortley-beck, and Dow-beck; to purchase the buildings in the centre of Woodhouse Moor, and the property at the north-west corner of the Moor; to widen Leeds Bridge, to widen Boar Lane, and some other public thoroughfares; also for powers to construct a new street from Bishopgate Street to Briggate; a new street from the end of York Street into Kirkgate; a new street from the south side of the Coloured Cloth Hall to Infirmary Street; a new street from the bottom of Albion street to the intended new street from Bishopgate Street to Briggate; likewise for powers to continue Vicar Lane through Rotation-Office Yard to Crown Street; to continue Briggate from the top, northward, into North Street; to continue Albion Street from the top into Woodhouse Lane; and to make various other public improvements. The

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clauses proposed for the new bill to carry out these important works having only being placed in the hands of the members of the Council that morning, their consideration was adjourned until the Friday following, when they were discussed by the Council, and adopted.

The Leeds Town Council adopted a memorial to the Lord Chancellor, requesting his Lordship to place Mr. Obadiah Nussey on the Commission of the Peace for the borough. During the year 1864, when Leeds was constituted an assize town, Mr. Nussey was the Mayor of the borough, and it was in no small measure owing to his untiring zeal that this honour was obtained. For munificence and hospitality the mayoralty of Mr. Nussey was also distinguished in a high degree.

27th. The funeral of Lord Palmerston took place this day, in Westminster Abbey. The weather was fine, and the ceremony was of a very imposing character. The procession left Cambridge House at noon, and the streets through which it passed to the Abbey were thronged with spectators, who gave expression in the most marked manner to their respect for the memory of the deceased nobleman. In the Abbey itself there was gathered one of the most august assemblies which had ever met within its walls, the congregation including the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, the great Officers of State, and the leading members of the aristocracy, and of the two great political parties. The funeral and choral services were most impressively rendered. As the coffin descended, the sun became overclouded, and the crowd around the grave was almost hidden in a gloom approaching darkness, adding solemnity to the scene. Every one present was deeply affected when, amid the pealing of the organ and the plaintive chant, the great Minister of England was lowered to his rest. In London, Manchester, Liverpool, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, and all the principal towns of the United Kingdom, there was a partial suspension of business during the hours fixed for the funeral.

Yorkshire is perhaps the richest county in England, in the extent of its territory, in the health, thrivingness, and number of its population, in the fruitfulness of its soil and in mineral treasures. It contains more acres of land than there are letters in the Bible. In the Bible there are 66 books, 1189 chapters, 31,173 verses, 773,697 words, and 3,566,480 letters. In the Old Testament there are 39 books, 929 chapters, 23,214 verses, 592,439 words, and 2,728,100 letters. In the New Testament there are 27

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books, 260 chapters, 7959 verses, 181,258 words, and 838,380 letters. The square area of Yorkshire is 3,635,820 acres, and the letters in the Bible are 3,566,480. Thus it will be seen that there are 69,340 more acres than there are letters. There are doubtless stores of undiscovered mineral treasures in Yorkshire sufficient to supply the most extensive wants ; and in proof of this it is only necessary to refer to the Cleveland Hills, and to relate briefly the remarkable discovery of minerals made within the last few months in a hitherto comparatively unfrequented part of Yorkshire. The river Nidd rises in the Whernside range of hills about twenty miles to the north-west of Harrogate ; it receives the tributary waters of the small river the Stean ; runs past the little village of Lofthouse, onward through Pateley, past the neighbourhood of Harrogate, and emptying itself into the Ouse it runs past the cathedral city of York. The river or rivers in their higher portions are narrow, sinuous, and somewhat rugged. A gentleman who resides at Harrogate has for the past two years been investigating those portions of the hills and valleys which lie within an area of fifteen or twenty miles from the village of Lofthouse to the Whernside mountains on the north-west and the range of mountains on the north-east. The result of his investigations has been the discovery that the entire district is rich in minerals. Beds of encrinitic, grey, black, and other marbles have been found to lie in layers to the extent of upwards of 30 feet in thickness, and covering an area of about 10 square miles. They are within two feet of the surface, and so abundant and exposed are they that the rocky channel of the river Stean is entirely composed of marble. The river is choked with huge blocks of that material, and its precipitous marble sides, which are polished by the rushing winter floods, are filled with encrinitic and other fossils, which peer out in countless myriads along the solid marble faces of the cliffs which edge in the river. Not only is the marble to be had in almost unlimited quantity, but the district is rich in ordinary limestone, in beautiful freestone, in lead ore, in ironstone, and in coal. Every appliance required for the purposes of the most extensive commerce exists in the locality, and capital and enterprise sufficient to develope the wonderful resources of the hills and dales of Nidderdale are alone required, in order to make a hitherto unfrequented and lovely valley one of the busiest scenes of commercial industry in the world. The railway already runs to Pateley, and seven miles of additional line

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would place all parts of England in railway connection with the richest treasures of marble, limestone, freestone, ironstone, and coal, that have yet been recorded in the history of modern enterprise. This discovery appears to be merely a re-discovery, as on the hill tops there are what are termed bell-pits, from which ironstone has been worked. Large heaps of slag, the refuse of calcined ironstone, here and there dot the hills, and are covered with vegetation. It is also more than probable that marble from the district just discovered has been used in the building of Fountains Abbey, which is within a few miles of the locality, and the marble pillars of which are of the same kind as that now re-discovered. The durability, therefore, of the marble is beyond question, as the marble pillars are almost as fresh and perfect to-day as they were at the time when the abbey was erected. Lead ore abounds; and pigs of lead have been found bearing the imprint of Augustus Cæsar.

30th. The new Church of St. Stephen's, at Copley, near Halifax, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Ripon. The cost of the very handsome church had been £2000. After the ceremony, the Lord Bishop, the Clergy, and a number of friends partook of luncheon together in the large dining room at Copley Mills, Colonel Akroyd, M.P., presiding.

Sir Charles Crompton, one of the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench, whose retirement on account of declining health was announced a few days previous to this time, died this morning. Sir Charles was seventy-three years old, and was elevated to the bench in 1852. He was called to the bar when twenty-six, and went the Northern Circuit. While practising at the bar he did not rise to any marked distinction as a pleader; but on many occasions he displayed a profound knowledge of the law, and thus prepared the way for his elevation to a Judgeship, which he obtained before he had gained the rank of Queen's Counsel.

31st. A meeting in connection with the Leeds School of Art and the West-Riding Educational Board was held this evening in the Leeds Town Hall, under the presidency of the Duke of Cleveland. The other speakers were the Bishop of Ripon, Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., Mr. Baines, M.P., Mr. Powell, M.P., and Mr. Wm. Beckett Denison.

A short time ago a communication appeared in the American papers from an Arctic traveller, calling himself

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Capt. Hall, which purported to give the result of recent discoveries as to the fate of the Franklin expedition. This communication held out the hope that Capt. Crozier and one or two other members of the expedition were still alive. The communication excited a good deal of attention, and since its publication elicited more or less discussion. Amongst the writers who commented upon it were Capt. Snow and Dr. Rae, both of them well known explorers, and the gentlemen, whilst recognising the perseverance of "Captain" or "Mr." Hall, throw very considerable doubt upon the truthfulness of his narrative.

The West-Riding Justices, at their usual weekly sitting, at the Leeds Town Hall, issued an order prohibiting the holding of the cattle fair at Aberford, on the 6th of November. Mr. Mitchell, the veterinary inspector for the Skyrack division of the Riding, made a very satisfactory report of the state of his district as regarded the cattle plague, and Mr. Darwin, the chairman, gave some particulars of successful treatment of diseased cattle in the parish of Arthington, in the valley of the Wharfe.

The colliers of the South Yorkshire district, numbering upwards of 5000, recently made a demand for ten per cent. advance in their wages. An influential meeting of the colliery proprietors was held at Barnsley, this day, to consider this demand; and, after some discussion, a resolution was adopted declining to give any advance whatever to the men. It was stated at the meeting that the miners in South Yorkshire were paid much higher wages than are paid in other localities where the men work longer hours.

Nov. 2nd. The affairs of the Leeds Banking Company again came before Mr. Buckley, chief clerk to Vice Chancellor Kindersley. Several disputed cases were gone into, and settled. During the proceedings Mr. Turquand, the official liquidator, said he hoped to be able to pay a further dividend of 4s. in the pound in December. The meeting for a further call was adjourned for ten days.

A melancholy and startling case of sudden death occurred at Etherley, near Bishop Auckland. The Rev. George Watson, incumbent of Etherley, had engaged to give the first of a series of penny readings under the auspices of the local Literary Institute. For the occasion he wrote some suitable verses, which he read with clearness and emphasis, but had no sooner completed their delivery than he fell down on the platform lifeless. The Rev. Gentleman was sixty-nine years old.

4th. A fire occurred this morning in the mill of Mr.

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Frederick Lawford, at Liversedge. The factory was destroyed and considerable damage was done to the Liversedge Hotel adjoining, to which the conflagration extended. The total loss was estimated at £3500.

6th. Sir Edwin Landseer, the eminent animal painter, when on his way to Wortley Hall, on a visit to Lord Wharnccliffe, met with a painful accident, at Deepcar Station, of the Sheffield and Manchester Railway. Some derangement of the traffic occurred at the station, and on the express train in which Sir Edwin was a passenger, arriving, it ran into a goods train, which the company's servants were shunting. Sir Edwin sustained a severe cut over one eye, and some other passengers were much shaken.

The *Shipping Gazette*, announced that oil springs had been discovered in this country. This intelligence was conveyed in a way that was calculated to stimulate the curiosity of the public, who were assured that when the particulars were made known they would be of an astonishing nature.

8th. A beautiful and commodious chapel, erected at Beeston Hill, near Leeds, under the auspices of the associated Congregational churches of the town, was opened this day. The Rev. John Stoughton, M.A., of Kensington preached an able sermon to a large congregation in the morning, and the Rev. R. Bruce, M.A., of Huddersfield, preached in the evening.

On the same day the foundation stone of a Congregational Church was laid at Wombwell, near Barnsley. The event brought together a large number of the residents of the district. The proceedings commenced with the singing of a psalm and prayer, after which the Rev. Dr. Falding, of Rotherham College, delivered a short address.

A small yacht, known as the *Vivid*, only 25 tons register, made a voyage from Liverpool to Sydney, New South Wales. The tiny craft accomplished the distance, upwards of 16,000 miles, in 130 days. The feat is an extraordinary one, and unprecedented in the annals of yachting. The *Vivid* was built for racing purposes, and has won several regatta prizes.

At a meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce, the subject of the great necessity of a new Post Office in Halifax was introduced, and the following gentlemen were appointed a sub-committee to take steps in the matter; viz., Col. Akroyd, M.P., Major Waterhouse, M.P., Messrs. John Crossley, Jas. Bowman R. Hartley, and J. W.

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The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, Secretary of State for India, was rather severely injured by a fall from his horse in the hunting field. Sir Charles met the Badsworth hounds at Marr, a village near Doncaster. He rode a spirited horse, and his hat falling from his head as he was opening a gate, the animal gave a sudden plunge and galloped across the adjoining field, eventually throwing Sir Charles, who fell with considerable violence, his head coming in contact with a stone wall. His head was cut, and he was for some time stunned. The hounds, though in full cry when the accident occurred, were immediately called in by order of Lord Hawke, and the sport for the day was closed out of respect to Sir Charles, who is held in great esteem and known as an excellent sportsman by all the members of the hunt. Sir Charles was not confined to his room beyond a few days.

The *Leeds Mercury* ventilated a gigantic scheme, suggested by a Hull engineer, for supplying the great towns of Yorkshire and Lancashire with water from the Lake district. The water could be supplied by gravitation. The *Mercury* believed that the engineering difficulties would not be great, and earnestly urged the scheme "on the attention of all the great towns whose present water supply was either insufficient in quantity, or unsatisfactory in quality."

The Dublin International Exhibition was formally closed this day. It had been open for 150 days and 51 evenings, and the entire number of admissions of every kind had been a little over 900,000, being an average of about 5000 by day and of 3000 by night. The result was in every respect satisfactory.

It appeared at this time that there was a balance of £28,751 19s. 3d. to be returned to the subscribers to the Sheffield Flood Relief Fund. The total amount subscribed by the public for the relief of the sufferers was £52,014 19s. 8d., and it was instanced as a remarkable fact that every penny promised was paid.

The following is a list of gentlemen who were elected mayors of the towns named for the ensuing municipal year:—Leeds, Mr. H. Oxley; Bradford, Mr. J. V. Godwin; Doncaster, Mr. R. E. Clark; Dewsbury, Mr. R. H. Ellis; Halifax, W. Wrightman, M.D.; Hull, Mr. H. J. Atkinson; Ripon, Mr. B. P. Ascough (fourth time); Sharncliffe, Mr. W. E. Laycock; Scarbro, Mr. A. Gibson; Wakefield, Mr. Rhodes; York, Mr. James Meek.

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10th. The Parliamentary Committee of the Leeds Town Council, at a special meeting held this day to decide finally upon the scheme to be embodied in the provisions of the new Improvement Act, had their attention drawn to a new, or rather a revived plan for the construction of a street in a direct line from the Commercial Buildings to the New Corn Exchange. This plan was submitted by Mr. Perkin, architect. It was suggested in 1837 by the late Mr. Wm. Beckett, and was at that time drawn by Mr. Perkin; and notwithstanding its comparatively venerable age, it this day met with so much favour that the Parliamentary Committee adopted it unanimously, and also resolved to call a special meeting of the Corporation, to undo all that had been previously done as regards other plans, and to decide upon an application to Parliament for powers to carry out alone the scheme of Mr. Perkin. The proposed street is as direct as any line can be drawn from the corner of the Commercial Buildings at the bottom of Basinghall Street, to the new Corn Exchange, which will stand out in full view at the east end of the street. About half way of West Bar and half of Boar Lane will come into the line of the new thoroughfare, which will cut away property to nearly the extent of its entire width from the bottom of Basinghall Street to Bank Street, the north causeway being as high up in Albion Street as the Old Post Office. On the south side the Yorkshire Bank premises, and about half of the warehouses in West Bar will be swept away, and the rest of the property on that side of Boar Lane until we come near to the White Horse Hotel will be thrown out of the line of the new street; while part of the *north* side of Boar Lane, where the greatest bend occurs,—from Mr. Norton's shop to the bottom of Albion Street,—will abut the new street on the *south*. Commencing with the White Horse Hotel, all the property on the south side of Boar Lane to Briggate, except a small wedge including Mr. Beer's shop, and also the property on the south side of Duncan Street to the Corn Exchange, will be swept away. Besides bringing the New Corn Exchange into full view at the east end of the new street, the plan places Trinity Church and the Central Market in front on the north side.

11th. Arrests of persons suspected of connection with the Fenian conspiracy continued to be made in Ireland. A man named James Stephens, said to be the head of the organisation in that country, was arrested in Dublin this day. He afterwards escaped from prison before being brought to trial.

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A tea meeting was held in the General Baptist School Rooms, Tetley Street, Bradford, on the occasion of presenting to the Rev. B. Wood, a testimonial of esteem on his completing the tenth year of his pastorate. Upwards of 300 persons sat down to tea, after which a meeting was held; Mr. Councillor Robertshaw in the chair. Very good and sympathising addresses were delivered by Messrs. Stubbings, of North Allerton, Beavers of Bradford, Leigh of Clayton, Winks of Allerton, and Mr. Councillor Pollard of Bradford. The respected Chairman presented the testimonial, which consisted of a gold watch and guard and a purse of fifty sovereigns, tendering his warmest congratulations to the pastor and people on such an interesting event. The choir sang some beautiful Quartetts, and the whole passed off with great satisfaction.

The cattle plague was at this time spreading in an alarming manner in several districts. In the neighbourhood of Malton, and the district beyond extending to the Wolds, several deaths occurred. The disease also appeared at Cleckheaton, and in the vicinity of Otley. In some parts of Scotland it was proving very destructive. One farmer, near Dundee, lost 61 out of 98 head of cattle, 47 having died in two days.

This morning, Saturday, a very fine cock pheasant, about two years old, was discovered to be wandering in the gardens of Blenheim Terrace, Leeds. The neighbourhood was soon in full hue and cry, but the bird used its legs to such advantage that it escaped its eager pursuers for a long time. At length Mr. Penny's man-servant, Matthew Wray, caught the prize in his arms, and carried it to his master. Mr. Penny caused the bird to be taken care of, fed, and placed in a large cage, and on Monday sent it over to Templenewsam unharmed, in the hope that it would enjoy its wonted liberty in its native woods.

12th. The *Pall Mall Gazette* announced the death of Mrs. Gaskell, which took place suddenly at Alton, this day. Mrs. Gaskell was born early in the present century. She was popularly known as the author of several works of fiction illustrative of life amongst the working classes of Lancashire and Yorkshire, but more especially for her admirable "Life of Charlotte Brontë," which was long read as a household book throughout the West-Riding of Yorkshire.

13th. Some time ago the colliers employed in the South Yorkshire district made an application for an advance of 10 per cent. in wages. This demand was last week refused

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by the colliery proprietors, who grounded their rejection on the allegation that the miners of South Yorkshire received higher wages than those paid in any other part of the country. In consequence of this decision a mass meeting of colliers was held at Wombwell this day. On the part of the men it was denied that the wages paid in South Yorkshire were higher than were paid elsewhere. Resolutions were passed expressing regret at the decision of the masters, and urging that the present state of the coal markets, the great demand for labour, and the high price of provisions, constituted a sufficient ground of claim to the advance requested by the men. The speakers expressed themselves unfavourable to a strike, and the general desire seemed to be that any negotiations for increased wages should be conducted in a legal and peaceable manner.

14th. The new Church of St. Simon, in Ventnor Street, Burley-road, Leeds, was consecrated by the Bishop of Ripon. The selection of the Great George Street site for the new Infirmary rendered necessary the removal of the Baptist Chapel from that place, and on the building being offered for sale it was purchased with the view of its being re-erected as a church in Ventnor Street. To the original building, a vestry, chancel, organ chapel, and bell turret have been added, the church having been re-constructed by the executors of the late Mr. T. Richardson, at a cost of about £1800. After the ceremony of consecration the Bishop preached in the church, and, in the evening, a sermon was also preached by the Rev. Canon Hey, of York.

The attention of the Leeds Magistrates was this day called to the rapid increase of fever in the lower parts of the town. Mr. Beardshaw, who laid the matter before the Bench, was one of the most active of the medical officers of the township, and his duties brought him daily into contact with diseases resulting from defective sanitary arrangements. The experience thus obtained was of a very painful character. Not only were the dead bodies of fever patients allowed to remain in the confined rooms where they had died, for days and days, but they were permitted to be visited by scores of friends, whilst cleanliness of either house or person was almost entirely neglected.

The agitation of three or four years past, suddenly—and when least expected—collapsed, and the most inveterate enemies became friends. In other words, the North-

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Eastern Company had preserved its monopoly of the country between the Humber and the Tweed by buying up the great project known as the Leeds, North Yorkshire, and Durham.

15th. The Leeds Town Council held a special meeting, and had again under consideration some of the provisions it was intended to embody in the New Improvement Bill. The Parliamentary Committee recommended the adoption of the plan of Mr. Perkin for the formation of a new street in place of Boar Lane, and the rescinding of the resolutions previously adopted by the Council in favour of the schemes of Mr. Fox and Mr. Masser. The committee also recommended that the buildings opposite the Queen's Hotel, in Wellington Street, known as Quebec, and also the Rotunda of the Coloured Cloth Hall should be scheduled for the purpose of widening the western approach to the new street. These recommendations were discussed at great length in committee. A modified scheme for the widening of Boar Lane, prepared by Mr. Masser, was introduced, and was very favourably received. It was supported on the ground of its economy, and also because it was designed so as not to interfere with the present arrangement of the gas and water pipes, or the sewerage. Eventually it was resolved to schedule in the New Improvement Bill property for a street in a direct line commencing at the north-east corner of the Queen's Hotel as the street's centre, and ending at a point $37\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the south-west corner of the Central Market, leaving the Council, after obtaining the Act, to decide on the precise route the new thoroughfare should take. Upon each side of the centre line, $97\frac{1}{2}$ feet of property, or 65 yards altogether, will be scheduled, so as to allow for any deviations which may be desirable or necessary in the construction of the street. The Council afterwards sat privately to discuss a very unfavourable report from Dr. Hunter, one of the medical officers of the Privy Council, respecting the sanitary condition of Leeds. A committee was appointed to consider the statements contained in the report, and to prepare a reply, or take such other steps as they might consider necessary.

A railway collision of a rather serious nature occurred at the Elland station on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company's railway. An express train started from Halifax for Huddersfield at 10.30 a.m., passing North Dean and Elland stations without stopping to take up passengers, but stopping at Brighouse for passengers and to

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collect tickets. This day the train started as usual, there, however, being in it only about a dozen passengers. It ran at the usual rate down the incline to North Dean and through Elland tunnel, on emerging from which the driver saw standing upon the same line an empty coal train, at a distance of sixty or eighty yards. With all dispatch the engine was reversed, and the driver (Geo. Pickles, of Sowerby Bridge) jumped off the engine. The collision, however, was inevitable. The tender of the engine to the passenger train was going first, and it dashed into the guard's van of the luggage train, smashing it to pieces, and also three or four trucks in advance of it. The tender was broken up. It was very fortunate that so few people were in the passenger train. The following is a list of the persons injured :—Mr. W. Nicholson, of the firm of Wm. Nicholson and Sons, publishers, Halifax, cut over the right eye, and suffered from bruises on the face; Mr. Joseph Vickerman, manager for Messrs. Milner and Sowerby, publishers, Halifax, several teeth knocked out, and cut on the chin; Mr. Webster, Halifax, injury to the spine; Mr. Jervis Roebuck, Paddock, concussion of the brain; Wm. Beever, Halifax, guard of the passenger train, concussion of the brain and mouth cut; George Pickles, the driver of the train, off which he jumped while it was in motion, injury to the knee;—Hoole, the stoker, toes crushed by falling material; Mr. Sutfield, commercial traveller, London, severest shock to the system. There were also in the train Mrs. Conway and child, Haugh Shaw, Halifax, and the former complained of a severe shock, but had no bruises. Mr. Hebden, of the Halifax Commercial Bank, was also a passenger, but escaped uninjured. Mr. Hamerton, surgeon, Elland, was quickly on the spot, and rendered every service possible. A few of the injured were able to proceed by the train, others returned in cabs to Halifax, and one or two remained at Elland.

Another railway collision happened on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. The last through passenger train from Manchester to Hull, left Retford at half-past seven p.m. this day, a quarter of an hour behind the regular time. When it had nearly reached the long tunnel at Clarboro', it ran into a cattle train, which was travelling at a leisurely rate on the same line of rails. The violence of the collision was of course much less violent owing to the trains both being in motion in the same direction, than it would have been had they met

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when travelling in opposite directions. It was, nevertheless, sufficiently severe to shatter to fragments a cattle truck, and kill three of the animals it contained. The passengers escaped with a severe shock, but the guard of the train, whose van was much damaged, had one of his arms fractured.

A step was taken by the Leeds Chamber of Commerce which it was thought would crown with success the agitation that had long been going on in the town in favour of the adoption of the Saturday half-holiday in the warehouses. Acting on the request made in a memorial from the committee appointed by the clerks and warehousemen, a meeting of the chamber of commerce was held this day, to consider the propriety of expressing an opinion on the subject of the proposed half-holiday on Saturday, and also on the proposed change of the cloth market from that day to Friday. A resolution was adopted conveying the recommendation of the Chamber that all commercial establishments should hereafter be closed at two o'clock on Saturdays. To the alteration of the market day there appeared to be a general objection, the whole body of clothiers attending the markets and the trustees of the Cloth Halls being amongst the opponents of the change. The Chamber of Commerce did not, therefore, pass any resolution on the subject.

17th. An extensive cotton mill, at Gargrave, near Skipton was destroyed by fire this evening. The occupiers were Messrs. Bracewell Brothers, and the damage to the building, stock, and machinery, was estimated at £20,000. Fortunately, the loss did not fall upon the proprietor and occupiers, both the building and stock being fully insured. The fire originated, it was believed, either from the negligence of one of the workmen in not oiling the machinery, or from a spark having ignited the combustible materials always to be met with in such buildings.

18th. The cattle plague had this week greatly extended in Yorkshire. The reports from the North and East Ridings especially were of a discouraging nature. In and around York the disease had manifested itself in nearly every byre, and in some cases had carried off the whole of the cattle. In the three districts of the borough of Leeds there had been ten deaths.

20th. The subscribers to the memorial of the late Sir Peter Fairbairn met in the Leeds Town Hall, and resolved to accept the offer of Mr. Noble to execute a bronze statue for £1000. The statue will be the same height as that of

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the late Sir Robert Peel, near the Post Office. Mr. Noble was the sculptor of the statues of the Queen and the late Prince Consort, in the vestibule of the Leeds Town Hall.

21st. A largely attended and most enthusiastic meeting was held this evening in the Victoria Hall, Leeds, to promote the objects of the United Kingdom Alliance for the Suppression of the Liquor Traffic. The chair was occupied by Mr. Wilfred Lawson, ex-M.P. for Carlisle, and addresses were delivered by various well-known friends of the temperance movement. The resolutions adopted expressed the conviction of the meeting that the liquor traffic should be prohibited by the State, its satisfaction at "the indications of a growing public resentment against that traffic," and its approval of the scheme of the general council to raise a guarantee fund of £50,000. In a further resolution they called upon Government to introduce a bill to carry out the objects of the Alliance.

22nd. Wednesday, The Rev. A. J. Brameld, M.A., Vicar of New Wortley, Leeds, was drowned at Scarborough this afternoon, while bathing, and as soon as it became known it produced a deep sensation both in Scarborough, and in Leeds and the neighbourhood, where the rev. gentleman was well known and much respected. Mr. Brameld who was very fond of bathing, had been at Scarborough for a few days, and this afternoon, in spite of the day being stormy, he proceeded, along with Mr. Jos. Shackleton, of West House, New Wortley, to bathe in the sea, and thereby lost his life. Storm signals had being hoisted some hours before the reverend gentleman so imprudently went into the sea, and at the very time it was blowing very strongly from S.S.W. Some details as to the fatal occurrence will be found in the subjoined account of the coroner's inquest. The body of the deceased was found on Thursday morning, washed up not far from the spot where he entered the water. The body was at once conveyed to the Workhouse, where the coroner and jury assembled the same evening to hold an inquest. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Joseph Shackleton, who, with his wife and family, was staying at the same house with deceased (the Rev. Arthur James Brameld), and of Mr. Fowler (bathing machine proprietor), that about four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon the deceased gentleman, accompanied by Mr. Shackleton, went to Mr. Fowler's house, which was close upon the bathing ground, and wished to be accommodated with a machine (which were all laid up—on the north side especially—for the winter). It was raining

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and blowing hard at the time, and Mr. Fowler endeavoured to dissuade him, but unfortunately to no purpose, and the machine was brought out, Mr. Fowler strongly cautioning both gentlemen not to go far in the water. Mr. Shackleton accompanied, after the manner of a man who had done all he could to move his friend from his project (which he had done) but failed. They stripped and left the machine (which almost remained upon the dry sand). Deceased, being a swimmer to a certain extent, advanced beyond Mr. Shackleton (who was no swimmer), but they had not being in the water many moments before the latter gentleman found "the back set" almost too much for him, and on the second breaker coming rolling towards him he kept his feet, ducked, and allowed it to burst, and then used his utmost strength to regain the bathing-machine, which he fortunately succeeded in doing. Mr. Shackleton had little doubt that had he waited for the third breaker and thrown himself upon it, as a swimmer would, he would never have been able to regain the shore. During the time he was making the most of his efforts to save himself he thought deceased passed him, but the wind and the waves roared so that he could not hear if he called for help, which Mr. Fowler said he did. Mr. Brameld some time ago had sprained his back, and had great faith in a sea bath as a curative. In fact, so strong was his desire that day for a bath that Mr. Shackleton believed he would have bathed from the shore and without a machine had he not being accommodated with one. They had previously been to the Sea-water Swimming Baths, but unfortunately, for some reason or other, there was no water in the basin when they called. When Mr. Fowler saw Mr. Brameld in the water he shouted to him and sent his lad to tell him not to go so far, but he continued, and when Mr. Shackleton was returning Mr. Fowler saw that deceased was in great danger, heard him shout for help, and ran for the life buoy; but he was soon hidden from sight, being blown away by the strong wind. Mr. Fowler was also of opinion that once afloat, against which he had cautioned him, he was past rescue, because the wind was so strong from the shore that it would blow a swimmer away almost like a bladder. Having viewed the body and heard the evidence the jury unanimously returned a verdict of "Accidental death." The funeral of Mr. Brameld took place at Wortley on the Monday following, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

A storm which occurred this day was generally described

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as having been unequalled in its fury, and in many parts of the country much damage was caused by its violence. The sea swept over the passage pier of the Bristol and South Wales Union Railway. Five vessels went ashore at Swansea on beach; four others in the bay. The railway just alluded to was torn away between Swansea and Milford, and traffic suspended, and a day or two elapsed before the damage was repaired. At Cardiff the sea rose to the entrance to the docks, completely flooding them, and carrying a considerable portion of the wharfage, with spray 20 or 30 feet high. At Chatham the gale had all the force of a hurricane. The *Great Eastern* had additional anchors down. In the inland ports of the country the gale was of unusual violence. Many of the railway trains were delayed, and telegraph poles, with the wires, thrown down.

25th. Some few weeks previous to this time a paper hanger, in the employment of Mr. Bunning of Doncaster, named Thomas Steele, and residing in the Market-place, called upon Mr. White, the house surgeon at the Dispensary, and asked whether he could get him admission into the Leeds Infirmary, as he was suffering from a disease of the tongue. Mr. White examined his tongue, and found the man was suffering from cancer in a decided form. Mr. White procured Steele admission to the Leeds Infirmary, and a few days afterwards, namely, on the 2nd inst. an operation was performed by Mr. Nunneley, one of the surgeons to the Infirmary, in the presence of Mr. White and other medical gentlemen. The operation was performed after a novel method, just perfected by Mr. Nunneley himself, and with very little suffering to the patient. We learn that Steele, who, previous to the operation, had no enjoyment of life, being unable to eat, and in consequence was rapidly losing his strength, was, three weeks after the operation, able both to talk and eat well, and said he felt as competent to do a good day's work as ever he did in his life.

W. E. Forster, Esq., M.P. for Bradford, accepted the Under-Secretaryship for the Colonies, and became a member of Earl Russell's Government.

27th. The magistrates at Dewsbury were engaged in investigating a charge of attempted fraud preferred by the British Prudential Assurance Company, against Thompson Whalley, M.D., of Mirfield. The evidence went to show that the fraud had been attempted by means of a policy of insurance on the life of Hannah Hepworth, whom he had

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represented to be a person in good health, knowing at the same time she was suffering from an incurable disease. The amount payable on the death of the woman was £41 14s., to obtain which he also gave a false certificate of death. At the close of the case, Dr. Whalley was committed for trial at the assizes, and was remanded to answer other charges of a similar nature. He was afterwards found guilty, and sentenced to six months imprisonment on this charge, and on a second similar charge, he was ordered to be imprisoned for nine months.

29th. An influential meeting was held in the De Grey Rooms, York, to take steps towards erecting a monument to commemorate the public and private virtues of the late Earl of Carlisle.

An explosion took place at the Leeds New Gas Company's Works, by which the purifiers were so much damaged as to be practically useless, and the town had to be supplied for some time with unpurified gas, which caused a many complaints. The explosion was felt at a distance of about two miles.

Dr. Hunter's report on the sanitary state of Leeds, which had been in the hands of the Corporation for some time, was laid before the Board of Guardians this day, at their weekly meeting. It may be interesting to briefly refer to some of the principal topics dwelt upon by Dr. Hunter. After remarking that the state of Leeds in August last reminded him of the condition of many English towns twenty years ago, and that there was no standard with which to compare it at present, he said that thousands of tons of midden filth filled the receptacles, scores of tons lay strewn about, and hundreds of people, long unable to use the privy because of the rising heap, were depositing on the floors. Notwithstanding this state of things, the means adopted for the removal of the nuisances were altogether inadequate. Even where the nuisances were removed, the soil was deposited in immense quantities in a locality not far from the centre of the town, thus becoming a permanent cause of fever. He complained that the ordinary course of the Nuisance Removal Act was stopped by the local authority being itself the offender, private persons being prohibited from exporting midden filth from the town. The drainage system he also considered defective in consequence of many populous streets not being connected with the main drains, whilst the outfalls into the river Aire, and the pollutions of the Sheepscar and other becks, render them little better than open drains.

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The construction of privies was in many cases most objectionable, and there were even properties without ashpits or privies at all. In addition to these nuisances, offensive and noisome trades were permitted in the centre of the town. He also pointed out that the action of the nuisance inspector was so checked by the resolution of his committee, that it was practically valueless. He afterwards referred to the prevalence of cellar dwellings in Leeds, and whilst speaking on this subject, he remarked that the mutual good feeling of co-ordinate public bodies arrested the guardians at every point where their action seemed to impugn that of the Corporation; else they seemed as if they might have cleaned their union long ago. He next alluded to the water supply of the town, and concluded with the following remarks upon that subject, "It is certain that the River Wharfe, at and above the place where the water supply of Leeds is drawn from it, receives large and constantly increasing quantities of filth. It is certain that this pollution is not insignificant in proportion to the volume of the stream, for I saw on the surface of the filter beds myriads of those scarlet worms which are characteristic of filthy mud, and heard of frogs being taken there by the bucketfull. And it is also certain that the water, even after filtration, sustains abundant conifer-void growth, for such I saw floating loose in large quantities in the Dome, on their way to be distributed to the population of Leeds. Adverting to these considerations I cannot but think that the water, if at present wholesome, is of very precarious wholesomeness, and I should think it greatly to be desired that the town of Leeds, wealthy and populous as it is, should derive its water supply from sources to which no reasonable suspicion of unwholesomeness or uncleanness can attach."

December 2nd. The reply of the Leeds Town Council to Dr. Hunter's report on the sanitary condition of the borough was presented this day, at a special meeting of the Corporation. From the brief discussion which followed the reading of it, it appeared to be the opinion of the Council that Dr. Hunter during his official visit got into the hands of certain gentlemen, who having been disappointed in schemes in which they themselves were interested, sought to cast discredit upon the Corporation. The reply in substance stated that Dr. Hunter's report was greatly exaggerated, and the Council requested either that Dr. Hunter or some other inspector should be sent down by the Privy Council to make another and fuller investigation into the real condition of the borough.

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Mr. Pensa, the Italian traveller of Messrs. E. Barthelmes and Co., of Bradford, who some time ago, when travelling between Naples and Ancona, had the misfortune to fall into the hands of brigands, was released by his detainers on payment of £350. The sum originally demanded to set him at liberty was £2800.

The naked and unfinished appearance of the entrance to the front of the Leeds Town Hall, was no longer to remain a matter for public complaint. The Corporation, at a special meeting this day, granted the sum of £600 for providing four carved stone lions, to be placed on the vacant pedestals.

3rd. The Mytholm Bridge Viaduct, on the Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway, between Brockholes and Thongsbridge, near Holmfirth, fell this morning. It consisted of thirteen arches, and was 200 yards long. The traffic was of course entirely suspended, and the loss to the company was great. An official inquiry was afterwards instituted by the Board of Trade, when rather startling facts, abundantly proving the necessity for more careful inspection of new works upon railways, was disclosed. This viaduct, which was intended to supersede a wooden structure, consisted of thirteen arches; and this morning, shortly before the first train was due, several of the arches fell, rendering the line useless. There were suspicions that negligence and the use of inferior materials had caused the accident; and in response to a memorial from the Holmfirth Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade instructed Captain Tyler to inquire into the matter. The evidence given before the inspector was, to say the least, remarkable. The viaduct, it was proved, had been erected under the superintendence of a man who had also the charge of platelayers engaged upon fifteen miles of railway; very shortly after the work was begun inferior materials were introduced; cracks were soon observed in the stone work; and added to this, the foundations of the arches rested partly on gravel and partly on rock.

4th. Fifty years having passed since the formation of the Leeds Sunday School Union, the jubilee was celebrated this evening by a crowded meeting held in the Leeds Town Hall, presided over by the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P.

Died, Edward Grace, Esq., of St. Ann's, Burley, Leeds. He had attained the great age of ninety-two years. He was the senior magistrate of the borough, but had for some years being incapacitated by age and infirmity from taking part in judicial or other public business.

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5th. At a meeting of the Privy Council, held this day, the Queen declared her consent to a contract of marriage between the Princess Helena and Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein.

6th. In accordance with the memorial from the Leeds Town Council, the Lord Chancellor added the name of Mr. Ald. Nussey to the commission of the peace for the borough of Leeds, and that gentleman took the necessary oaths and qualified as a magistrate.

The alarming spread of the cattle plague gave rise to increased restrictions respecting the removal and exhibition of animals for sale. The magistrates for the Skyrack division of the West-Riding issued an order, prohibiting the removal of horned cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs to any market or fair within the division until the 1st of March next.

A destructive fire occurred at Hollings mill, near Haworth, the property of Messrs Feather and Son, worsted spinners. The damage was estimated at £6000, which partly fell on Messrs. Hartley and Wroe, who occupied a portion of the premises. The loss of the owners was covered by insurance.

7th. A dextrous and daring robbery was perpetrated in Sheffield. Mr. Davies, a jeweller from London, who was in the town on business, visited the shop of Mr. Schindler, in Barkerpool, this evening. In care of a porter at the door he left jewellery of the value of £1500, in cases on a wheelbarrow. After being a few minutes in the shop, he returned to the door, and, to his dismay, could find neither jewellery nor porter. Later in the day the porter turned up, and, in reply to interrogatories from the police, stated that during the absence of Mr. Davies in Mr. Schindler's shop he entered a public-house to refresh himself with a glass of beer; on his return, the wheelbarrow and jewellery cases had disappeared, and his impression was that Mr. Davies had engaged another porter and returned to his inn. The man was detained in custody.

The Bishop of Ripon attended a meeting at Leeds, this day, to place before the churchmen of the district the claims of the Diocesan Church Building Society. The income of the Society amounted only to a little more than £2500 per annum, whilst at this time he said grants had been promised in aid of new churches to the amount of £9884. The Bishop stated that the financial position of the Society imperatively demanded that something should be done to place it on a more satisfactory basis. The

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meeting, over which Earl Fitzwilliam presided, adopted resolutions which promised to support the Bishop in the endeavour to increase the annual subscriptions and to remove the existing liabilities, and £1200 were promised in donations, and about £50 in annual subscriptions. This, it should be added, is wholly independent of a noble subscription of £54,000, collected during this year, for church extension in that borough.

8th. Sir Charles Robert Tempest, Bart., of Broughton Hall, Skipton, Yorkshire, and of Colby Hall, Lincolnshire, died suddenly at Stonyhurst College, near Preston. Sir Charles was on a visit to his nephews at the College, and his demise was quite unexpected. The deceased was in his seventy-first year, and was the son of Mr. Stephen Tempest, and Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Henry Blundell, of Ince Blundell, in the county of Lancaster. He was created a Baronet in 1841. Sir Charles used to be one of the most celebrated breeders of cattle in the country. The Tempests are an ancient Catholic family.

9th. Two mills were destroyed by fire this day. One of them was used as a woollen mill by Messrs. Brooke and Knowles, Gomersal; the other as a cotton factory by Mr. John Norbury, at Chowbent, near Bolton. In the former case the damage was estimated at £4000 to £5000; and in the latter at £10,000.

The friends of the late Richard Oastler, and especially those who subscribed to the Oastler Monument Fund, were glad to hear that Mr. J. Bernie Philip, the artist entrusted with the execution of the monument, had succeeded, after much labour, in producing a most excellent model of the "Factory King." The group consists of three figures: Mr. Oastler is represented in a standing attitude, in the strength and vigour of his manhood, such as he was five and twenty years ago, and a more commanding and life-like figure we have seldom seen. The prominent eyes of Mr. Oastler, and all the upper part of the head are almost perfect; while the face manifests that kindly gravity for which the living man was so remarkable. The factory boy and girl, the other figures of the group, are very naturally portrayed. It is expected that in about six months from this time, the statue will be cast in bronze metal, and ready for erection. At the suggestion of the artist, the committee resolved that the figures should stand on a massive granite pedestal, and when erected, the monument will present a striking likeness of Mr. Oastler, and be admired as a work of art. Bradford

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has been chosen as the central town of the West-Riding for the erection of the Oastler monument, and it is hoped that the authorities will find an eligible site. It will be an ornament to that borough, and now that the benefits of factory regulation are universally acknowledged, to perpetuate the memory of its most energetic promoter is both a duty and an honour.

13th. A reform banquet, which was largely and influentially attended, was held this day at Dewsbury, to celebrate the recent victory of the Liberal party in the Southern Division of the West-Riding. About 400 noblemen and gentlemen were present at the banquet, over which the Mayor of Dewsbury presided. The chief speakers were Earl de Grey, Lord Houghton, Earl Fitzwilliam, Lord F. Cavendish, M.P., Lord Milton, M.P., Sir Francis Crossley, Bart., M.P., the Hon. C. W. Fitzwilliam, M.P., Mr. Blackett Beaumont, M.P., Mr. Childers, M.P., Mr. Leatham, M.P., Mr. E. A. Leatham, and Mr. Somerset Beaumont, who was present as the representative of Mr. H. F. Beaumont, M.P., absent owing to severe indisposition.

14th. The Yorkshire Winter Gaol Delivery, for the West-Riding, commenced at the Leeds Town Hall, this day, presided over by Mr. Justice Shee.

The official returns issued by the Veterinary Department of the Privy Council up to this time, showed that the cattle plague continued to spread with fearful rapidity. The total number of cases returned during the week ending December 9th, was 5356, being 1526 in excess of the preceding week. In Yorkshire the number of cases had risen from 938 to 1037, and in Scotland from 1191 to 1881. There was a slight decrease in the South-Eastern and West Midland counties. The total number of cases reported from the commencement of the disease was 47,199, of which 11,554 were killed, 24,513 died, and 3771 recovered. There being no prospect of an early disappearance of the plague, the Yorkshire Agricultural Society, whose exhibitions rank amongst the best in England, determined to withdraw the usual prizes offered for short-horned and other cattle, and to offer increased inducements in the sheep, horses, and other departments. Thus it hoped, notwithstanding the absence of horned-cattle, to make the show in August, on the whole as attractive as those of former years.

15th. The Catholics of Leeds sustained a severe loss by the sudden death of the Rev. T. Muldoone, the senior-

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assistant priest at St. Anne's, who fell a victim to disease contracted in the discharge of his pastoral duties. He died this day of fever, after a very short illness. Mr. Muldoone had been attached to the St. Anne's mission upwards of eight years, and had become well-known to and much respected by all classes of the townspeople, particularly those of the district in which he laboured. He was in his fortieth year. He was interred on the morning of the 18th, at the burial-ground of St. Patrick's, York Road, after a solemn requiem mass at St. Anne's, at ten o'clock, at which the Bishop and a large body of clergy assisted.

16th. Returns were forwarded from all the boroughs in the United Kingdom to the Government, recording the number of persons assessed in the respective parishes, and the rateable values of the houses occupied by them. For one purpose, it was believed, to furnish data upon which Earl Russell and his cabinet might proceed in the preparation of a measure of Parliamentary Reform. The returns from Leeds showed that the present number of Parliamentary voters in the borough was 7818, or deducting duplicates, 6550. The total number of names on the burgess roll was 32,873, but the rates of 18,465 were compounded for, the rental in these cases not exceeding £6. Deducting these from the total number on the burgess roll, there remained 14,408 occupiers of houses at £6 a year and upwards. Subtracting from this the present nett Parliamentary constituency, 6550, it would be seen that there were in the borough 7858 occupiers of houses of the value of £6 and upwards who had not the privilege of voting for members of Parliament. Within the Leeds township there were not 180 voters who could fairly be described as working men, and the number in the out-townships was about the same. The rateable value of the parish of Leeds was returned at £346,221, and the gross estimated rental at £414,847.

18th. The Bishop of Ripon presided at the first annual meeting of the Leeds Ladies' Sanitary Association. The chief object of the society, as explained in the Committee's report was to endeavour to improve the dwellings and the condition of the poor by spreading amongst them a knowledge of sanitary matters. During the year they had distributed 3000 tracts upon these topics, and had supplied to the poor, soap, lime, brushes, &c. for cleansing their dwellings. The Committee contemplated the organisation of a course of lectures next year on a subject coming within the scope of the objects for which the society was formed,

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and they appealed to the inhabitants for increased support. They urged further that improved dwellings should be erected for the working classes, and that a medical officer of health should be appointed. Resolutions were adopted approving of the objects of the association, and commending it to the more enlarged sympathy of the public.

19th. At the Yorkshire Winter Gaol Delivery, this day, Eli Sykes was placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of Hannah Brook, and of Sarah Brook, her mother, at Batley, on the 19th of August previous. He was described in the calendar as being nineteen years of age, but he appeared to be somewhat older. On the indictment being read charging him with the murder of Sarah Brook, he pleaded firmly, and almost defiantly, "Not Guilty, my Lord." He then pleaded "Not Guilty" to the charge under the Coroner's inquisition, and also to the other indictment charging him with the murder of Hannah Brook. Whilst the jury were being sworn he gazed earnestly at them, but made no challenge. Mr. Middleton and Mr. Whitaker were counsel for the prosecution; the prisoner was defended by Mr. Campbell Foster and Mr. Waddy. Mr. Middleton, in stating the case, said the very grave and serious offence with which the prisoner stood charged would, he was satisfied, without one word of caution or warning from him, enlist their grave, calm, and dispassionate attention. As they had just heard, the prisoner was charged with the wilful murder of Hannah Brook, at Batley, and he would as briefly as possible detail the circumstances out of which this inquiry arose, avoiding all comment upon them. It appeared that the prisoner, at the time when the murder was committed, was a cloth finisher residing at Batley. He was also, and had been for some time, a Volunteer in the Rifle Corps. The deceased, Hannah Brook, was a young girl about eighteen years of age, who also resided at Batley, with her mother, Sarah Brook, a widow, about sixty years of age. For some time previous to August, the prisoner had been paying his addresses to Hannah Brook. He would seem, so far as the depositions disclosed, to have been pretty nearly up to that period received and accepted by her. Circumstances, however, arose somewhere about July or the beginning of August, which caused a disruption of that connection. The unfortunate girl, it seemed, met with a young man from Wakefield, who began to pay her attention. After this, the prisoner was told to leave the house and that his attentions would be no longer

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received. On Sunday night, the 13th of August—(and the learned counsel drew the attention of the jury to this, because possibly on what occurred that night they would have to some extent to base the opinion to which in the result they must come),—the deceased had gone to tea with a neighbour named Hannah Hurst, and about five o'clock they were both standing at the door. The prisoner passed, without anything of importance occurring, but between nine and ten o'clock he returned to Hurst's, and inquired for Hannah Brook. He was informed that she had gone home, and he then made use of this expression—“This young man is coming from Wakefield next Sunday; if I can't have her (meaning deceased) no one else shall.” It was for the jury to put their interpretation upon these words, but it was certainly very extraordinary language to use so very recently before the event that happened. On the 19th of August, the day on which the murder was said to have been committed, the prisoner, between nine and ten o'clock in the evening, was in Commercial Street, Batley. He was dressed in his rifle uniform, and had in his hand a rifle, and in a sheath by his side a bayonet. He was there spoken to by some one whom he had previously known, and he then stated that he was going to Brook's house. He was told, for some reason, that he had better not. Pity, indeed, it is, said the learned counsel, that he did not yield to that suggestion; pity, indeed, that, in spite of that caution, he still persevered and went. About eleven o'clock that night a man named Pease, who lived next door to the deceased, heard a cry of murder three or four times. He immediately left his own house, and on reaching the street he saw Mrs. Brook, the mother, standing there in her night dress. In consequence of something she said, Pease rushed into the house, and found Hannah Brook leaning against the bed, bleeding from her mouth and neck. The prisoner was standing within a yard or two, inflicting severe wounds on his own throat. Pease immediately seized the prisoner, other people came to his assistance, the prisoner was thrown on the floor, and the bayonet taken from his hand. Whilst this was going on, Mrs. Brook, the mother, followed into the house, and it was then seen that her night dress was saturated with blood. She had scarcely passed the threshold when she fell upon the floor, and within ten minutes both Sarah and Hannah Brook were numbered with the dead. A surgeon was then sent for, and while he was dressing the prisoner's wounds, the latter

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made use of this remarkable expression—"I feel easier in my mind now that I have done it, than I have done for a fortnight before." There again was another extraordinary expression, which the jury would have to interpret. As soon as circumstances would permit, the prisoner was removed to the lock-up at Dewsbury, and placed in charge of Patrick Murray, to whom he made a statement. He (Mr. Middleton) knew no reason why this should not be admissible, but as the counsel for the prisoner might take a different view, he refrained from repeating it, but if in the course of the inquiry that statement should be laid before them, he asked them to give to it their most serious consideration. The body of Hannah Brook was examined by another surgeon, and seven incised wounds were discovered, one of which was unquestionably the cause of death. These being the facts, it would be for the jury to determine whether the prisoner was guilty of the offence with which he was charged. Having to inquire into an offence of this grave and serious character, they naturally asked what was the motive which could lead to it? He feared that the motive would be but too apparent. He feared the design would be but too clearly manifested; and if the motive and design were there he was bound to tell them that they had but one duty to perform, and that duty would be to find the prisoner guilty of the serious crime imputed to him. However painful that duty might be, he felt assured that, having regard to the solemn oaths they had taken, they would not shrink from performing it. On the other hand, if his learned friends, who appeared for the prisoner, could reduce the crime to that of manslaughter, then on the part of the prosecution he prayed them to return a verdict for the lesser offence. But if the circumstances could leave no doubt on their mind, then they had a duty to themselves and to the public, which they must not shrink from, and they must say that the prisoner was guilty. Mr. Foster then addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner:—After echoing the sentiments with which his learned friend had concluded, he said that the prisoner stood before them a mere boy, only nineteen years of age. All they had heard of him up to the date of this unfortunate occurrence impressed them very much in his favour. All the witnesses had concurred in describing him as a quiet and inoffensive, well-behaved, well-conducted, and industrious young man, fulfilling honestly and steadily all the duties of his young life as they came upon him. In an eloquent review of the evi-

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dence Mr. Foster contended that jealousy—a sudden outburst of frenzy consequent upon the taunts which the unhappy young woman had used against him—jealousy of the most maddening character, had led the prisoner to the commission of the dreadful act with which he was charged. It was laid down in the books of law that whenever death ensued from the effect of a sudden transport of passion then the crime may be considered one of manslaughter. When it was found that the prisoner stabbed the deceased in several places, had stabbed her mother in nine places, had stabbed himself in five places, and had attempted to stab Pease, when the latter attempted to prevent him from committing suicide, he asked the jury confidently whether they did not consider Sykes to have been at the time in a perfect transport of passion, a transport which he was at the moment unable to control. He contended that so far from there being evidence of malice aforethought all the facts of the case went against such a theory. He walked quietly to the house, doubtless imagining that the arguments he had in store, aided by his rifleman's uniform, would have the effect of winning back the love which evidently was being transferred to another. He had his rifle with him, but it was unloaded, and had any malice existed in his mind, nothing would have been easier than for the prisoner to have omitted in the course of the shooting to fire off his piece, to have then dropped into it the “jag” which was found in his pouch, and consequently to have been furnished with the means of at once revenging himself by killing his sweetheart. He had the means for doing this, and he did not use them, and why? Simply because he did not intend to do it. He had just parted from a friend with whom he had made an appointment for the following day, and he went to the house with his mind perfectly calm and peaceful; but the jeering reception which he met with there wrought up his mind to a transport of passion that he was totally unable to control. On that ground he submitted with confidence that the offence was reduced to one of manslaughter; but there was another view of the case to which he begged their attention. He had to ask them whether they did not consider that the evidence laid before them was not such as to lead them to the conclusion that Syke's state of mind at the time of this occurrence was equivalent to a state of temporary insanity. Did the prisoner at the time know the nature and quality of what he was doing? Did he know he was doing wrong? If the

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prisoner had succeeded in his attempt to commit suicide, and the jury had been sitting on a coroner's inquest on view of the body, with similar evidence before them, would they not have felt themselves warranted in finding that the prisoner had committed such crimes when his mind was in a state of temporary insanity? Mr. Foster concluded by saying that the issue lay with the jury. It was for them to say life or death to that young man—life, albeit a wretched one, past it might be in sorrow and in misery, in imprisonment, in repentance—or death, a short life ending wretchedly on the gallows. The following witnesses were then called as to character:—Mr. Joseph Newsome, woollen manufacturer, Batley Carr, Dewsbury, stated that the prisoner had been in his employ for three years, and that he had known him since he was a boy. He was as quiet, peaceable, and inoffensive a young man as ever he knew. He was a young man the witness had the greatest respect for. Mr. W. W. Yates, colour-sergeant in the volunteer corps to which the prisoner belonged, stated that he had frequently remarked the prisoner as being one of the steadiest men at drill, and always being quiet and peaceable. Mr. Herbert Hemingway, card cleaner, Batley, one of the prisoner's comrades, in the volunteer regiment, gave similar evidence. His Lordship then summed up. He said that the prisoner was indicted for the gravest crime known to the law—the crime of wilful murder. He was charged with having, on the 19th August last of his malice aforethought, murdered Hannah Brook. A more serious or more painful inquiry was never entered upon in a Court of Justice. It was all the more painful, because, up to three weeks at the utmost, before the 19th of August, this young man bore a character which the parents of young men might envy for their children, that of a quiet, harmless, staid, inoffensive youth, so much so, as to deserve from the first witness that had been called before them by the learned counsel for the prisoner, the emphatic statement that he had the greatest respect for him. Up to three weeks before the 19th of August he appeared to have been warmly attached to the young woman whom he was charged with having murdered. They had no reason to doubt that his attachment to her was of that honourable kind of which it had been well said that if it was not among the virtues it was at least among the ornaments of our lives. They did not find the smallest reason to doubt that up to three weeks before the death of Hannah Brook he was actuated towards her by pure and

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honourable motives. The case then began—because the real beginning of it was the three weeks which preceded the death of Hannah Brook—it began with every circumstance in the prisoner's favour. They could not find anything in his history previous to these three weeks tending in the least degree to damage him in their estimation or to render it probable that he would be guilty of such a crime; but notwithstanding all they had heard of his character as a worthy and respectable young man, yet if the evidence that was brought before them brought clearly to their conviction that he had been guilty of the crime which the law called murder, he was bound to tell them that his character before that time ought not to weigh with them, and that it was only in a case of serious doubt that they would be at liberty to consider it at all. Approaching the case then with every feeling in the prisoner's favour let them endeavour calmly and judiciously to estimate the evidence that had been brought before them and to ascertain to what conclusion it led. After going carefully over the evidence, his Lordship said it was his bounden duty to inform the jury that if they believed the evidence that had been given, and if they believed that the prisoner made a statement spoken to by Police-officer Murray, there was no such provocation as would excuse the prisoner from using such an instrument as the bayonet they had seen, or as would reduce the crime called murder to that called manslaughter. It was his bounden duty to tell them that murder could not be reduced to manslaughter by a mere sudden transport of passion. It must be a sudden transport of passion with adequate provocation. It must be great provocation indeed—not a mere blow—and there was no blow here—to reduce the guilt of using such a weapon as that against another person from murder to manslaughter. The learned counsel had suggested that the fact of the prisoner going with an unloaded gun to the house of deceased, when he had every opportunity of loading it, and using it as a deadly weapon, was a proof that he entertained no malice against her, but unfortunately a rifle and bayonet, such as those now before them, were as murderous weapons as any gun loaded with powder and slugs. The learned counsel asked them another question which they must answer upon their solemn oaths. He had asked whether in the event of the prisoner having succeeded in committing suicide, and they had been a coroner's jury inquiring into the cause of his death, having the same evidence before them, they would not have come to the

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conclusion that he died by his own hand while under a state of unsound mind. If so, ought they not to say the same thing now. He (the Judge) and the jury had a very solemn duty to perform, and it was his duty to tell them that unless they believed that at the time the prisoner stabbed Hannah Brook with the bayonet he did not know the nature of the act he was doing, did not know that he was doing wrong, he was, then with reference to that transaction in a sane state of mind, and was now accountable for his actions. There was nothing to show that he had given any proofs of his weakness of intellect at any period of life; he was now in a sane state of mind, and they would consider from the evidence before them what weight they could give to the suggestions of the learned counsel. With these observations he would leave the case in their hands. They had sworn to give a verdict according to law. If they thought the circumstances of the case reduced it below that of murder they would return a verdict of manslaughter; but if they thought otherwise, their solemn duty was, regardless of the high character which the prisoner had maintained until three weeks preceding the 19th of August, to find him guilty of the capital charge. The jury then retired to their private room, and after an absence of half an hour returned to Court. In answer to the usual questions by the Clerk of Arraignment, the foreman amid breathless silence, declared the verdict to be "Guilty of Wilful Murder." Immediately on hearing the verdict, the prisoner whose demeanour throughout the trial had been rather careless—the only occasion on which he manifested emotion being when his Counsel was speaking—fell with his knees on the railing of the dock, raised his eyes to the ceiling, and clasping his hands above his head, remained for some moments in the attitude of prayer. At the conclusion he stood up firmly, but his eyes were filled with tears. The Clerk of Arraignment having asked the prisoner whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him: the prisoner, who was sobbing bitterly, said—My Lord, and gentlemen of the jury,—I never had it in my mind to do it before it was done. If these were my dying words, I could say in the presence of God that I never meant to kill Hannah. I never struck her with the rifle. God only knows what happened in that house that night. He only knows what she said to me—how she began singing, and said words that I never thought could have come out of a woman's mouth. And yet I loved her; in my heart I loved her as

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never woman was loved before. If my doom is death, I hope I shall meet her in heaven. But I don't think I shall be hanged; the Queen will be merciful to me. I never thought it would have come to this. Many a time have I gone with her to Wakefield, but little did I think that she was deceiving me and went there to meet another sweetheart. If she had not jeered at me I would not have hurt her for my life. I hope I shall meet her in heaven, and I can only pray that if my doom is to be death, that God will take my sufferings from me. I pray that He will forgive me and take me to His heavenly home for Jesus Christ's sake. I hope that my prayers shall be answered, and that we shall meet in that glorious land where we shall never be parted. She has gone to that land, and I will die to get to her. If it be death, I will die like a lamb—like the Lamb that has died before for sinners. I trust that my fate may be an example to all young men who may be placed in circumstances like mine. May Almighty God be with me both now and for ever, for His Son's sake. Amen. The prisoner made these remarks in a most impassioned manner; frequently clasping his hands and raising them in the attitude of prayer. The feelings of the spectators were entirely overcome. Scarcely a dry eye could be seen, several of the ladies sobbed hysterically, and a hushed "Amen" followed those parts of the prisoner's statement when he appealed to heaven for forgiveness and mercy. The scene was altogether one of the most painful and impressive ever witnessed in a Court of Justice. His Lordship then, in an impressive manner, passed sentence of death. He said—"Eli Sykes, you have been found guilty of wilful murder, and it is my duty to pass upon you the sentence of the law. I would do that, and that only, except that one's feelings revolt from consigning a fellow creature to death without one word of interest, comfort, and consolation. I am glad to have heard the expression of religious feeling which has fallen from you. Your young life, up to the commission of this grievous crime, cannot have been a very guilty one, and assuredly, if you seek for mercy from above by prayer and repentance, that mercy you will obtain. Let me then implore you not for a moment, during the short time that you have to live, to harden your heart. Do your best to prepare yourself for the awful change that awaits you. And, do not suppose that amongst the multitude of good men who may hear of your sentence, and who may believe it to be a just one,—that there will be many who, between

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this and your last hour, will not pray to Almighty God with all their hearts to be merciful unto you. The sentence of the Court is, that you be taken from hence to the prison from whence you came, and that you be taken from thence to a place of execution, and that you be there hanged by the neck till you be dead; and that your body be buried within the precincts of the prison in which you have been last confined. And may God, in his infinite mercy, have mercy on your soul." An audible Amen, from various parts of the Court, followed the completion of the awful sentence, and the prisoner was at once removed. On the Saturday night, after his conviction and sentence, Sykes threw himself over the balustrade of the second gallery at Armley Gaol on to the stone area beneath, and afterwards succumbed to his self-inflicted injuries. His fall resulted in his lighting upon his feet, after a perpendicular descent of between twenty and thirty feet, and his left foot was so seriously shattered that it was found necessary to remove five small bones from it. Excessive hemorrhage set in on two occasions, and the medical men contemplated amputation of the foot, but abandoned it in consequence of the convict's exhaustion. At the same time, it was considered that if a third return of hemorrhage should occur, Sykes could not possibly survive. About six o'clock on Saturday afternoon this third crisis occurred, but as the surgeon to the gaol, Mr. W. N. Price, was then present, the flow of blood was immediately, though temporarily, checked. Sykes then appeared to rally, and though at times he was somewhat violent in the language he used towards the warders in attendance upon him, he conversed freely about the treatment he received in the Dewsbury lock-up and the Wakefield Gaol. The last change came about half-past nine, and though he appeared to be suffering severely, his consciousness was retained until within a few minutes of his death. He was attended in his dying moments by the chaplain, the Rev. C. H. Middleton, and the governor, Mr. C. A. Keene. The Inquest took place at Armley Gaol, on Tuesday the 26th, before Mr. Elmsley, the borough coroner, and a respectable jury, who having been sworn, proceeded to the dead-house and viewed the body, which had been removed from the cell in which Sykes had remained until his death. They then inspected the cell itself, and the Deputy-Governor described the mode in which the deceased escaped and reached the gallery from which he threw himself on to the landing below. The

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father of the deceased was present during the inquiry. M. E. Mason, the deputy-governor, said the deceased was received at the gaol on the 8th of December, for the murder of Hannah Brook and her mother, at Batley. He was tried at the Leeds assizes on the 19th of the same month, and sentenced to death. He was afterwards placed in the charge of Charles Hampshire, a warder, in the condemned cell, on the ground floor. Subsequently he was removed to a cell above, and Welsh brought down. The two cells are larger than ordinary prisoners' cells. Deceased continued in the charge of Charles Hampshire by day, and Charles Jacups by night. About 6.40 on Saturday evening, the 23rd, he heard a crash, which sounded as if a gun had gone off. He proceeded to the spot, and found Sykes laid on the ground. Another warder was there. Deceased was knocking his head against the ground, and working violently as if in convulsive fits. The chaplain and gaol surgeon were at once sent for, and deceased was taken to his cell. He was bleeding profusely from the left leg. Some blood was also flowing from the forehead. After his face had been washed, it was seen that there was a wound on the forehead. The first words deceased said were, "Oh, she's before me; she's before me, for God's sake take her away." It took four warders to hold him. Deceased remained insensible for some time. He complained of pain, but made no statement then in reference to what he had done. Next day, deceased said to witness that he was much better, adding that the rash act he had committed was all for the better, that he found the door open, and went out. He asked when the hanging day was to be, to which witness replied that he could not tell, and advised him to make up his mind to prepare himself for another world. He conversed a great deal on religious matters. After his sentence he said, while the warders were putting on his prison suit, "Here goes for twenty years; my case is not so bad as Townley's, and I think the Queen will let me off with penal servitude." Witness told him his case was a very bad one, and that there was no hope for him. Deceased, making an allusion to the great care which was taken of him, remarked that it was not for his sake that they were taking so much trouble, but to satisfy the Government. He made several attempts to open the wound, and also endeavoured to make his nose bleed. By the Jury: I considered Charles Hampshire a competent man to look after deceased, as he has been at the gaol a great many years.

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If the prisoner became violent there was the alarm bell. Charles Hampshire said he had been a warder at the gaol for 17 years, and had been placed in charge of Sykes after his conviction. On the night deceased attempted to commit suicide, witness was with him in his cell. The chaplain came in about six o'clock, and told witness he might take a walk for a while. On returning in a few minutes, the chaplain was outside the door, and witness went in, closing the door after him. He (witness) had no keys, and did not know but that the chaplain locked the door after him. Deceased was walking about his cell. He had free use of his arms. After walking about for three-quarters of an hour, deceased opened the door, walked quickly along the passage, bounded up a flight of stairs, and threw himself over the balustrade, dropping on the flags below. Before throwing himself over, he held himself for a short time by the rails. In reply to the coroner, witness said he considered it was the chaplain's duty to lock the door after him. He (the chaplain) had always let witness in and out of the cell. Witness could have fastened the cell door from the inside had he known the chaplain had omitted to do so. By a Juror: I did not know that it was my duty to see that the door was locked. An officer goes round about six o'clock, and examines all the doors to see that they are fastened. He went round that night. Charles Jacups, another warder (who had had charge of Sykes at night) said deceased's conduct up to the night in question had been most exemplary. He occupied his time in conversing on religious matters, reading the Bible, and other books which were supplied to him. He never said anything to witness about his life being spared. Deceased after the occurrence, remarked that he had "done it to save his mother's life." Witness understood this to mean that had he been executed it would have shortened his mother's life. Witness had no reason to suspect that deceased's mind was affected. It was the duty of the chief warder (Mr. T. Hampshire) to see that the door was locked. The warder in charge had the opportunity of fastening the door from the inside, and this, in witness's opinion, was the warder's duty. Deceased had been somewhat troublesome since the accident befel him, had tried to unloose the bandages, and had often laughed aloud at the warders in charge. The Rev. C. H. Middleton, the chaplain, said he had visited deceased every day since he had been at the gaol. On the 23rd of December, at 5.45 p.m., witness went into Syke's cell, and remained with him until nearly

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six o'clock. As he came away, Charles Hampshire entered the cell. At 6.50 witness was called into the prison, and found Sykes lying on the ground. He was bleeding from the feet, and there was a large wound on his forehead. He remained for some time unconscious. Deceased never said anything to witness to lead him to believe that he meditated suicide. He had referred to the death of Townley, and seemed to think with him (the chaplain) that the deed he committed was more awful than any death on the scaffold. His remarks were perfectly rational, and he had not given the slightest signs of insanity. Witness had not asked deceased his reason for attempting to destroy himself, as his health would not allow of any such questions being put to him. The medical gentlemen ordered that deceased should be kept quiet. He (witness) considered it was the warder's duty to see that the door was fastened after he left. Witness thought he had locked the door after him, but could not remember, as the duty he had been engaged in was excessively painful. By a Juror : When I visit a prisoner, the rule is for the warder to withdraw, and remain in charge of the door outside. If the warder had closed the door after him, it would have been single-locked. Mr. W. N. Price, the gaol surgeon, said that Sykes was in good health both before and after his trial. He had made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found appearances of contusion on the forehead, left elbow, and shoulder ; blood was found effused beneath the scalp in front ; a small portion of the upper margin of the left orbit was broken off. The outer table of the skull was depressed above it for about the space of an inch. There was a fissure through the bone of the forehead from the right angle to the middle line, but no displacement. There was fracture through the roof of both orbits and across the bone at the upper part of the nose. The outer covering of the brain was torn across in front, the under surface of both anterior lobes of the brain was softened for the extent of about 1½ in. superficially. The heel bone of the left ankle was broken into many pieces, and the bone resting upon it driven in amongst them. The arteries of the foot were wounded near their origin. The heel bone of the right ankle was fractured, but not to the same extent. The soft parts in both feet were much bruised. In his opinion the immediate cause of death was secondary hemorrhage. The primary cause was the injury to the feet. The injury to the brain would have gone on. His impression was that the prisoner wished to retard his re-

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covery. He knocked about a good deal, and did this after being warned of what the effect would be. When they wished to feel his pulse, he breathed rapidly, would move his fingers about, and do anything which would throw us off. His language at times was not such as he should like to hear under the circumstances. He always appeared quite sane. The cause of death was secondary hemorrhage. Deceased was very violent while in bed, throwing his legs about, and otherwise conducting himself with the evident view of retarding his recovery. Jas. Moore, another warder, gave evidence to the effect that deceased had made frequent attempts to unloose the bandages on his feet. He had at times fastened his hands, when witness begged of the warder to release him, saying he would conduct himself properly. Witness always put the door on the single-lock in case any one went out, and considered this was part of a warder's duty. Sykes frequently made use of harsh language. Mr. Mason, on being re-called, said it was the duty of the warder to see that the door was single-locked. He had given orders to this effect. On a previous occasion he (the deputy governor) had found the door unlocked. Charles Hampshire was in charge. Thomas Hampshire (who had been principal warder at the gaol for nineteen years, and who had been dismissed by the visiting Justices for neglect of duty) said that on the night in question it was his duty to call the roll, and see that the doors were fastened. The last cell he visited was Sykes's, which he reached about twenty minutes past six. He saw Sykes behind the door. He tried the door and came to the conclusion that it was double-locked. Witness considered that Charles Hampshire was utterly unfit to take charge of Sykes, as he was getting too old and infirm, and his memory was failing him. Prior to receiving orders to look after Sykes, he had been ill for some weeks. The Coroner in summing up, observed that if there had been any neglect on the part of the officers of the gaol that was not for them but the visiting Justices to consider. There was no doubt that in such cases special vigilance should be exercised, as it was not unnatural to expect that a prisoner, who had no hope of mercy, might have a strong desire to avoid a public and ignominious death. The first question for the jury was whether the injuries the deceased received in the fall were the cause of death. Assuming that this was the cause of death, they must then consider whether those injuries were wilfully or unintentionally inflicted by himself. The

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Jury, after consulting for a short time, returned a verdict of "Felo de se." In accordance with this verdict, Sykes was buried at midnight without any religious ceremony, close to the graves of Myers and Sargisson, the two men executed after the first assizes at Leeds.

20th. Patrick Welsh, aged 33, labourer, was charged with the wilful murder of John Rouane, at Leeds, on the 29th October previous. The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty in a firm voice. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Hannay and Mr. Bruce; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Gully. Mr. Hannay, in opening the case, said he was sure that the very mention of the crime with which this man was charged, and to which he had to answer, the issue being one of life and death, would at once ensure for him the most patient, careful, and complete attention of the jury, whilst he endeavoured to set before them the facts on which the prosecution had to rest. Inasmuch as this was a case which was known at these assizes as the Leeds murder, and which must have been much talked of out of doors, he must request them at once to forget for the purposes of the trial anything they might have heard or read on the subject, and to form their judgement entirely on the evidence which would be laid before them. On other grounds besides the character of the crime, this was a case which demanded the most careful and patient attention. The deceased man, John Rouane, met with the wound which caused his death in the streets of Leeds, on the night of Saturday, the 28th of October, and he died on the following Monday. He was a young married man, twenty-nine years of age. The prisoner was also a married man. The deceased, the prisoner, a man of the name of Doherty, who would give evidence in the case, and several other witnesses, lived in Lower Cross Street in the Bank. On the night of the 28th of October, Rouane had, in company with Doherty, been at several public-houses, and in particular at one named The Shuttles, which was near to the place where he lived, up to, or almost up to twelve o'clock. He (Mr. Hannay) laid no great stress on the fact that the deceased had been at other public-houses in the course of the evening, because though there might be contradictions and discrepancies in the evidence, it was agreed on all hands that the deceased man was sober. As to the prisoner, he believed the evidence would show that he was to some, but not to a great extent, in liquor. After leaving the Shuttles, Doherty and Rouane proceeded in the direction of

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Lower Cross Street, accompanied by their respective wives, who had come to the public-house to fetch their husbands home. On reaching the street in which they lived, the two men told their wives to go into their homes, whilst they remained in the street a little longer. It was unfortunate for the deceased man that he did so ; for in a very short time afterwards he received the wound which caused his death. The women went to their homes, and neither of them saw anything which happened in connection with this case ; but the occurrence was witnessed by seven or eight persons who would be called before the jury. When they heard the evidence given by these persons, they would find that all the accounts, though they might vary in particulars, agreed in the main. The facts were these. The prisoner, who, they would remember, also lived in Lower Cross Street, was going in the direction of his house as the deceased and Doherty were walking up the street. Some words were exchanged between Doherty and the prisoner ; the former, it was said, asked him if he had stones in his pocket, referring to some by-gone affair, and no doubt some conversation of a not very pleasing character passed between them. No very serious quarrel, however, occurred. The prisoner walked up the street on the causeway, and stood at his own door ; the deceased was at that time standing in the street. The prisoner threw out a general challenge to fight any man in the street who chose, and the challenge was accepted by Rouane, who said he would fight him, and that he was never afraid of any man. Thereupon Welsh crossed over to where Rouane stood. They immediately closed, got into a "cuddle," as one of the witnesses described it, and in a moment Rouane was heard to exclaim, "I am stabbed," or "I am done." Welsh walked away and was not seen again that night. The occurrence was altogether of a momentary character. The men had only one deadly embrace, the deceased was wounded, and the prisoner disappeared. The wounded man fell into the arms of a person named Cowan, and was carried away from the spot. His trousers were let down, and it was discovered that he had received a wound in the belly, and that his bowels were protruding. A cab was procured and he was removed to the infirmary, where he had the surgical assistance of Mr. Bradley, the house surgeon, and Mr. Teale, who performed a slight operation to replace the bowel, and give the patient a little more ease. It was felt, however, that he was in such imminent danger that a magistrate was sent for, and, in his presence,

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Mr. Barr, the magistrates' clerk, took down the declaration which Rouane then made in the knowledge that he was shortly about to die. That declaration was as follows :—"As God is my Judge, I am going to die ; I quite fell that my last hour is at hand. I am wounded in the belly and in the face, and to the best of my belief I was wounded between eleven and twelve on Saturday night. I was then in the company of Patrick Doherty, in Lower Cross Street, at the Bank, in Leeds, and we were going home. We had been at a public-house. I was quite sober at the time, and so was he. I had not had more than a pint of beer. We met Patrick Welsh in Lower Cross Street. I have known him four years, and he lives at Lower Cross Street. I never had any quarrel with him. Welsh came up and said to me, 'You b——, I will take it out of you ;' and before I spoke he struck me on the cheek, and then he took hold of me by the neck. He made a charge at me and hit me in the belly near the navel. I then put my hand on it and cried out 'Murder.' I kept it in as well as I could. I felt my bowels coming out. He then walked away and got within five yards of his own door. I did not see any weapon at all in his hand when he came up to me, but after he had stabbed me, I put one of my hands on the wound on my face and took hold of his right hand, and then I saw in his right hand a knife. Welsh is no relation of mine. He was quite sober. He was standing at his own door when I first saw him. He came over the street. I do not know what became of the knife. I know nothing at all exactly why Welsh made the charge against me with the knife." This declaration was taken on Sunday morning. The deceased afterwards rallied somewhat, but inflammation of the peritoneum setting in, he died on the Monday morning. A search had been made for the prisoner. It was found that he had left the town ; the police were sent after him, and he was apprehended in Goole. The policeman charged him with being the man who had stabbed Rouane in Lower Cross Street, and he at first said he had not being there ; but afterwards admitted that he had. Mr. Hannay concluded by pointing out to the jury the principal features in the law of the case. At the request of Mr. Blackburn, the prisoner's statement before the magistrates was put in. It was as follows :—"The cause of this here row was that a fortnight last Sunday a party was playing cards in a house and Rouane was one of the party. I was not there. There was a man,

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playing the cards amongst the company, and they got a quarrel amongst them, and Rouane's cousin was one of them, and they beat one another. Then Rouane and his party got up and meant to kill the fellow. After that the people in the house got up and would not let Rouane and his party kill the fellow. It remained from that till the Sunday afterwards, and my brother-in-law and that fellow went together in Saxton Lane, and Patrick Doherty and John Rouane and his party were there, and when they saw this fellow come in along with my brother-in-law, they got up to beat the stranger, and my brother-in-law got up and saved him, and he got away. So, then they fell on my brother-in-law and kicked and beat him. Then the bobbies came. When I got telled that my brother-in-law was nearly killed, I went down and saved him as well as I could. I remained there all last Saturday, and I was drinking in George Lumb's public-house, at the hour of twelve o'clock, and came out to come home, and I saw Patrick Doherty and John Rouane standing at the end of the street, then John Rouane said to me, 'Now, you b——, I have hold of you,' and they ran after me, and I ran to my own door, and there John Rouane caught hold of me, and he brought me into the middle of the road, and he gave me a kick on the shin and took the breadth of two fingers off my shin; he was then thumping me on the head, and at the same time the remainder of the party was at the top of the street as they came from the Shuttles. One of them said to Jack Rouane, 'Have you hold of Welch?' and two of the party said, 'Kill the b——.'” Mr. Blackburn then addressed the jury for the prisoner. It was true, he said, that the inquiry was a very solemn one, it was a question of life and death. Undoubtedly, the law was, that where a deadly weapon was used, without adequate provocation, and death ensued, that was murder. But he hoped the jury would find, in looking at the evidence, that the prisoner was acting under such circumstances as would reduce this crime to that of manslaughter. He commented upon the deceased's statement, and showed that it was inconsistent with the evidence of the witnesses in the case. According to the deceased, without a word being said, and no one being near, this murder was committed, but there was no corroboration of this. There was corroboration of the prisoner's statement that there had been a previous quarrel and that the deceased did drag him into the middle of the street. He submitted that the prisoner did

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not draw the knife to do mischief to any particular individual, but to be prepared to defend himself. Some of the witnesses said there was no challenge, others said there was a challenge. Some said a blow was struck, others said there was not a blow struck. There were other equally grave inconsistencies and discrepancies in the evidence, and in the midst of this mystery and darkness, he appealed to the jury to arrive at a more merciful conclusion than they were asked to do by the prosecution, and to return a verdict of manslaughter. The jury then retired, and after an absence of upwards of half-an-hour, returned to court, when the Clerk of Arraignment said—Gentlemen, are you all agreed upon your verdict? The Foreman :—We are. The Clerk :—Do you find the prisoner Guilty or Not Guilty? The Foreman :—Guilty. The Clerk :—Guilty of what? The Foreman :—Guilty of Wilful Murder. His Lordship then assumed the black cap, and said—Patrick Welsh, you have been found guilty of the crime of wilful murder, after a very careful and patient investigation into all the circumstances of your case by the jury. I cannot say but that I think they have come to a right conclusion. It is quite clear that you were, if not quite sober at the time you killed the deceased, at least that you knew well what you were about. You do not appear to have had any quarrel with him at the time, and the jury have believed that before you went up to him—I say they probably have believed that before you went up to him, you opened your knife with the intention of doing him at least serious bodily harm, if not of killing him. It is my duty to pass upon you the sentence of the law, and even the very words of that sentence are prescribed to me. Let me implore you during the short time that you have to live—for I have no authority to hold out to you any prospect of mercy here below—let me implore you to spend your time well, in order to obtain mercy of Almighty God. The best thing you can do, as you probably well know, is at once to avail yourself of the assistance of your spiritual adviser, who may assist you in preparing for the awful change that awaits you. His Lordship then passed sentence of death in the usual manner.” The prisoner, who appeared to be much affected, was then removed from the dock. The sentence of Welsh was afterwards commuted to transportation for life.

Dec. 21st. At the Leeds Assizes, William Sykes, aged 38, forgerman, John Teale, 35, labourer, David Booth, 50, labourer, Aaron Savage, 35, excavator, John Bent-

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cliffe, 29, collier, and Henry Bone, 35, collier, were arraigned for the wilful murder of Wm. Lilley, at Ravensfield, near Rotherham, on the 10th of October previous. A labourer named Woodhouse had also been committed on the same charge, but was admitted Queen's evidence. Mr. Digby Seymour, Q.C., and Mr. V. Blackburn were counsel for the prosecution. Mr. Campbell Foster appeared for the prisoners Sykes, Bentcliffe, and Bone; Mr. Waddy and Mr. Skidmore for Teale; Mr. Yeatman for Savage; and Mr. Bruce (by desire of the Judge) appeared for Booth. Mr. Seymour said this was a case which the jury would have to approach with anxious care and consideration and with a determined resolution not to allow any evidence to prevail against any of the prisoners more than it legitimately ought. The case arose out of one of those unfortunate night affrays which sometimes took place between those who were appointed the lawful preservers and watchers of game, and persons who gave themselves to the habitual practice of night-poaching. Whatever might be suggested, he was sure they would approach the consideration of it, not with reference to any policy of the laws which protected game, but guided rather by those higher considerations which sought for the security of the subject, and according to which the life of a man lawfully employed in his business and occupation should not on any account be sacrificed. On the night in question the deceased, Lilley, and three others—Machin, Hawkins, and Butler,—went to Silverwood, four or five miles from Rotherham, for the purpose of watching the game as the servants of Messrs. Jubb and others, who preserved the game in that neighbourhood. They went close to Silverwood, and sat down by a fence which separated it from a large field. They lay concealed there about two hours, and about ten o'clock, all until then having been quiet, they heard a noise, as they thought, of sticks breaking. On looking they saw several men in the adjoining field, three or four of whom were setting nets. Lilley who was the most active of the keepers, said "Now's our time," and jumped across the fence and proceeded towards the men, who were eight or nine yards from the place where the keepers had been concealed. As he approached them he was struck by something, but by what or by whom he (the learned counsel) could not tell. He sank at once to the ground, and no sooner did he fall than three men who had joined the others came up to where Lilley lay, and it could be distinctly proved that while he lay on the ground

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they struck Lilley with sticks which they had in their hands. Hawkins, Butler, and Machin, saw Lilley defending himself on the ground, and receiving at the hands of his assailants no mercy. Butler was also assaulted by one or two of the men, and with regard to Sykes there could not be any doubt that he struck Butler several blows. He cried out for mercy, but the injuries he received prevented him doing anything for the relief of his comrade. Machin also was struck on the head, and Hawkins, when going to the assistance of Lilley, received a blow from a stone, and was stunned and went away towards the wood. While going to the wood he looked back, and saw what would enable him to give positive evidence as to some of the prisoners being implicated. Assistance was sent for, and arrived in about an hour, when Lilley was found almost lifeless. He was lifted into a cart and taken home. He had eight wounds, several of them about the head; his skull was fractured in several places, and other injuries also showed that he had been the victim of extreme and brutal violence. His brain was injured, the texture of his skull was broken in, there was effusion of blood on the brain, and other indications of murderous violence which the doctors would describe. He must have received a great many blows, and all of a severe character and from formidable weapons. He died the next day. In considering how far the prosecution had brought home to the prisoners the responsibility as the authors of this death, the occurrence having taken place at night, the jury might at first suppose that the witnesses had not had a good opportunity of identifying the poachers. But it would be proved that Teale was one of the foremost men at the time Lilley received his blows. He was seen close by him, and in the attitude of threatening him, and with the apparent intention of striking. Two of the keepers would prove that. It would also be shown that Sykes was there, and that he gave the blow which brought Butler down. As to Robert Woodhouse, the Crown had thought it necessary to make him an approver in the case. He would be called and made an early and prominent witness in the case. He knew all the prisoners, and for years had been the companion of three of them. He had before been out in the same wood, and engaged in many other excursions of the same kind. He would swear that they all set out from Sykes' house in Rotherham to go to Silverwood, and not only would he be confirmed in that and many particulars, but other witnesses would identify one or other of the

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prisoners. The keepers had a retriever dog with them, and it began to fight with one which the poachers had, and which was well known to belong to Bone and Bentcliffe. As the prisoners went to Silverwood they passed a lock-gates, four of them going on one side and three on the other, and it would be proved undoubtedly that Woodhouse was one of them and Teale another. It would be proved, too, that later in the night the prisoners had not returned home, and the next day one had gone to Wakefield, another to near Nottingham, and others to various distant places, the inference from which was that they knew they were involved in some serious transactions. And so with regard to each of the prisoners, the jury would have various circumstances before them, which, as connected with the statement of Woodhouse, would supply links in the chain of confirmation, and would leave little doubt that Woodhouse was the witness of truth, and show that his narrative might be relied upon. When apprehended they all made statements. Booth said he was there, but he had nothing to do with the murder. He had made a statement which, while it acquitted himself, threw suspicion of guilt upon the others, but if he was there he shared in the common purpose of maiming or taking the life of the keeper, or was he there simply engaged in night poaching? The learned counsel then concluded by inviting the careful and dispassionate attention of the jury to a case which involved such serious consequences to so many persons. The trial was concluded on the 25th, after having lasted two days and a half. The jury found four of the accused—Sykes, Teale, Bone, and Bentcliffe—guilty of manslaughter, and acquitted Booth and Savage. Mr. Justice Shee, who did not disguise his dissatisfaction at the verdict of the jury for the minor offence, sentenced Sykes and Teale to penal servitude for life, and Bone and Bentcliffe to penal servitude for twenty years each. The Court was then adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th of January.

21st. The trial of the murderer Forward, *alias* Southey, was resumed and concluded this day, at Maidstone, when the jury returned a verdict of guilty. It will be remembered that the prisoner, after poisoning three children in London, went down to Ramsgate, and there murdered his wife and daughter. He was arraigned on Wednesday, the 20th, when he declined to authorise the appearance of counsel on his behalf, and altogether conducted himself in a manner which was evidently intended to excite a suspicion of insanity. The evidence failed to prove this plea

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and the jury returned a verdict of guilty. He was afterwards executed.

22nd. In Vice-Chancellor Kindersley's Court, Mr. Turquand, the official liquidator to the Leeds Banking Company, obtained an order for the declaration of a dividend of 4s., making, with that previously paid, 12s. in the pound. To provide for its payment, £240,000 was required, and although Mr. Turquand had only £183,829 in hand he confidently expected to receive sufficient by the time that the arrangements for declaring the dividend was completed. The official liquidator bore testimony to the fair and honourable manner in which the contributors, as a body, had met the calls made upon them, and stated that he had no doubt the creditors, if they exercised a little patience, would all be paid in full.

The cattle plague was still extending. The returns made up for the week ending December 16th gave a total for the week of 6054, against 5356 for the preceding week. The returns for Yorkshire were 1202 against 1037 in the preceding week. In the metropolitan police district the disease appeared to be stayed, the number of cases having fallen to 43. In Scotland also there was an improvement, the numbers having fallen from 1881, to 1701. In the South Midland, the Eastern Counties, the North Midland, and the North-Western Counties there was a serious and alarming increase.

Mr. G. G. Scott, at the request of the trustees of St. John's Church, Leeds, made a careful inspection of that edifice, and also made a report. The trustees entertained the idea of pulling down the church, but Mr. Scott's report, will probably prevent the destruction of so rare and beautiful a specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. Mr. Scott stated that the church stands alone, among all the churches in this country, as an instance of the old feeling for church architecture extending to the days of King Charles, carried out with a richness, costliness, and beauty which would do honour to the best periods of ecclesiastical architecture; and he recommended that the church should be carefully repaired, retaining jealously every old feature, and disturbing nothing unnecessarily. "You will thus," he said, "be handing down to many future generations a rare and beautiful specimen of the church architecture of the Reformed English Church, erected at a period of which the specimens are more scarce than any other." The cost of the restoration would not exceed £2500 or £3000.

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The "goods and chattels" at the stations on the Hull and Hornsea Railway were brought to the hammer under a writ of *fi. fa.* The novelty of the occurrence excited some curiosity, but as the great proportion of the lots were purchased by one individual it was not unnaturally supposed that they were to remain in the possession of the company.

The business connected with the Winter Gaol Delivery for the West-Riding was resumed this morning, Tuesday, Jan. 9th, 1866, at the Leeds Town Hall, before Mr. Justice Shee, when William Clayton, aged 19, Joseph Hallas, 22, factory hand, and Thomas Vickers, 20, heckle maker, were charged with the manslaughter of Edward Brogden, at Leeds. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Middleton and Mr. Blackburn; Mr. Foster appeared for Vickers; Mr. Wheelhouse for Hallas, and Mr. Waddy for Clayton. Deceased was about twenty years of age, and was the son of Thomas Brogden, cloth dresser, Upper Wortley. On Sunday, the 27th of August last, deceased and some companions went to Halton Feast. They returned home by way of Leeds; and when in Boar Lane, about a quarter before twelve o'clock, they met the prisoners, who were looking at a drunken man being assisted into a cab. Whilst standing in the crowd Vickers lost his cap, and walking up to Brogden called him a bloody thief, adding, "I'll match Dawson to fight you for a fiver." Some words then ensued. Brogden asked if Dawson were present, and being told that he was not, he said there was no use talking farther on the subject, and walked off with his companion. The prisoners followed them along Wellington Street, and when opposite the Commercial Hotel, Clayton came behind Brogden and struck him a blow behind the ear which knocked him down. The two other prisoners then advanced and assisted Clayton in kicking and otherwise maltreating the deceased. Some of Brogden's companions here interfered, but the prisoners turned upon them and drove them away. While they were thus engaged the deceased got upon his feet, and was attempting to struggle across the street when the prisoners returned, and Hallas knocked Brogden down with a blow. In falling the deceased cried out, "Oh, I'm done." After renewing their attack on deceased with their feet, the prisoners left, and Brogden was carried into the Commercial Inn, where he died shortly afterwards.—Mr. H. Price, surgeon, made a post mortem examination of the body. There were five wounds on the head of deceased, one behind the left ear,

another behind the right ear, and three on the top of the head. These had ruptured several of the vessels of the brain and caused death. The wounds were such as would be caused by kicks. The prisoners were apprehended on the following morning, and a statement was made by Clayton to the effect that they had all been drinking and fighting together.—Mr. Foster, in addressing the jury on behalf of Vickers, said it was much to be lamented that what appeared to be a rough lark had been attended with so serious a result. There was no doubt that all the parties were considerably affected with drink. Vickers appeared to have been annoyed by having his cap stolen; and he hoped the jury would arrive at the same conclusion as he (Mr. Foster) had done, that in what Vickers had done, he had merely resented his personal injury, and had not acted in common with those who caused Brogden's death.—Mr. Wheelhouse and Mr. Waddy having addressed the jury on behalf of their respective clients, His Lordship then summed up. He said there could be no doubt that on the night of the 27th August, or early on the morning of the 28th, Edward Brogden, came by his death by violence done to him in the street. Whenever death resulted from a blow or kick given in anger it was manslaughter at the least. It might be murder under certain circumstances; but the prisoners were not charged with that offence. If it should appear that death had been caused by a blow given by one of the prisoners, and that the others had not been acting with him in the same unlawful purpose, then only one of them could properly be convicted of manslaughter; but if the jury were of opinion that all the prisoners were engaged unlawfully in kicking the deceased, although the fatal kick might have been given by one of them, they would all be equally guilty of manslaughter. After referring at length to the evidence, His Lordship concluded by saying that he was at a loss to suggest anything which could lead to a doubt that all the three prisoners were guilty.—A verdict of Guilty was returned by the jury.—In passing sentence, His Lordship said it was very lucky for the prisoners that they did not stand at the bar charged with murder. There did not appear to have been the smallest provocation on the part of the deceased for what they had done. He regretted that there was evidence of so much violence in the neighbourhood of that great town, and it was absolutely necessary that it should be repressed. The sentence of the court was that they be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fifteen months.

On the 13th, Peter Devine, aged 24, labourer, and James Doyle, 25, labourer, were charged with the wilful murder of Aaron Allison, at Sheffield, on the 26th August. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Gully; Mr. Campbell Foster appeared for Doyle; and at the request of his Lordship, Mr. Bruce watched the case for Devine. Mr. Blackburn, in opening the case, said that the prisoners were indicted for the murder of an old man, and having told the jury the charge, he was sure he did not need to ask their most serious attention to the whole of the circumstances of the case. As his Lordship would tell them all homicide was presumed to be murder until the contrary was shown, and in this case it would be for them to say whether there was that amount of provocation which could reduce the offence to that of manslaughter. The deceased, who resided with his daughter, at Sheffield, left her on the night of Saturday, the 26th August, about twenty minutes past eleven, to go to a public-house, called the Mail Coach Inn, to get a glass of beer. When he went in he was perfectly sober. The next time his daughter saw him he was dead. The surgeon who would be called would tell the jury that when he examined the body he found externally a lacerated wound on the side of the nose, contusions about the head and the upper part of the body, a contusion on the right arm, from the shoulder to the elbow, and a contusion on the right thigh, besides several abrasions on the left leg, showing that the deceased had suffered very considerable violence and received repeated blows on various parts of the body. On examining the body internally, the surgeon found that the brain was congested, that blood was extravasated over it, and he would tell them that he believed death had resulted from effusion of blood caused by blows or kicks on the head. How did the deceased meet with his death? When he entered the public-house, there were in it, amongst other persons, the two prisoners and two men of the name of Thompson, father and son. The younger of these persons went up to Devine, and though there was some discrepancy of evidence as to what actually took place—some saying there was no dispute about a knife, and others that there was—young Thompson, after some quarrelling between him and Devine, went to another part of the room, and was followed by Devine and Doyle. It appeared that Devine then struck Thompson, and that the father of the latter thereupon called him a fool. The old man was immediately struck, and Allison,

the deceased, got up and interfered, saying, "Do not hit an old man." He was then knocked down; it was said by Devine, Doyle striking him at the same time. He fell on the ground, and while there was kicked until he died. The witness Thompson would not be able to appear to give evidence. He was before the magistrates after the occurrence, but since that time he had been seized with an affection of the brain, and was now an inmate of a lunatic asylum. Another of the witnesses before the magistrates was dying of consumption, and would not be able to be present. But he (Mr. Blackburn) would be able to call two persons who were in the public-house at the time, and who would be able to tell the jury the nature of the whole transaction. The first witness called was Thomas Kay Thompson, who resided in Conway Street, Sheffield, and was a spring-knife cutler.—On the Saturday night in question he saw deceased in the Mail Coach Inn. The prisoners were also present. Witness saw Devine "shoving his (witness's) son about," and afterwards striking him. Witness got up and said, "Thour't a fool." Devine advanced to him saying, "What am I?" Witness said "Yes, thour't a fool; look at the time of night," and added, "It's going up to twelve o'clock." Devine struck witness and disfigured his face in a very shameful manner. Doyle then took part in the affray, and also struck witness. The deceased interfered, and said "What are you doing to the old man?" meaning the witness. Devine at once knocked the deceased down, and when he was lying on the floor began to kick him. Doyle also "turned in" and kicked him. No one else struck or kicked the deceased. Witness's son shouted out to close the door as the old man was dead, and witness saw the deceased lying dead on the floor a few minutes after the prisoners had ceased kicking him. Only about three minutes elapsed from the time he was knocked down to the time he was lifted up dead and placed on the longsettle in the bar. The deceased did not give the least provocation. Cross-examined by Mr. Foster.—The deceased was talking quietly with witness before the affray began. When deceased was knocked down he fell heavily on the right side of his head. The floor was a stone one. After other witnesses had been called, Mr. Foster addressed the jury on behalf of Doyle. He stated that he felt extremely relieved after hearing the evidence, bearing in mind that his client was charged with murder. It seemed to him that from the first witness to the last the evidence did not point at wilful murder, how-

over much it might point at a minor offence. The quarrel was a sudden one. It seemed to commence with young Thompson. His father interfered, and the anger of the prisoners was turned against him. The deceased then interposed; and, in hot blood, received a blow, which knocked him down. Death resulted from that blow and that fall; but he contended that all the circumstances were consistent not with the crime of murder, but that of manslaughter. In regard to the blow, it had no doubt been stated by two of the witnesses that the deceased was struck by both of the prisoners, but their opportunities of judging were not so good as that of Thompson, whose statement was clear that Doyle took no part in the attack on Allison until he had been knocked down. If the jury believed Thompson, and thought there was no common purpose between Doyle and Devine, his client was entitled to an acquittal. Mr. Bruce, on behalf of Devine, also expressed himself as relieved by the evidence, believing it to be impossible for the jury to come to the conclusion that the prisoner had committed murder. The short time occupied by the whole transaction—about three minutes; the absence of all malice on the part of the prisoners; the general quarrelling that was going on; the cause of death, which had been proved to be the fall on the stone floor—all pointed to the crime of manslaughter. His Lordship, in summing up, said there was no doubt that Aaron Allison came to his death on the night of the 26th August by the violence of the two young men at the bar. The jury had been properly told by the learned counsel for the prosecution that the law presumed every homicide to be murder until the contrary appeared. It defined murder to be the killing of another with malice aforethought, and unless the jury were satisfied that there was this necessary ingredient of murder in the conduct of the prisoners, they would not be justified in finding them guilty of that crime, but would find that the offence was reduced to manslaughter. Manslaughter was the killing of a man in sudden heat under provocation. The circumstances of this case as to the sudden heat differed a little from those which attended most cases of manslaughter. The prisoners, no doubt, were excited at the time when they attacked the deceased, but they were not heated by any previous quarrel with the deceased. There was no provocation on the part of the deceased which could have caused any attack on him. The crime of which the prisoners were guilty was either murder or manslaughter; the jury must say

which. The jury then retired, and, after a few minutes' absence, brought in a verdict of "Manslaughter." On the prisoners being asked whether they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed on them, Doyle said, "I never saw the man; I am perfectly innocent." His Lordship.—The jury have, in my opinion, arrived at a very correct judgment in this case. They have found you not guilty of wilful murder, but they could not consistently with their duty, after hearing the evidence brought before them, acquit either of you. They have found you guilty of the crime of manslaughter, and in my opinion they have acted quite right in so doing. It seems probable that the death of this unfortunate old man was caused by your having violently knocked him down upon the paved floor, in falling upon which he had sustained an injury much greater than any you afterwards inflicted upon him by kicking him when he was down. It is an unmanly thing for young fellows to attack an old man like the deceased, particularly when he gave no provocation at all; but still unmanly and brutal as it is, I cannot bring myself to think that you had at the time you knocked him down and caused the fall of which he died, entertained that malice which the law considers necessary to a definition of murder, or even that you intended to do him grievous bodily harm. Still young men must be taught that if they choose to go to a public-house, to make quarrels out of nothing, to fight with persons who have given them no offence, and when others more sensible and prudent than they interfere, to turn upon them and knock them down, and cause their death, such conduct must be punished severely. The sentence is that each of you be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for fifteen months.

On the same day, the 13th, Edward Sharp Suttill, aged 24, clerk, was charged with the wilful murder of John Greenwood, at Bradford, on the 27th September last. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Gully; and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Foster and Mr. Bruce. Mr. Blackburn opened the case. He said that if it should appear that the prisoner was the person who struck the fatal blow which caused the death of John Greenwood, he was afraid there was nothing which could reduce the crime below that of murder. The prisoner was in the employment of the Great Northern Company, and the deceased was a labourer. They were both of the same age, viz. 24. About midnight of the 26th September they met in the Hope and Anchor public-house,

where Greenwood was treating a girl named Alice Smith to brandy. Greenwood had a friend with him called Randolph Walker, and the prisoner had a friend with him called Langan. Alice Smith knew the prisoner very well, although she was not acquainted with his name. Greenwood was an entire stranger to her. When the deceased, Walker, and Smith, left the house, they were followed by Suttill and Langan to the Leeds Road, where they occupied different sides of the way. Just as Alice Smith was leaving, Suttill said something which she did not catch, and passed over to the deceased. Walker, who would not be called as a witness, because he was too drunk to remember anything that took place, put his hand on the shoulder of Alice Smith, saying, "This is my wife." At that moment the girl saw Suttill put his hand into his pocket and bring it out again. She then heard the click of a knife opening; she saw a blade shining in the gas-light, and in a few moments the prisoner, using an expression to the effect that he would let him have it if he wanted it, stabbed the deceased in the chest. He fell to the ground, and died as he was being carried to the Infirmary. A knife was found in the possession of the prisoner when he was apprehended, but the surgeon would tell them that the wound could not have been produced by such a knife. The blade must have been a larger one; and it would be proved that a few hours before the murder the prisoner was seen in the possession of such a knife. When the prisoner was apprehended he admitted having been present, but stated that he did not do the deed. If he proved these facts it would be impossible for the jury to return any other verdict than that of guilty. Mr. John Shuttleworth, superintendent of the Bradford police, stated that on the 27th September last Alice Smith gave him a description of the man who had stabbed Greenwood. He apprehended Suttill in consequence of receiving that description. He took him into custody at his lodgings on the night of the 28th. Upon seeing the prisoner, Alice Smith identified him as the man who committed the deed. Witness charged him with causing the death of John Greenwood. He replied, "They assaulted me, but I didn't do the deed." Witness cautioned him, and he said no more. On searching him, a knife and some other articles were found. Cross-examined.--Witness stated that the knife was an ordinary pocket-knife. It appeared to have been well used, and the blades were dull. The largest blade was about three inches long, and about half

an inch broad. The knife was examined by Mr. Rimington, analytical chemist, but he believed that no trace of blood had been found upon it. Alice Smith was a prostitute, and had been so for the last four years. Alice Smith stated that she was a single woman, and resided in Bradford. On the night in question she was in Market Street and met with Greenwood, the man who was afterwards killed. She went with him into the Hope and Anchor dramshop, and found Suttill there. She first saw Suttill last winter, and had seen him several times since. Greenwood, who was a stranger to her, treated her to three-pennyworth of brandy. Randolph Walker and John Langan were also in the shop. Walker, Greenwood, and witness went out of the dramshop together, and were followed by Suttill and Langan. Walker was tipsy, but all the others were sober. They went to the Leeds Road, where Greenwood and Walker went on the right side of the road, and Suttill and Langan on the left. She was just turning to go home, when she heard the prisoner say something, the meaning of which she did not catch. The prisoner and Langan then crossed the road, when Walker put his hand on witness's shoulder, and said, "This is my wife." Langan took hold of Walker, and witness saw Suttill put his right hand in his trouser's pocket and draw it out again. Immediately afterwards she heard the noise of a knife opening. Suttill held a knife in his hand for a few minutes, the blade of which she saw shining in the gas-light, and then taking hold of Greenwood's right shoulder with the left hand, said, "You b—— English b——, I will let you have it if you want it." He then raised his right hand and stabbed Greenwood, who fell to the ground, saying, "You've stabbed me." Witness heard the noise of a knife closing, and the prisoner ran away. Langan went with him, and she followed them for some distance, screaming "Murder;" but as she lost sight of them she returned to the Leeds Road, where she found Greenwood lying on the ground. He was alive, but did not speak. Witness went with Police-officer Shuttleworth in search of the prisoner, and identified him. Cross-examined.—Witness did not cry out when she saw the knife. When the man who stabbed Greenwood used the expression she had mentioned he spoke with a slightly German accent; and she "gave him in" to Shuttleworth as "a little German." She knew Horton Lane; she went there first to seek the prisoner, because he had told her that he lived

there. A number of Germans live in Horton Lane. On the first occasion she met the prisoner she had a violent quarrel with him. No words passed between Greenwood and the prisoner before he used the knife. Walker was standing beside Greenwood when he was stabbed. When she was before the justices, Langan and Walker were in custody on the charge. She was sober that night. She was at the Fleece that night, but they didn't refuse to fill her any brandy because she was drunk. She had a glass or two of brandy at the Fleece. Re-examined.—She had seen Suttill twice since she had the quarrel with him, and had made it up. Henry Holmes, cab-driver, was driving along the Leeds Road on the night in question. He found the deceased lying on his belly in the road. He was in a pool of blood. Witness turned him over on his back, and deceased opened his eyes and moaned. His breast was covered with clotted blood. Two police-officers came with stretchers and took the body away. Cross-examined.—He saw Walker standing at the Peel Monument, about thirty yards from the spot, and he went and asked him to come to Greenwood's assistance. Walker was the worse for liquor. Alice Smith also came up. Police-officer Wain assisted to carry the body to the Bradford Infirmary. Cross-examined.—Alice Smith was crying, and was a little excited. Mr. Peter Chapman, Inspector, at the Great Northern Station at Bradford, stated that the prisoner was a clerk in the goods department. His duty was to be at business at nine o'clock. On the morning of the 27th September last he was at the station at seven o'clock. Witness asked him what he was doing there so early, and he replied that he wanted to see John Langan, who was also employed at the station. In the course of the day witness saw the prisoner and Langan talking together frequently. They were last seen together about eight o'clock at night. Cross-examined.—Langan worked under Suttill, and it might be necessary for him to see Langan early in the morning about something. Almost every day they were in conversation together. Witness had known the prisoner for four years. He bore the character of a quiet, inoffensive young man. Witness never heard him speak with a German accent. Edward Quirk, foreman porter at the Great Northern Station, Bradford, stated that on the night of the 26th Sept. he saw the prisoner in the goods office about ten o'clock. Witness asked him if he could lend him a knife with which to sharpen his pencil, and the prisoner produced a knife from his pocket. It was rather

a large one. The knife now shown him (that found in the possession of the prisoner) was nothing like it. It had only one blade, which was an inch and a half longer than the blade of the knife now shown him, and was about half as broad again. When open, the blade was secured by a spring. The blade was straight and had a sharp point. Witness used it and put it down on the desk beside the prisoner. Langan was in the office when witness borrowed the knife. Mr. Superintendent Shuttleworth was re-called, and stated that he was informed of what had happened about half-past two on the morning of the 27th. He saw Alice Smith immediately afterwards, at which time she was perfectly sober. Cross-examined.—The prisoner was born at Kildwick, near Skipton. His mother was an Englishwoman; and he was educated in this country. Re-examined.—The prisoner went under the by-name of “the little German;” but he heard nothing of it until after this occurrence. Police-sergeant Hopkin assisted Winn to carry Greenwood to the Infirmary. He saw Alice Smith at the police-office a little after two in the morning. She was sober. Mr. Herbert Spencer, house surgeon at the Bradford Infirmary, stated that Greenwood was dead when brought to the Infirmary. He had a wound about an inch in length on the inside of the left nipple. He afterwards examined the body, and found that the right auricle, one of the large cavities of the heart, had been penetrated by a sharp instrument at a part corresponding with the external wound. One of the ribs was cut. The cause of death was hemorrhage resulting from the wound. He had examined the knife found on the prisoner. It was not at all a likely instrument to produce the wound. A knife with a straight blade, about an inch and a half longer, and about half as broad again as the one now shown him would be likely to cause the wound. Great force must have been used to produce the injuries he had described. Cross-examined.—The action of the auricle of the heart was of such a nature that blood would be likely to squirt out through the wound that was made, and it was probable that anyone standing close to the wounded man would get some blood on his clothes. Mr. Shuttleworth was re-called, and stated that he had examined the clothes of the prisoner, and discovered no trace of blood upon him. This concluded the evidence for the prosecution, and Mr. Blackburn summed up his evidence. Mr. Foster, in addressing the jury on behalf of the prisoner, strongly animadverted on the course pursued by the prosecution in not calling

Langan before the jury. Langan knew all the circumstances of the case, and the only ground on which he had been withheld must be that his story did not altogether agree with that told by Alice Smith. Langan was in the office when the knife was put down on the desk. The prisoner was never seen to put the knife in his pocket. Did Langan take up the knife? Had he been in the box they would have had an opportunity of sifting him on that point, and indeed of ascertaining whether the prisoner ever had a knife like the one described. The learned counsel contended that on the evidence of Alice Smith, altogether unreliable, and altogether uncorroborated, it was impossible they could send this young man for execution. The clothes of the prisoner contradicted her story; the knife of the prisoner contradicted her story; and her own statement, that the expression used by the man who stabbed Greenwood being spoken with a German accent, altogether precluded the possibility that the prisoner could have been the man who wielded the knife. He concluded by calling the following witnesses as to character:—Mr. W. Abbott, superintendent of the Southern Division of the Great Northern line, stated that he had known the prisoner between two and three years. He had borne a most excellent character for quietness and humanity, and for inoffensiveness of disposition. Mr. W. Cooke, station-master at Bradford; Mr. John Ward, manager for the Messrs. Pepper, railway carriers, at Bradford, and Mr. Priestley, manager for the Bradford Patent Card Company, also gave the prisoner an excellent character as a good tempered well-conducted young man. His Lordship then summed up. He said this was a case in which he could give the jury very little assistance, beyond that of calmly and dispassionately recalling to their recollection the evidence that had been given. As to the law of the case he had very little to say. If it was a crime at all it was murder. It was a crime committed by some one unquestionably, as John Greenwood was stabbed to the heart in Leeds Road, at the last hour of the night, on the 26th September, and if they were satisfied that it was the prisoner who stabbed him, he was at a loss to suggest any ground whatever upon which they could say it was not murder but manslaughter. It was his bounden duty to tell them that if the young man before them was guilty of anything on this evidence he was guilty of murder. But they should be very careful before they came to the conclusion that he was guilty of murder. They should be perfectly satisfied as reasonable

men ; and have no reasonable doubt as to whose hand stabbed the deceased, before they found him guilty of murder. In going over the evidence, his Lordship said the whole case depended upon Alice Smith, and the question for the jury would be whether they believed her evidence. If they believed her, the prisoner was guilty of murder ; but if they did not believe her, whatever suspicions they might entertain, the young man ought to be acquitted. Remark- ing on the absence of Walker and Langan, his Lordship said that he was not at all satisfied with the reason given for Walker not being present. He concluded by referring to the excellent character the prisoner had received, and by stating that while this should have no weight with the jury where there was no doubt as to the facts, it ought to have the greatest influence where any reasonable doubt was entertained as to the facts, and as to the witnesses who were brought forward to prove them. After half-an-hour's absence from court, the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty, the Foreman adding that the jury felt that they could not place reliance on the evidence of Alice Smith. The verdict was received with loud cheers ; and his Lordship ordered Suttill to be at once discharged.

On the 15th, James Chapman aged 42, was charged with the manslaughter of Mercy Hopkinson, at Southowram, near Halifax, on the 23rd September.—The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Middleton and Mr. Thornber, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Campbell Foster.—The deceased and the prisoner lived together for some time as man and wife at Southowram. They had no children. The deceased was of intemperate habits, and on the 22nd of September last, she got very drunk in the Pack Horse Inn. The landlady took her into the back-yard, where she fell and sustained some injuries on the face. She was removed to the house and kept there until the prisoner called for her about eight o'clock. The prisoner returned to the house a little before ten o'clock, and wanted to know what the deceased had had to drink. The landlady stated that she had had nothing but three pennyworth of gin. The prisoner drank two pints of ale, and left about half-past ten. A man named Brierley assisted the prisoner to take his wife home. The only remark made by Chapman whilst going along was that, if the deceased did not move a little quicker, he would "give her his toe." About nine o'clock, some plasterers, who were working in an unoccupied house adjoining that of the prisoner, heard the latter say, "Where have you got your beer?" This

was followed by a noise as of one person kicking another, accompanied by moaning. They also heard the prisoner say, "Where's your ring?" and immediately afterwards he appeared to strike deceased with his fist or with a strap. He then "trailed" her up stairs. A neighbour who was unwell, and who awoke about three in the morning, also heard noises in the prisoner's house as of one person beating another, and at six o'clock the prisoner went to the police-office and stated that his wife had died in the course of the night of cramp.—Mr. Cresswell, surgeon, made an examination of the body. There was nothing about it to indicate a violent death. There were a great many bruises and abrasions on various parts of the body. There was a lacerated wound over each eyebrow, two lacerated wounds at the back of the head; each of these four wounds had divided the scalp. On each side of the neck there were two or three marks. None of the wounds were sufficient of themselves to cause death. The appearance of the body would not admit of death by strangulation. On opening the head, he found that death had resulted from apoplexy. It was not at all improbable, taking all the circumstances into consideration, that death had resulted from pressure on both sides of the neck. That pressure appeared to have been caused by some person's fingers. The wounds on the back of the neck might have been produced in a variety of ways. Two falls on a hard substance or kicks from a strong boot might have produced them. The fall in the back-yard of the public-house might have been caused by a slight attack of apoplexy.—Mr. Foster did not complain that the prosecution had thought it necessary to inquire into this case, but after hearing the evidence he contended that it was quite clear that death had resulted from apoplexy and from no ill-usage on the part of the prisoner.—Mr. J. Horn, farmer, gave the prisoner an excellent character as an inoffensive, quiet man.—In summing up, his Lordship said that there was no doubt upon the medical evidence that the deceased died of apoplexy. Whether that apoplexy was caused by violence done to her by the prisoner was the question the jury would have to consider. If it had been wholly caused by his violence, or if, having had a slight attack of apoplexy, his violence had caused a second and fatal attack, he would be guilty upon this charge.—The jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of Guilty.—His Lordship stated that he quite concurred in the verdict. His only surprise was that the prisoner did not stand in the dock charged with murder.—Sentence

—Fifteen years' penal servitude. This concluded the business connected with the gaol delivery.

Temple Newsome (near Leeds.) and its ancient Lords.— After the dissolution of the order of Knights Templars, their ancient preceptory of Temple Newsome passed along with all their other manors to the Knights Hospitallers. But the knights of St John do not appear to have long retained the manors of Temple Newsome and Temple Hurst, for previous to the rebellion of 1322, which ended in the defeat and execution of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, the manors of Temple Newsome, Halghton, and Temple Hurst, appear to have been given to Sir Robert Holland, and Maud, his wife, but they were again seized into the king's hands by reason of the complicity of the said Robert in the rebellion. In 1328 Robert petitioned the king to have his lands restored to him, but in the previous year Temple Newsome and Temple Hurst had been granted to the Countess of Pembroke, Maria de St. Paul, the widow of Adomar de Valencia, who was to hold them during her life of the king in capite. Temple Newsome was then worth £70, Temple Hurst £30 per annum. The reversion of the manors was granted to John Darcy, Knight, and his heirs male, in default of whom the reversion went to the king. In the 18th Edward III., 1344, the king granted that John Darcy, *le pere*, may impark his woods of Temple Newsome and Temple Hurst. This John Darcy, who was steward of His Majesty's household, received the gift of the manors for his good service, and appears to have succeeded the countess in their possession about the year 1329. He died in the 21st Edward III., 1347, and at an inquisition held after his death the jurors stated that the aforesaid John, *le pere*, held the day that he died the reversion of the manor of Temple Newsome with the appurtenances to him and his heirs male, &c., in form underwritten, viz., that the manor was sometime in the hands of the Templars as the right of those Templars, who held it of the honour of Pontefract in pure and perpetual alms, and after the deposition of those Templars, Edward, late King of England, father of the king that now is, seized into his hands the manor aforesaid, with the appurtenances *salvo jure*; and afterwards, by composition between the said lord, the King, and the prior and freres of St. John of Jerusalem in England, it was agreed and granted that the said lord the King should hold that manor with the appurtenances for ever; and that afterwards Edward, late King of England, granted the afore-

said manor to Mary de St. Paul, Countess of Pembroke, yet living, during all the life of the said countess, the reversion to the aforesaid John Darcy and his heirs male of his body begotten, &c. Also, they say that John Darcy Knight, son and heir of the aforesaid John and Emelina, his wife, is of the age of thirty years, and that John Darcy, *le pere*, died on the 30th of May last. John Darcy, the son, held his manor of Temple Newsome in peace; but when his son, Philip Darcy, in the 3rd Richard II., succeeded to the inheritance, the Hospitalers appear to have instituted a claim, when it was decreed in the Court of King's Bench that the manor indisputably belonged to the heir male of John Darcy, *le pere*. Again, on the accession to the estates of John Darcy, son and heir of Philip, Henry Crounale, one of the confreres, commenced a new suit, in the name of the Prior of St. John, in the 4th Henry VI., 1402, but the decision of the court was in favour of John Darcy. The last of the line of Darcy of Temple Newsome is an historical personage of no small importance. In his youth he had accompanied the Earl of Rivers, who commanded an English expedition into Spain in 1488, which reflected the greatest glory upon the splendid military reputation of England's yeomanry. Washington Irvine tells the story of their doughty deeds in a manner worthy of them. His conduct on this occasion seems to have won him the royal favour, for he was created a baron, and in after life we find him employed about the person of the sovereign. When the great drama of the Reformation came to be played, Thomas, Lord Darcy, was one of the most prominent actors. His name will be recollected as leader of that abortive conspiracy known as "The Pilgrimage of Grace." Froude in his history gives the fullest account of it. In June, 1537, he was arraigned at Westminster before the Marquis of Exeter, then High Steward, and found guilty of high treason. Although he pleaded that for fifty years he had served the King and his father, his plea was of no avail, for he was beheaded on Tower-hill, and his lands confiscated. After the death of Lord Darcy, Temple Newsome was granted to Matthew, Earl of Lennox, who resided there when his son Lord Darnley was born. Through Darnley it again reverted to the crown in the person of James I., his son, who afterwards gave it to Esme Stuart who sold it to Sir Arthur Ingram, the ancestor of the present possessor. When the Templars held Newsome they used Whitkirk Church as their place of worship. In 1288 Robert de Tar-

vill, magister militiæ Templi in Anglia, presented to the church of Whitkirk. In 1324 the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem presented to the vicarage of Whitkirk. The order of the Templars was then dissolved. Whitaker says the present church of Whitkirk is of late construction, probably not earlier than Henry VII. He is doubtless very near the truth, for no traces of the Templars are to be found in the present fabric, nor were there any when Dodsworth visited it on the 5th September, 1620. He found the following arms and inscriptions, some of which are certainly older than the accession of Henry, but they may have been transferred from the old to the new fabric. North quire, called Manston quire. Scargill—Erm. a cross gules. Sab. a bend embattled pale with gules a cross arg. In the window. Orate pro bona statu Dni Austhorp abbatis de.....qui istam fenestram fieri fecit. North window in the Church. A man kneeling in a white gown and shaven crown, under which is—Orate pro anima Dompni Nicholai Hall quondam p'sentis decani capellæ. Next North Window. Orate pro animabus Roberti Hall et Elizabethæ uxoris ejus. In Manston quire—a tomb thereon. Quarterly Dyneley and Manston, written Hic jacet Rogerus Dyneley de Manston Armiger Dni Regis qui obiit die mensis Aprilis, A.D., M.D.XIII., et Alicia uxor ejus quæ obiit.....die mensis.....quorum animabus propicietur Deus. Amen.

Sis testis Christi quod non jacet hic lapis isti
Corpus vel onetur, sed spiritus ut.....eretur.

In the Body of the Church. Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Oglethorpe, wife of Francis Oglethorpe, of Colton, who lived Godly and died faithfully the 23rd June, 1613. East Window in the middle quire. Swillington—Arg. a chevron Az. a label of three points Ermine. Arg. a lion rampant Sable. The second coat is that of Stapleton of Carleton, a most celebrated family, whose head is now Lord Beaumont. Nevil of Liversedge—Ermine a cross gules. So says the Harl M.S. 802, but Tonge's visitation, Edit 1863, tells us that the arms of Nevil of Liversedge were argent, a saltier gules, in chief a label azure, we are before told the arms, Ermine a cross gules, belonged to the Scargills, who had long been a family of importance. One of them, le Sire Scargill was at the third crusade. Dansey in his history of the crusades says his effigy is represented cross legged : he bore for arms, Ermine a saltier engrailed gules. Ellis—Or on a cross sable,

5 crescents Arg. A very fair monument of a knight in armour, and his wife. The arms of Scargill and Coniers impaled thereon. Orate pro animabus Dni Roberti Scargill militis et Dom'æ Johannæ uxoris suæ et antecessorum suorum fundatorum Hujus Cantariæ quorum animarum propicie tur Deus ac etiam hic jacent filii eorum. This Elizabeth seems to have been the eldest daughter of Christopher second Lord Conyers of Hornby. Their arms were —Az : a maunch Or charged in chief with an annulet sable for difference. On a stone in the quire. Hic jacet Robertus Gascoigne quondam de Manston, qui obiit penultimo die Mensis Junii A.D. Millessimo CCCCLXXIII. cujus anima propicie tur Deus. Orate pro anima Arthur Pilkington Armigeri qui obiit xiii. die mensis Septembris, et sepultus in Abbatihæ de.....A.D. M.CCCCLXXVIII. The ancient chantry in the church of Whitkirk was founded by William Scargill, 26th Henry VI. The king gave license to William Scargill, Esq., to found a chantry &c., at the altar of St. Trinity in the church of St. Mary of Whitkirk. And from the Dean of York's register we find that William Scargill, of Thorpe, Senr., is patron of the chantry at the altar of St. Trinity in the church of Whitkirk. In the *Taxatio Ecclesiastica* of Pope Nicholas made in 1291 the church of Whitkirk, Vicarius quæ est Templar, is valued at £5 per annum.

The Mountains of Yorkshire are amongst the most elevated in the north of England, and rise to a great height above the level of the sea. The most remarkable of these are in that division of the county called Craven. Pennigant rises to the height of 2281 feet ; Ingleborough, 2384 ; and Whernside, 2407 feet. On the summit of the latter, the ascent to which is not difficult even to ladies, stands a pile of raised blocks of gritstone, from which exalted observatory may be scanned nearly the whole of Yorkshire, a considerable part of Lancashire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Durham. Between Whernside and Ingleborough appears the beautiful valley of the Lune, with the winding river of that name stretching westwardly to the sea. From the same elevation Lancaster may be easily traced thirty miles distant. Morecambe Bay and the Irish Channel are to be seen for many leagues ; and to the left of Ingleborough, towering in majesty, is seen the lofty Pennigant. Looking back in the direction of Wensleydale, the dark peak of Shunner-fell is visible, whilst the sweet little secluded lake of Simmerwater becomes discernable, by directing the eye down the oblique

valley of Simmerdale. Hambleton Hills and Roseberry Topping may also be seen from this elevation. In short, when the atmosphere is favourable, nearly the whole breadth of the island from the Irish Sea to the German Ocean is open to view. At the base of Pennigant are two fearful chasms called Hulpit and Huntpit holes : through each there runs a subterraneous brook which emerges at a considerable distance. On the west side of the mountain are the remains of ancient places of interment, called the Giants' Graves. Skeletons of the ordinary size have been here disinterred.

This extensive county appears to have been celebrated for its castles :—

About three miles north-west of the village of Wensley, in the North-riding of Yorkshire, are the ruins of Bolton Castle, erected in the reign of Richard II. by Richard, Lord Scroop, high chancellor of England ; according to Leland it consisted of four principal towers, and was eighteen years in building, at a cost of £12,000, with timber brought from Inglewood Forest, in Cumberland, the conveyance of which was the chief cause of the great expense. In one of the towers, Mary, Queen of Scots, was imprisoned for about two years, ending in 1569, she inscribed her name on a frame of glass which was removed to Bolton Hall some few years ago. During the parliamentary war, the castle was defended for the king by Colonel Scrope and a party of the Richmondshire militia, and sustained a pressing siege, which terminated in its surrender to the insurgents in 1645. The north eastern tower fell down in 1761, and the eastern and northern sides are entirely in ruins, the west front is in good repair. Vestiges of an extensive religious building are discernible near the village : about forty years since, large quantities of stone, and some fine specimens of highly-carved Gothic windows, were dug from the ruins ; and in sloping a precipitous bank near them, in the spring of 1843, the skeletons of thirty human bodies were removed, and interred below. Near the foot of an ancient yew-tree of immense magnitude, human bones, and those of horses, with various implements of war, were found some years since, in a mass of black earth.

Associations of Middleham Castle, in Wensleydale, carry us back to a desolating era of English history, since which more than six hundred and fifty years have elapsed. Robert Fitz Ralf, or Ranulph, on whom was bestowed the whole of Wensleydale, is said to have erected it, about

the year 1190. Here the Earl of Salisbury, son of Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmorland, and father of the notorious Earl of Warwick, had his seat, into whose family it came by the marriage of Mary, daughter of Ralph Fitz Randolph, with Ralph de Neville, and ancestor of the Earl of Salisbury. Here, too, Edward IV. was detained a prisoner, under the custody of Alexander Neville, forty-sixth archbishop of York. Here, too, Richard III. had his residence, and in this castle was born Edward, Prince of Wales. The historian, Stow, says that here Falconbridge was beheaded, but this is contradicted by another authority which states that he was executed at Southampton. The constablenesship of the castle, an office derivative from the Crown, is vested in the Duke of Leeds. Such are the main historical features associated with Middleham Castle, a ruin which Dr. Whitaker describes as "Majesty in decay."

At Hutton-Sheriff, in the North-Riding of York, are the venerable ruins of a castle, consisting of seven towers, built by Bertram de Bulmer, in the reign of Stephen. It was seized by Edward IV., after whose death, Richard, aspiring to the throne, imprisoned his elder brother's son, Edward Plantagenet, within this fortress, where he remained till the battle of Bosworth. He was subsequently arraigned for high treason, condemned, and executed on Tower-hill. The Princess Elizabeth, afterwards wife of Henry VII., was also confined here.

Richmond Castle was built by Alan, Earl of Bretagne, nephew of William the Conqueror. The site and surrounding lands were given him as a reward for his services after the battle of Hastings. The site of the castle at Richmond, in the North-Riding of York comprises nearly six acres; the remains show the great strength of the building when entire, and the great square tower or keep, supposed to have been built at a rather more recent period than the other parts, and which was repaired in 1761 by the Duke of Richmond, is in good preservation. To the northward of the town are the ruins of a house of Grey Friars, of which the tower is almost the only part remaining; it is a most beautiful structure, in the richest English style, ornamented with buttresses and pinnacles, and was erected but shortly before the dissolution in 1528, at which time the society consisted of a master and fourteen brethren. The establishment itself, however, was founded so early as 1258, by Ralph Fitz-Randal, Lord of Middleham. St. Nicholas' hospital, for sick and infirm

people and pilgrims, a short distance from the town, is of uncertain origin, but is mentioned in the 18th of Henry II. ; the present building is supposed to have been erected soon after the dissolution of the religious houses, and contains little of the original edifice. Nearly opposite the castle, on the other side of the river Swale, are the ruins of the priory of St. Martin, founded in 1100, which was granted to the abbey of St. Mary, York, and richly endowed by Whyomar, Lord of Aske, chief steward to the Earl of Richmond ; some fine Norman arches are almost the only remains. Richmond gives the title of Duke to the family of Lennox.

Scarborough Castle stands upon a rock of stupendous height and magnitude, close on the verge of the sea. It was built in the reign of King Stephen. Edward II. took refuge in it, as in his time it was esteemed the strongest in the kingdom. It was besieged during the civil war in the reign of Charles I., by the parliamentary forces, commanded by Sir John Meldrum, but held out under its brave governor, Sir Hugh Cholmley, for more than twelve months. At length, however, on the death of Meldrum, who fell in the assault, the command devolved upon Sir Matthew Boynton, to whom, after the exhaustion of its military stores, the fortress was surrendered in 1645, upon honourable terms. Colonel Boynton, who succeeded Sir Matthew in the command of the castle, having declared for the king, it came again into the possession of the royalists ; but it was finally surrendered to the parliament in 1648, and soon afterwards dismantled. George Fox, founder of the Society of Friends, was confined in it in 1665. During the rebellion in 1745, the building was put into a state of temporary repair ; since which time batteries have been erected for the protection of the town and harbour ; and within the inclosure are barracks for the accommodation of 120 men. This once formidable fortress comprised within the boundary walls an area of more than nineteen acres, and occupied the summit of an eminence 300 feet above the level of the sea, which surrounds it on all sides except the west, by which it is connected with the town ; on the north, east, and south is a vast range of perpendicular rocks. The entrance is through an arched gateway, on the summit of a narrow isthmus, flanked by bastions, and formerly defended by two drawbridges within the gates of a deep fosse. The principal parts remaining are the keep, a square tower, the walls of which are twelve feet thick, and some portions of the semicircular

towers that defend the ramparts, now falling rapidly to decay ; some slight remains of the chapel, also, are still discernible within the walls. The castle and its precincts are extra-parochial.

At Larvinton, near Stockton, in the North-Riding of York, standing on a large and steep eminence, of a conical form, rising from the river side, and now called Castle hill, was anciently a castle, the residence of the Meinell family. The hill, on the west, south, and south-west, is nearly upon a level with the adjoining fields, from which it is guarded by a deep trench ; the sides on the east, south-east, and north, are almost perpendicular, and arise from the bottom to the summit, a height of about two hundred yards above the river ; and the crown of the hill is a plain of forty paces in diameter, defended by a breastwork of earth of considerable height, forming a circle two hundred paces round, with an opening or entrance in the south.

Baynard castle, situated at Cottingham, near Hull, in the East-Riding of York, continued for ages a distinguished monument of feudal grandeur ; it was in the possession, successively, of the Stutevilles, the Bigods, and de Wakes, but in 1541, was destroyed by fire : it is stated, on credible authority, that Henry VIII., being at the time at Hull, and learning that the lady of Lord de Wake, the then owner of the castle, was remarkable for her beauty, sent to apprise her lord of his intention to dine with him on the following day ; but Lord de Wake apprehending that the object of the king was the dishonour of his wife, directed his steward, on the night on which the intimation was received, to set fire to the castle, which was accordingly burnt to the ground, and the royal visit thus prevented.

Conisbrough is famed for the ruin of its ancient and celebrated Saxon castle, which stands upon a conical hill, rising abruptly from the Don, and consists of the body of a strong circular tower, encompassed by the ordinary concomitants of strong fortifications. It is first mentioned as a fortress belonging to Hengist, the Saxon leader, who was defeated here, in 487, by Aurelius Ambrosius, and again in 489, at which period, according to Geoffry of Monmouth, he was made prisoner, and subsequently beheaded at the northern gate of the citadel, where a tumulus is said to cover his relics : some, however, suppose that the present pile was erected by Earl Warren, to whom William the Conqueror gave the manor. In this castle, Richard, Earl of Cambridge, second son of the Duke of York, and

grandson of Edward III., was born, who was beheaded for conspiring against Henry V. The round tower, or keep, is almost perfect, the remaining part forming a picturesque ruin : one of the principal scenes in Sir Walter Scott's romance of *Ivanhoe* is laid here.

The magnificent castle at Cawood, near York was built in the reign of Henry IV., by Archbishop Bennett ; several of the prelates lived in it, and here Cardinal Wolsey resided nearly a year previous to his arrest on a charge of high treason, by the Earl of Northumberland. The castle was dismantled, and in part demolished, at the conclusion of the parliamentary war, since which time, being abandoned by the archbishop, it has remained in a state of gradual dilapidation, and has nearly fallen into ruin : the remains of the great gate-way, and some few fragments, are now the only vestiges. It is related of Cardinal Wolsey, that once, when on his way from Scrooby to Cawood castle, he stopped two nights and a day at St. Oswald's Abbey, where he confirmed the children of the vicinity in the church, from eight in the morning until noon, and then, so intent was he on his holy work, that, after a hasty dinner, he began again and continued until at length he became so exhausted that he found it necessary to call for a chair ; yet he would not desist, but proceeded until six in the evening before he could complete the duty, so many applicants were they at that day for the benefit of the holy rite. On the ensuing day, whilst travelling towards Cawood, he stopped at every church on his way, confirming nearly one hundred children on that day alone, even before he reached Ferrybridge, where, on an extensive plain, round a great stone cross, about a quarter of a mile from the town, there were assembled upwards of five hundred children for confirmation. The cardinal immediately alighted, and confirmed them all before he would leave the place, so that he did not arrive at Cawood castle until a late hour.

At Pickering, there was an ancient Castle of great strength, which was the prison of Richard II. after his deposition, previous to his removal to Pontefract Castle. This fortress was dismantled by the parliamentary forces during the Civil War. The Castle Hill commands a fine and very extensive view.

Ripley Castle, five miles from Knaresborough, is a handsome castellated mansion, finely situated in a beautifully wooded park. The apartments are elegant, and in the great staircase is a superb Venetian window, of stained

glass, ornamented with a series of escutcheons, displaying the quarterings and intermarriages of the Ingilby family during a period of 443 years. After the battle of Marston-Moor, Oliver Cromwell passed one night at Ripley Castle. Tradition relates, that Sir William Ingilby, being then from home, his lady, who was ardently attached to the fortunes of the king, received the general at the lodge-gate, with a pair of pistols stuck in her apron strings, and having conducted him to the hall, they passed the night together in different parts of the same room, equally jealous of each others intentions! At his departure, this high-spirited dame intimated to Cromwell, that it was well he had behaved in so peaceful a manner, for had it been otherwise, he would not have left the house alive.

Skipton Castle, the ancient residence of a long line of nobility, is at a very short distance from the Church, eastward. Of the castle, as built at the period of the Conquest, little remains, except the western-doorway to the inner castle, consisting of a treble semicircular arch, supported upon square piers. The most ancient part of the castle now remaining consists of seven round towers, partly in the sides, and partly in the angles of the building, connected by rectilinear apartments, which form an irregular quadrangular court within. The walls are from nine to twelve feet thick: this part was the work of Robert de Clifford, in the early part of the reign of Edward II. The eastern part, a single range of building, at least sixty yards long, terminated by an octagon tower, is known to have been built by the first Earl of Cumberland. The present entrance, concealing the original Norman doorway, was added by Lady Pembroke. In the second great rounder from the entrance is the muniment room of the Cliffords, in which the treasures and the writings were anciently kept. The apartments formed about sixty years since, out of the gallery, contain several portraits, particularly the great historical family picture, painted and inscribed under the direction of the Countess of Pembroke—a head of Sir Ingram Clifford—another, called Fair Rosamond, intended for Lady Margaret Percy—and a half length picture conjectured for Lady Eleanor Brandon. The castle, from its importance, and the military character of the families to which it successively belonged, has undergone several sieges, but it never suffered any material injury by belligerent operations, till the time of the Civil wars, between Charles I. and the parliament. At that time it sustained a seige, or blockade, of three years,

against the generals of the parliamentary army, Lambert, Poyntz, and Rossiter ; the Earl of Cumberland, owner of the castle, being then the Lord-lieutenant of the West-Riding, and Sir John Mallory, of Studley, an old and faithful loyalist, the governor. After the surrender of the castle, which fell on the 22nd of December, 1645, and the success of the republican cause, parliament issued an order, directing that Skipton castle should be dismantled and demolished. This order was partially carried into effect in 1649 ; but the Countess of Pembroke, the great restorer of ruined edifices, repaired and again rendered it habitable, though not perhaps tenable as a fortress, for which it was never, owing to its exposed situation, from the neighbouring heights, very well adapted. Over the modern entrance to the castle the widow of Dorset and of Pembroke ordered an inscription to be placed, intimating that this castle was repaired by her order, in the years, 1657-8, after it had been reduced to ruins by order of the parliament. Since that time, this ancient structure has undergone several other repairs, and it is now a comfortable and still stately residence.

A strong and extensive castle was erected at Thirsk about 976, at the south western extremity of the town, by the ancient family of Mowbray, one of whom, Roger de Mowbray, a powerful Norman Baron, was created Earl of Northumberland, in 1080. The castle itself was a noble pile of building, uniting the magnificence of a royal palace, with the strength and security of a baronial fortress. It was here that Roger de Mowbray conspired with the Scotch King, and began his rebellion against Henry II. The revolt was, however, speedily suppressed, and on the 13th of March, in the year 1175, the castle was assailed by Lord de Valence, in the name of the king, and surrendered, not without the show, but without the reality, of resistance. Henry, who was then at Northampton, ordered all the castles that still remained in private hands to be destroyed, and this seat of feudal magnificence shared the common lot. So complete was the demolition here, that not a vestige of the castle now remains, but a high artificial mound serves to indicate the site on which the keep formerly stood, and the place still bears the name of the Castle yard.

Topcliffe, in the wapontake of Bridforth, is four miles south south-west of Thirsk, where anciently stood one of the seats of the Percy family, and the few vestiges of the baronial mansion that remain are called the "Maiden

Bower." Here Henry, the fourth Earl of Northumberland, then Lord-lieutenant of the county, was, on St. Vitalis's day, in 1520, seized by the populace, and murdered, for enforcing a ten per cent tax, imposed in the time of Henry VII. by the advice of Empson and Dudley. Here Thomas Percy, the succeeding earl, conspired against Queen Elizabeth, and was beheaded at York, on the 22nd of August, 1572. In this house Charles I. was a prisoner : and here the £200,000 was paid by the parliament to the Scotch, for quitting the country, and delivering up the King.

At Tickhill, near Doncaster, in the West-Riding, anciently there was a castle on the south side of the town of considerable celebrity, but little now remains of it except the lofty mound on which the keep stood, with the ditch and part of the wall surrounding the fortress. An ancient gate-way forming the entrance on the western side is the most curious part of the ruins. The northern part of the structure with modern repairs and additions, is used as a residence, and a great part of the area within the walls is converted into gardens and shrubberies. The large and towering trees, which skirt the ditch and wall contribute to give a venerable appearance to this interesting relic of the feudal ages. It is conjectured that the castle was originally built of brick, and that the town takes its name from that circumstance, Tichel in the Dutch language being the name for brick. This supposition is controverted on the ground that the art of brick making was lost after the departure of the Romans from this country, and that it was not revived till the reign of Richard II. ; and in the interval, Tickhill Castle was founded by Rodger de Busli, one of the Conqueror's followers, who built or re-edified Sheffield Castle. Camden says, that "Tickhill was of such dignity heretofore, that all the manors hereabouts appertaining to it were called the honour of Tickhill." In the civil wars immediately preceding the commonwealth in England, this castle was garrisoned by the King's troops, but after the battle of Marston Moor, which sealed the destiny of the royal cause, it stood only two days, when Major Monkton, the governor, with his small garrison, surrendered to the parliamentary forces ; and soon after, namely, on the 13th of April, 1646, an order was issued by parliament, that this castle with a number of others should be dismantled and rendered untenable. This order was strictly executed, and Tickhill Castle almost disappeared. A little to the west of the

town, in a deep valley are seen the ruins of an ancient priory of Augustines, founded in the reign of Henry III., but it is probable that the Eighth Henry, who was as great an enemy to monasteries as the legislators of the commonwealth were to castles, divested the priory of its revenue, and suffered it to fall into ruin. The charities of Tickhill are a school and an almshouse.

A bare shell, evincing great strength, is the only remaining vestige of Harewood Castle, close to the turnpike road leading from Leeds to Harrogate.

At Castleford, near Pontefract, a Roman station, was also a castle, vestiges of which remain, though scarcely perceptible, being covered with earth and overgrown with grass and weeds. A little below the bridge there, the rivers Aire and Calder unite and become one stream. At that village, as we are told by ancient chroniclers, "King Ethelred's army suffered a signal defeat, the citizens of York overcoming him in battle, and slaying immense numbers of his followers; and he, who before sat on the throne of majesty, was on a sudden daunted and ready to offer submission."

Knaresborough Castle, eighteen miles west of York, is pleasantly situated on a cliff above the river Nidd, which runs at the bottom of a deep dell. It was founded by Serlo de Burgh, who came into England with the Conqueror, and he was succeeded in his possessions by Eustace Fitz-John, the great favourite of Henry I. The castle, manor, and honour of Knaresborough, were granted by Edward III. to his fourth son, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, in 1371. In 1170, the four knights who murdered Thomas-a-Becket took refuge there, where they remained prisoners many months, but some time after were pardoned on condition of their performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. After the base treachery which Richard II. experienced from the Earl of Northumberland, and his gallant son, Hotspur Percy, that unfortunate Prince was kept a close prisoner here, in an apartment called the King's Chamber, till he was removed to Pontefract castle, and there murdered by order of Henry IV. In 1616, James I. granted Knaresbro' castle to his son Charles. It was a strong fortress during the civil wars, and made great resistance against the parliamentary forces. After the battle of Marston-Moor, it was most gallantly defended against Lord Fairfax; and though at last compelled to surrender, it was on the most honourable terms that the garrison laid down their arms. In 1648 the castle of

Knaresborough was by order of parliament rendered untenable, and its massive walls and once formidable towers have ever since been mouldering away. Originally, the site of the castle occupied a circular space about 300 feet in diameter, overlooking the river, but the ruin now in existence consists only of a part of the south point of the keep, of dismantled towers, dilapidated arches, and a vaulted room which was used as a prison.

Sheffield also appears to have had its castle, as we learn from a history of that town, which says, "When the De Lovetot's family were lords of the manor, the town of Sheffield was of no great extent; a few straggling huts and smithies, forming an irregular street, extending from the castle and bridge to the Church-gate," &c. Again, "In the reign of Henry III., about 1276, the then baron obtained permission to convert the manor house into a strong and embattled castle, the old castle having gone so much to decay as to be unfit for repairing." At that place, in his misfortune, Cardinal Wolsey, Archbishop of York, was confined sixteen days, and within a week after leaving it he died in the Abbey at Leicester, having reached it late at night on the third day of his journeying from Sheffield Castle. In the reign of Elizabeth, Sheffield Castle and manor-house were again devoted to the detention of a state prisoner, in the person of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, who remained there about twelve years. In less than three years after quitting it, she was beheaded at Fotheringay Castle, in 1587.

Sandal Castle, which is said to have been built by John Earl of Warren and Surrey, in order to secure to himself the beautiful and meretricious countess of Lancaster, Isabel Fitz-Hugh, wife to Thomas Earl of Lancaster, was assigned, in the year 1333, to Baliol, King of Scotland, by Edward III., as the place of his residence, until he had got ready a fleet and army to be employed in restoring Baliol to that throne from which Robert Bruce had driven him. The castle afterwards became the property of Richard Plantagenet, Duke of York, who was slain in the Battle of Wakefield, in the year 1460; and it was for some time the residence of his son, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, afterwards Richard III. The last siege sustained by this castle was in the civil wars of Charles I., when it was held by Colonel Bonivant for the King, till it surrendered to the arms of Parliament in October 1645. In the following year it was dismantled by order of parliament, and is now a diminutive ruin, little more than

sufficient to mark the site where stood this ancient manor house of Wakefield. This castle was used as the court-house or manor-house of the extensive see of York, from its first erection to its demolition. There the Saviles, of Thornhill, in whom the office of steward was almost hereditary, occasionally resided to transact the business of the court. The manor-house, near which is the moot-hall, where the courts are held, is now in Wakefield, opposite the Church, and forms a very humble successor to Sandal Castle. , ,

But the castle which, of all others situated in this great county, demands attention, is that of York, which stands about two hundred yards distant from the eastern bank of the Ouse, and close to the river Foss, which runs near it in a deep moat, rendering it inaccessible, except from the city on the north side. York had a castle prior to the Norman Conquest, which Drake, in his *Eboracum*, supposes to have been the Old Baile, on the opposite side of the Ouse. The same author supposes the castle on the present site to have been built by William the Conqueror, but probably on a Roman foundation. Having fallen into decay, it was rebuilt in the reign of Richard III. After it was no longer used as a fortress, it was converted into a county prison. It was taken down in the year 1701, and in its stead a structure was erected which, at the beginning of the present century, was considered to form one of the best regulated and most commodious prisons in the kingdom. In 1821 it was, however, presented for insufficiency, by the grand jury at the Lent Assizes; and this presentment was repeated at each succeeding assizes, until at length a resolution was passed, in the year 1824, that a competition of architects should be invited in order to procure the best plan for effecting the improvements proposed. Mr. Robinson, of London, was the successful competitor, and under his direction and superintendence the works were commenced in 1826. The peculiarity of the plan is, that the governors and turnkeys can pass unseen from the centre to any part of the prison, through secret passages in each of the buildings connected with a corridor of inspection, which surrounds and connects the whole. From these passages every thing that passes within the prison can be seen, and the governor and his assistants can always have their eyes upon the prisoners. The entrance gate-house is flanked by circular towers of great strength, and extends seventy feet in front by forty-six in length. The prison is fire-proof, the structure being en-

tiely of stone. The walls are five feet thick below, and three feet above, and the stone-floors extend from wall to wall. Each cell in the prison is covered with a single piece of stone, five inches thick, and they are divided laterally by single stones nine inches thick. The doors are of wrought iron, and three guards are placed in each aperture in the thickness of the wall. The boundary wall surrounding the new prison, the old debtor's prison, and the court-house, is thirty-five feet in height above the ground, with towers at intervals to strengthen it. This wall is 1350 feet in length, and is in itself a specimen of very superior workmanship. York Castle may be considered the strongest prison in England. The criminal side has accommodation for 160 prisoners, divided into eight classes of twenty cells. The airing courts are divided by walls of twenty feet in height. The whole building is well supplied with water, and efficiently ventilated. A short distance within the gateway there is a large mound, thrown up with prodigious labour, and surrounded with a strong stone wall. It appears to be elevated at least ninety feet above the level of the Ouse, and thirty feet above the site of the castle, and the adjacent parts of the city. On the summit of this mound stands an ancient tower, called Clifford's Tower, and according to tradition, one of that family was its first governor, after it had been built by William the Conqueror. Within that tower is a well of excellent water. There also was a dungeon so dark as not to admit the least ray of light.

The office of Lord Mayor of York is a very honourable and important one; no person having precedence of him in rank and power within his own jurisdiction, except the sovereign and the presumptive heir to the British crown. Even the judges of assize, in the courts of justice, sit at his right hand, whilst he occupies the chair. Prior to the honourable title of "Lord" being conferred on the mayor of York, the office was occupied by one individual for several years. Nicholas Langton was elected mayor of York in 1312, for the seventh time. Previous to the Municipal Reform Act, the lord mayor was annually chosen from amongst the aldermen who had not twice served the office, or had not performed its duties within six years; but now these restrictions do not apply. If the Lord Mayor be married, his wife shares in his honours, and is dignified with the title of "the Lady Mayoress." The persons who, according to ancient custom, were appointed to live and diet at the Mansion-house, were the

Lord mayor's chaplain, the town clerk, with his servant; two esquires, viz : the sword-bearer and the mace-bearer, four officers at mace, (at one time six,) and a porter, cook, and baker, with their assistants. Such an establishment incurred very considerable expense on the Lord mayor, whose annual salary was, in 1681, £50. In 1776 it was advanced to £500, and about the commencement of the nineteenth century, it was raised to £840. Thomas Bawtry, merchant, served the office of Lord mayor in the year 1670. Mrs. Bawtry was the first lady mayoress who wore the gold chain. It was given by Marmaduke Rawden, a merchant in London, and its weight was sixteen ounces. He also gave a silver vessel, weighing fifty ounces, expressly for the use of each successive lady mayoress, and presented the corporation with an elegantly gilt bowl. Mr. Rawden likewise gave to the Lord mayor and commonalty the sum of £400 for the erection of a market-cross in the pavement, which was built near the church of All Saint's, but has since been removed. The sum of £100 was left by the same gentleman for the poor of the parish of St. Crux.

The year 1865 will be associated with the memories of more than the ordinary number of the illustrious dead. Some we have already mentioned—Cobden, Abraham Lincoln, the Czarewitch Nicholas, and Lord Palmerston, Leopold, King of the Belgians, and Cardinal Wiseman. Among other distinguished names which adorn the year's obituary—to mention but a few—are those of Edward Everett, of the United States; Professor Ramsay, of Glasgow; the Rev. Charles Hartshorne, the antiquarian; Kiss, the German sculptor; Admiral Fitzroy, Charles Waterton, Sir Joseph Paxton, Mrs. Sigourney, Professor Aytoun, Joseph Parkes, Mr. Justice Haliburton, Sir William Hooker, Encke, the German astronomer; Ernest, the musician; Dupin, the eminent French jurist; Lady Theresa Leurs, Mrs. Gaskell, and the Rev. Hugh Stowell, of Manchester. The year will also be long remembered for the epidemics which visited many parts of Europe. Early in the year a plague broke out in Russia, which, it was feared, might extend its ravages westward. We heard of its "creeping along the banks of the Vistula," like an insidious and fatal foe, of hundreds being buried in the course of a single day, and of extraordinary precautions adopted by the Government to keep its ravages secret. The accounts proved to be much exaggerated, and it is a matter of doubt whether any greater mortality prevailed among the Russian peasantry than is usual at that season

of the year. This panic had hardly died away when the cholera broke out in Alexandria. This time it was no false alarm. Constantinople was the first place to which the pestilence was conveyed, and its ravages soon became alarming, the number of deaths rising to between 300 and 400 per day. At length, on the 5th of September, a fire broke out in the city, and raged for three days with unabated fury, destroying nearly three thousand houses and public buildings, and rendering twenty-two thousand persons houseless. It was a purification by fire. The cholera was already beginning to abate, and it soon subsided, after having carried off, according to careful computation, from forty thousand to fifty thousand victims. Meanwhile the dreaded disease had spread along the shores of the Mediterranean, visiting Ancona, Naples, Palermo, Marseilles, Barcelona, Lisbon, Toulon, and extending its ravages inland to Madrid and Paris. A few cases were reported in this country, but so far we have escaped. We have had ample warning, and it will be our own fault if the spring of 1866 should find us unprepared. Another visitation has been a "grievous murrain" upon cattle. How it originated, whether by spontaneous generation in this country or by contagion from abroad, is still a matter of discussion. Dr. Budd has shown that in its nature and its general conditions it corresponds to typhus and small-pox in the human subject. It seems moreover to be admitted that it is the same disorder which rages periodically in Russia, and is known there as the Siberian cattle plague, or, when it passes into Germany, the Rinderpest. The faculty have not yet agreed upon the most successful mode of treating the disease. Homceopathy, which was highly spoken of in Holland, has been lately tried in Norfolk, but out of thirty-six cases only six recovered. An Act was passed in 1850 enabling the Privy Council to take the requisite steps to prevent the spread of a similar disorder among sheep, and under this Act various Orders in Council have been issued. In the beginning of November a telegram from Halifax briefly announced that a rebellion had broken out among the negroes in Jamaica. The news was received with incredulity, but the arrival of the next West Indian mail at once confirmed and disproved it. There had undoubtedly been a disturbance at Morant Bay, originating in a collision between a number of volunteer troops and the negroes. More than twenty lives had been lost in the conflict, and many acts of violence were afterwards perpetrated by the negroes; but it appeared that no armed

resistance was offered to the troops, who soon arrived at Morant Bay, and that the negroes nowhere made attempts at fighting. The authorities, whether through the effect of panic or from a foregone determination to seize the first opportunity of teaching the negroes a lesson they would never forget, proceeded to severities which have probably never been surpassed. The great case is that of Mr. Gordon, the particulars of which are too well known to need recapitulating. The impression produced in this country as the facts became known was painful and profound. Those who usually take the side of the Government on such occasions, felt that some explanation was necessary, and had the fullest confidence that it would be forthcoming, but it never came, and the result was an almost universal conviction that the authorities in Jamaica had been guilty of a shameful and illegal abuse of power. A Commission of Inquiry was demanded by the people, and the Government admitted the necessity of such a step, as well as of suspending Governor Eyre from his official functions while the inquiry was proceeding. Sir Henry Storks is now in Jamaica; the Recorder of London and Mr. Maule, the Recorder of Leeds being also appointed to act with him on the commission to investigate the matter. Thus rolls away the year, laden with many spoils, and hung all round with the multitudinous records of human virtues, disasters, achievements, misfortunes, and crimes. God pardon us and all men for what has been done amiss, and help us all to lead nobler lives during the short space that separates us from the land of the immortals.

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